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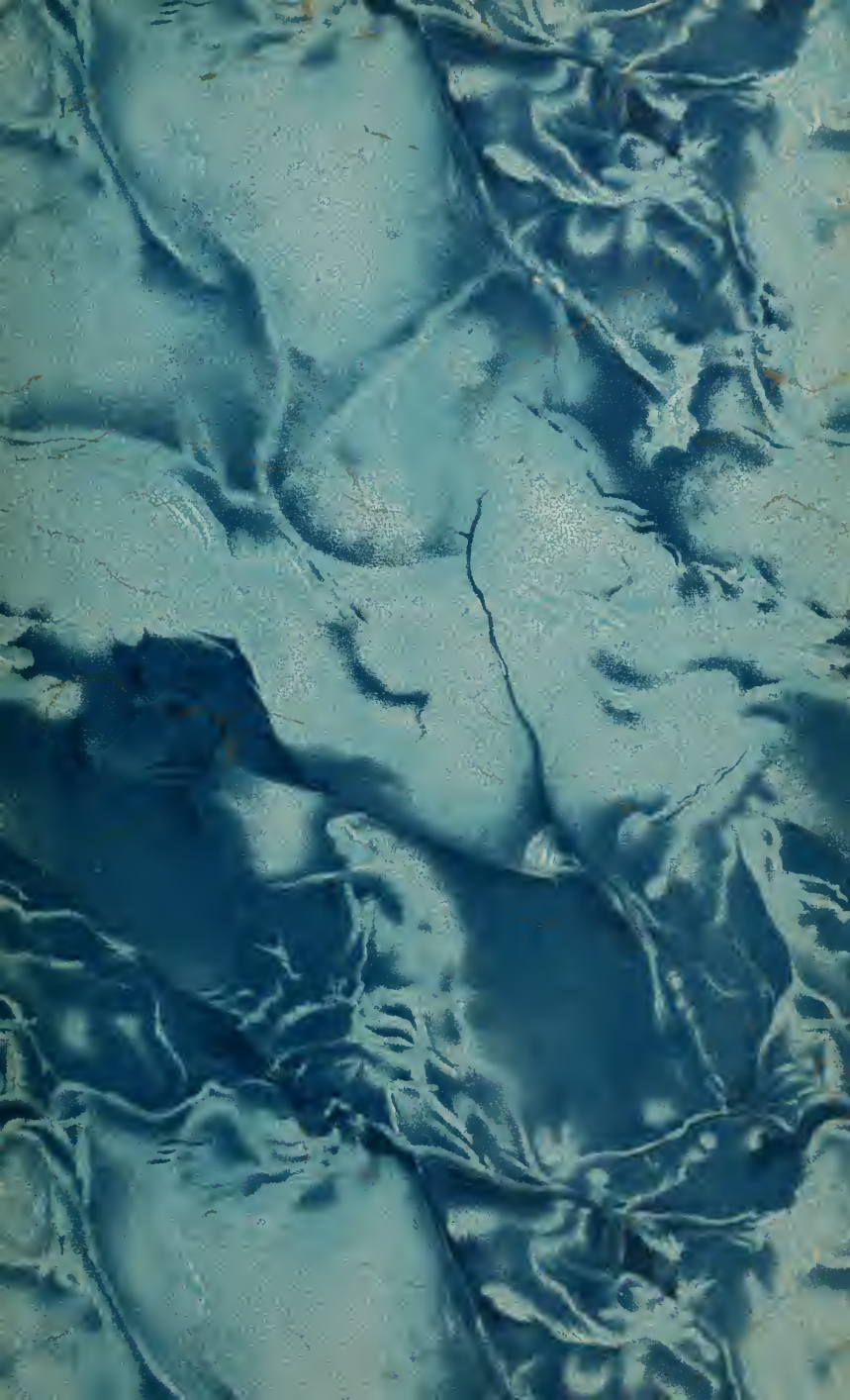
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HISTORY  
OF THE  
SAN FRANCISCO BAY  
REGION

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BY  
BAILEY MILLARD

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*In Collaboration With Able Assistants*

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History and Biography

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ILLUSTRATED

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CHARLES F. JOBSON

# THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

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CHARLES F. JOBSON, who was one of the distinguished citizens to reach the Golden Gate before the celebrated Forty-niners made their raid upon the Pacific Coast, was able to trace his ancestors back to the Colonial period and to show that he came from one of the earliest of the old Quaker families. He was born in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1821, and there grew to manhood, receiving a good education and the right religious training. He followed his father's occupation at first, but soon learned to branch out for himself in various fields of endeavor. Finally he concluded to go to the Pacific Coast, which was then in the possession of Mexico, and in 1846 he reached San Francisco Bay, which was then very wild and almost wholly uninhabited. Perhaps the most characteristic feature of the present California was then the enormous cattle ranches which lined the whole coast from the Canadian border to the Isthmus of Panama. Across the bay where Oakland now stands was the old Alameda Ranch, with the residence back several miles from the beach, and here, it is declared, were at least 20,000 cattle spread out to pasture over a wide stretch of country, plains and mountains. In this wild region Mr. Jobson located, but soon was required to take part in the war with Mexico, which started the year after his arrival. He aided the American forces in subduing and driving out the "Greasers," and soon the treaty bestowed this golden land upon Uncle Sam. From the start he took deep interest in the welfare and progress of the new state, as soon as it was established in 1850 and admitted to the Union. He was here when the colossal rush of the forty-niners filled the whole region with adventurous strangers, with here and there plunderers and outlaws.

In the year 1856 Mr. Jobson, Col. J. J. Ayres, William Barnes, E. Foster and Mr. Weil, after considerable discussion and preliminary dicker-ing, came to an agreement to establish a newspaper in San Francisco. Soon, it was said, everything was ready except name for the paper. No doubt this matter was considered somewhat informally before, but no conclusion had been reached until it became necessary to settle on a title. One day, so the fable goes, the partners while considering the question

saw a bill poster at work advertising a show or circus with large circulars on fences and walls, naming the whole thing the "Morning Call." Suddenly Mr. Jobson, no doubt with bright eyes and animated countenance, exclaimed, "That's the name boys; We'll call it The Daily Morning Call." That seemed to strike his companions favorably, and the name was accordingly adopted, and to this day is used, though slightly altered or manipulated. Today it is one of the city's newsiest papers. Mr. Jobson remained connected prominently with this sheet until he was finally called by death in 1869, at which time the city lost one of its most distinguished citizens and the paper one of its wisest managers.

When yet a young man he was joined in marriage with an attractive Baltimore young lady, Ellen Bryan. Mrs. Jobson was graduated from the first Boston high school and was quite literary in her tastes and was a writer of poetry. To this union two children were born: Sally Gertrude and William Ayres. The latter died of typhoid fever at the age of twenty-five years. Sally was born in 1865 and has witnessed the growth of San Francisco from a straggling and unpolished village to one of the marvelous and most attractive cities on the Pacific Coast. Soon after reaching maturity she married James B. Clifford, who was connected with the Standard Oil Company for some thirty years and distinguished himself as a sagacious business director. During this long period he managed to amass enough wealth, as well as enough experience, to assure the future comfort of himself and family. He and his wife became the parents of two children, Elsie and Evelyn. It is now apparent that Elsie has probably inherited much of her grandfather's literary qualifications which were disclosed to an admiring public during his long newspaper career. She shows the same rare literary style and the same choice and appropriate vocabulary.

Their daughter Evelyn married Sylvanus Cobb Farnham, who became president of the Oakland Box & Lumber Company, one of the prosperous business concerns of the city. He was born at the American Legation in Shanghai, China, and was brought by his father at an early age to Vallejo, Solano County, California. His father was one of the founders of the Farnham & Boyd Shipbuilders & Dock Owners organization. Since their establishment in this state they have prospered greatly and become well and favorably known. During the World war Mrs. Farnham was active and prominent in all local Red Cross work, and earned the gratitude of the sufferers and the praise of her acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Farnham have one son, Sylvanus Cobb III, who is of the third generation on his mother's side to be born in San Francisco. He is now a student at the Potter's School for Boys.

CHARLES ALBERT WORTH was a sterling California pioneer who achieved prominence in the business activities of San Francisco, where he lived and labored to worthy ends, achieved substantial success and made for himself secure place in popular confidence and good will. He was



one of the venerable and honored citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death in 1911, at the age of seventy-six years.

Of Revolutionary ancestry, Mr. Worth was born in the historic little seaport town of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and the date of his nativity was September 28, 1835. He was reared and educated in the old Bay State, and remained at the parental home until he had attained to the age of eighteen years. It is safe to presume that in the meanwhile he had become more or less familiar with seafaring life, but he could not fully have realized the ordeal which was to be his at that age, when he embarked for the long, weary and perilous voyage around Cape Horn to California. One hundred and nineteen days were required to make this voyage, which involved innumerable hardships, and it was in the year 1854 that the young and aspiring youth from far New England arrived in California's beautiful Golden Gate. In San Francisco he found employment as driver of a wagon used in the distribution of drinking water to the citizens, the old well which was the only source of supply at that time being still in existence, in the downtown district of the city. In delivering water at the rate of 25 cents a bucket, at homes and business places, the young man developed a good business, his personality and effective service bringing to him appreciative patrons, so that finally he was enabled to purchase a horse and an old wagon, with which he initiated his activities in the hauling and general draying business. The modest enterprise which he thus started in the pioneer days eventually developed into the large and representative business now conducted under the title of C. A. Worth & Company, the offices of the concern being now at 145 Main Street. The record of the career of Mr. Worth is without spot or blemish, he achieved success worthy of the name, was devoted to his business and his family, and though loyal and liberal in his civic attitude he never had any desire for public office or political preferment. He had supreme appreciation of the dignity and value of honest toil and endeavor, and was one of the world's constructive workers, his son, who succeeded him in business, having shown the same worthy traits of character.

In San Francisco was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Worth and Miss Winifred Coffin, who likewise was born in Massachusetts and who was a representative of an honored Colonial family of that state. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Worth occurred in the year 1855, and of their five children two died in childhood. Two daughters, Maybelle, wife of Henry C. Stevens, of San Francisco, and Eva E., wife of George R. Gay, also of San Francisco, are the only children who survive.

The eldest son, Henry C., was trained in his father's business and after the death of the founder he assumed control thereof, he having continued its executive head until his death in June, 1922, since which time his widow has successfully continued the enterprise under the original title, the concern now having a full and modern equipment of automobile trucks. Henry C. Worth in every respect upheld the honors of the family name and became one of the representative business men of his native city. He was an active and valued member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

and was affiliated with the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Like his father, he had no ambition for office or special political activity, but preferred to give his time, thought and earnest consideration to his family and his business. At Oakland, in the year 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Henry C. Worth and Miss Minnie I. Fairbanks, and of the four children of this union three survive the honored father, all are married and all reside in San Francisco, namely: Charles Joseph, Mrs. Dora (Worth) Day, and Frederick Noyes. As previously stated, Mrs. Worth is successfully conducting the business that was founded by her father-in-law, the honored subject of this memoir.

EDWARD F. FITZPATRICK is recognized as a leading member of the bar of San Mateo County and as one of the representative and public-spirited citizens of Redwood City, the judicial center of the county. He has been a resident of California since his childhood, and is a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of this state.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was born in the State of New Jersey, on the 28th of November, 1858, and is the firstborn of the three children of the late Patrick P. and Ann (Conlon) Fitzpatrick, both natives of Ireland. Elizabeth, the second child, is the wife of Judge Buck, of San Mateo County; and William F. is a resident of San Francisco.

Patrick P. Fitzpatrick came to California in the late '50s, and after a period of association with gold-mining operations he established the family home at Redwood City, where he became connected with the old Tremont House, one of the early and popular hotels of this section of the state, this hotel building being still in good preservation and constituting one of the historic landmarks of San Mateo County. Mr. Fitzpatrick continued successfully in the hotel business here for a long period of years, and he was one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of Redwood City at the time of his death, in 1921, his wife having passed away in 1916 and both having been zealous communicants of the Catholic Church.

Edward F. Fitzpatrick was reared at Redwood City and here received the major part of his early education. He thereafter read law under effective private preceptorship, and in 1880 he was admitted to the bar at Sacramento. He has long held prestige as one of the able and resourceful members of the California bar, has a large and representative practice, has given much attention to corporation law, and has in this connection been legal representative of various railroads and other corporations, including the Spring Valley Water Company. He served one year on the bench of the Superior Court of San Mateo County, but has preferred to give his attention to active law practice rather than official service. He erected the Fitzpatrick Building, one of the excellent business blocks of Redwood City, and in the same his offices are established. He has shown lively interest in all things concerning the communal welfare, and is known as one of the liberal and progressive citizens of Redwood City. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and he and his family are communicants of the Catholic Church.





*G. A. Rouleay*

In the year 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fitzpatrick and Miss Mary A. O'Connell, who was born and reared in San Mateo County. Of the three children of this union the eldest is Frank, who is now in the employ of the Bank of Italy, one of the substantial financial institutions of Redwood City; Jessie is the wife of Omar E. Doyle, of Redwood City, where he was born and reared; and Joseph R. was a graduate member of the class of 1923 in the law department of the University of Santa Clara, and is now a practicing attorney of San Francisco.

F. A. ROULEAU was one of the pioneer contributors to the history of San Francisco, for it is the lives of its citizens which make the history of a place, which supply its life blood and which by their work and their loyalty, either build it up into a great city or by their indifference to the welfare of the community as a whole, permit it to stagnate and remain always a village. To the pioneers of the '50s, those brave, able, fearless men, the City of San Francisco owes its supremacy. The mere fact that they came proved their adventurous, fearless spirit. Their conduct in the ensuing years either secured the respect of the rough and ready community or thrust them forever outside the companionship of the real men.

Of the many men who arrived in San Francisco in the '50s, Mr. Rouleau was one of the few who were not lured here by golden tales. The traditions of his family and ancestry led him into an entirely different field of endeavor which was to prove more of a gold lead than most of the men who started with him from the east, ever found. He promoted the welfare of San Francisco by his extended research, his knowledge of the thousands of intricate questions involved, of great and little litigation, past and then present, which knowledge coupled with the certainty of the unyielding quality of his moral fixity of purpose which had gained him the reputation of being a square, incorruptible man made him the real authority during the fierce, so-called, "squatter land fights." To Mr. Rouleau more than to any one man, many of San Francisco's citizens are indebted for a title to their lands which is beyond cavil.

He founded a successful business which is today a monument to his wisdom, business acumen and foresight, a business which is today being carried on by his son, O. A. Rouleau, the present Title Insurance & Guarantee Company.

F. A. Rouleau was born in St. Barthelmi, Province of Quebec, Canada, on January 1, 1838, the son of Notaire Francois E. Rouleau, the ancestral line being traced back to Gabriel Rouleau who arrived in Canada in 1618 from Touroure Au Perche in Normandy, who established himself and family on the Isle d'Orleans near Quebec.

Mr. Rouleau was educated at the College La Assumption and soon after finishing his studies he listened to the solicitations of a former student friend and joined him at St. Paul. This friend was at that time reading law and served afterwards with great distinction for many years upon the bench in that city. This friend was the well known and esteemed Judge Oliver. Despite the advantages to be gained by remaining in St.



Paul with his friend, Mr. Rouleau decided to go to California and in the spring of 1859 he joined a caravan, being made up at St. Joe, Missouri. They went by way of the La Platte River route and on through Genoa, Nevada and so, into California. As the train passed through the gold regions its numbers gradually diminished, the men going to the mines until a very few were left when they reached Sacramento. These few Mr. Rouleau left there, being the sole member of the caravan to make the through trip to San Francisco, reaching there in the fall of the year.

The father of Mr. Rouleau had succeeded his father as a notaire, in fact the office had been held in the family for several generations; under the French laws at that time, the province of this official included the drafting of marriage settlements, the drawing up of wills, conveyances, etc. In addition to being the custodian of all these documents. It was no doubt, due to this fact that Mr. Rouleau decided to take up notarial work in San Francisco, and he accepted a position with C. V. Gillespie who at that time had practically a monopoly of the business of examination of wills.

Soon after accepting this position Mr. Rouleau met Charles H. Parker whom he had known in St. Paul and who was then practicing law in San Francisco. They soon decided to establish a competing firm and Mr. Rouleau severed at once his connection with Mr. Gillespie. He engaged offices in the old Montgomery block on the southeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets and prepared them at once for the new firm which opened its offices for business in 1862 under the name of Parker, Rouleau & Coombs. The following year and 1863 William H. J. Brooks came into the firm, Messrs Parker and Coombs retiring. The firm was then known as Brooks & Rouleau. Mr. Brooks in 1850 was the editor and proprietor of the Pioneer Magazine and later commenced work as a searcher of records. In 1868 Mr. Brooks sold his interest to Mr. Rouleau and became associated with the Hagin & Tevis interests in the San Joaquin Valley. Mr. Rouleau then conducted the business as sole proprietor from 1868 until the day of his death in 1893 save for a short association, about a year, from 1868 to 1869 with William Mull.

By nature of his business Mr. Rouleau became thoroughly conversant with the status of the land titles of San Francisco. They were all in a very uncertain condition, especially the lands outside the bay city limits, as laid out in 1851, that is west of Larkin and Ninth streets. It mainly rested on the right of possession known commonly as "squatters rights." Many of the arrivals in 1849 and the immediate succeeding years had opened up laundries about the lagoons. Some went into the business of raising poultry and cattle. Many filed pre-emption notices with impossible descriptions and did not even try to arrive at a settlement but nearly all soon abandoned the land to go into mining.

As the city continued to grow the value of real estate increased and many of the old squatters returned at once trying to wrest away from the new occupants the land which they considered theirs by reason of their earlier occupancy.

In many cases it seemed if might were right, for the people in possession

were driven off the land at the point of a gun and the so-called bad men of that period, all armed, were put in charge to keep off trespassers for which they were paid from ten to twenty dollars per day. Despite the chaotic conditions these lands were sold and bought regardless of conflicting claimants and lawsuits. Upon Mr. Rouleau and men of his profession the responsibility rested to anticipate the outcome of legal contentions and rival claimants, from the mass of conveyances and decide who were the true holders of the titles. This object was achieved by going on the ground, running boundaries and gathering all the details and actual knowledge of possession from the testimony of pioneer neighbors.

In this way a wealth of knowledge relative to land titles was gradually gathered by Mr. Rouleau and in time he became a leading authority in this line of work. His word was always accepted by the bench and bar of San Francisco and he was constantly called upon as an authority in settling disputed titles and boundary lines.

In 1867 Mr. Rouleau married Mary McNamee and they were the parents of four children: O. A., Laura, Estelle and Blanche.

In politics Mr. Rouleau was a republican and a member of the Catholic church.

His son, O. A. Rouleau, continued the abstract and title work until 1900 and then, by consolidation of the Rouleau and the original Gillespie business, the present Title Insurance & Guarantee Company was created.

JESSE COURTRIGHT FRUCHEY was another of the adventurous young California pioneers who here gained a goodly measure of success in connection with early gold mining, and he kept pace with and assisted in the general development of the state, his ability and sterling character having marked him for service in public offices of trust and responsibility. He passed the closing years of his life in San Francisco, and was nearly seventy years of age at the time of his death, on the 1st of August, 1896.

Mr. Fruchey was born in Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, on the 22d of August, 1828, he having been the elder of two children and the younger having been Sarah Jane. He was a son of Andrew and Margaret (Court-right) Fruchey, the former of whom died September 4, 1834, a victim of an epidemic of cholera, and the latter of whom died of the same disease fifteen days later. The father was a citizen of prominence and influence in Seneca County and had served as mayor of Tiffin. The subject of this memoir was but six years of age when thus an orphan, and he was reared in the home of W. O. Dildine in his native county. His early educational advantages included those of an Ohio college of the period, and he was about twenty-two years of age when, in 1850, he came to California and promptly identified himself with pioneer mining activities at Placerville and Sacramento. For a time he shared a cabin with Mark Twain, the great American humorist, who is best known by that pen name, and the friendship of the two continued for many years. Mr. Fruchey became a close friend also of Bret Harte and of Tom Sawyer, the latter of whom was immortalized in one of the books of Mark Twain. Mr. Fruchey

went to Coloma, Sutter County, in company with Mr. Marshal, who had discovered gold at that point, and later he continued operations in many other mining camps, his success having been very appreciable. Finally he became crippled by rheumatism and returned to San Francisco. From 1858 to 1862 he was keeper of the lighthouse at Fort Point, and he then returned to the mines. In the early '60s he was a member of the House of Representatives in the California Legislature, and he served also as sheriff of San Mateo County, besides having been elected to this office likewise in Eldorado County. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest members of Mount Moriah Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in the City of San Francisco.

In February, 1880, Mr. Fruchey married Mrs. Sarah Josephine Young, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and who survived him a number of years, no children having been born of this union.

WILLIAM EDWIN NORWOOD came to San Francisco soon after the close of the Civil war, and his unusual abilities made him conspicuous in the commercial life of that city for a number of years.

He was born at Camden, Maine, in 1848, a direct descendant of Kenelm Winslow of the Winslows who played so conspicuous a part in New England history. William E. Norwood was reared and educated in Maine, and as a youth volunteered during the Civil war in a Maine regiment. He served with distinction and rose from private to captain.

He arrived in San Francisco in 1867. For twenty years he was an active member and partner of the firm of Jones & Norwood, stock brokers, and for several years he was honored with the office of president of the San Francisco Stock Exchange. His death occurred in 1889.

He married Isabelle Hooper, who represents a pioneer California family and also an ancestry of unusual distinction in old New England. She is a great-granddaughter of Deacon Perry, who established the first Sunday school in the United States, holding it in the Congregational Church at Brunswick, Maine. Mrs. Norwood's father, John Hooper, was a Maine man and afterwards was in business in Boston, from which city he came to California in 1850. Besides Mrs. Norwood he was the father of six sons, William H., Frank Perry, John A., Charles A., George W. and Arthur Appleton, all of whom lived in San Francisco. The son John A. Hooper is now president of the First National Bank of San Francisco. The son Arthur was senior partner in Hooper & Jennings, wholesale grocers, and the other sons were in the lumber business.

Mrs. Norwood now lives at 2522 Green Street in San Francisco. Her daughter Evelyn is Mrs. W. F. Breeze. She was a prominent woman worker in San Francisco during the World war, particularly as a member of the National League for Woman's Service.

GEORGE W. MILLER. The old time pioneer element of San Francisco numbered as one of its most constructive men the late George W. Miller.

He was born in New York City, January 6, 1824, son of Jacob and





*L. P. Crittenden*



Caroline Miller, who died when he was a child. He was reared by a family who gave him a common school education, and as a youth he served his apprenticeship at the ship building trade. In 1849 he left New York, and after a long voyage around the Horn arrived at San Francisco in December. He went direct to the mines, and after leaving there he built several houses in Sacramento. In 1852 he went back to New York, where he married Nancy Springsted, a native of that state.

He brought his bride to California on the steamship Pioneer, which came around the Horn and was shipwrecked, but was patched up so that it could make harbor at San Francisco. On his return to California Mr. Miller operated a hotel on Commercial Street, making it one of the leading houses of entertainment at that time. He also passed another period in the mines at Orville, but in 1860 came back to San Francisco, and for many years was engaged in shipbuilding, and for many years was overseer for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. He finally retired, and in 1897 moved to Belvedere, where he died in 1917, at the venerable age of ninety-three. His wife died in January, 1916. They had been married over sixty years. Mr. Miller was an Odd Fellow and a life member of the Calif. Pioneer.

There were four children. Charles E. Miller, of Berkeley, is a retired hardware merchant and was the founder of the Pacific Hardware Company in San Francisco. The two younger children are Ruby A. and Fannie L., both living at Belvedere.

The second of the family, Minnie Miller, is the wife of Walter S. Pierce. They have two children, Edwin G. and Ruby Edna. Walter S. Pierce was born in Massachusetts, of old New England lineage, and came to California in 1861. He took up the piano business at the age of sixteen, and has been a factor in musical merchandise circles for a great many years. Mrs. Pierce is a member of the Native Daughters of California.

CHARLES PECK CRITTENDEN was one of the sterling pioneers of San Francisco, a reliable and successful business man, and a citizen who while never prominent in politics exercised a quiet and unmistakable influence for good.

He was born at Phelps, Ontario County, New York, February 10, 1829, representing the New York State branch of the Crittenden family, which was descended from Hon. Abraham Crittenden. Abraham Crittenden of Kent, England, came on the ship St. John, reaching New Haven, Connecticut, June 1, 1639, and settling at Guilford, Connecticut. He signed the plantation covenant with twenty-five other gentlemen in June, 1639, and took the oath of fidelity May 4, 1645. He was Governor's assistant of the colony of New Haven, and was treasurer of the colony from 1657 to 1660. Some of his descendants moved to Virginia, some to Kentucky and others to New York State. The Crittendens in New York bought from the Indians a thousand acres situated near Seneca and Cayuga lakes.

Charles Peck Crittenden came to California when he was twenty-one years of age. He left New York on the sailing vessel *The Eliza Jane* which went around the Horn, and on account of stormy weather and other accidents arrived many weeks overdue at San Francisco, August 29, 1850. The crew had been reduced to eating moldy and maggoty biscuits, and water was rationed out in very small quantities. Charles P. Crittenden arrived in San Francisco about ten days before California was admitted to the Union, and thus had the distinction of being a territorial pioneer. For a time he engaged in mining in Yuba County. On October 17, 1853, he married Deborah K. Scott, who had arrived in San Francisco the same day. They had been engaged before he started for California. Her former home had been Waterloo, Seneca County, New York. They were married by the Rev. W. Rollinson at the home of Mr. Wheaton in Hardy Place, a short street off of Kearny, between Sutter and Bush streets. Hardy Place in former years was a street containing many substantial homes, and many of these had been shipped from the East, the timbers being set up after reaching San Francisco.

Since the earthquake and fire of 1906 Hardy Place only recently was restored to the street nomenclature of San Francisco, though with the incorrect spelling of Hardi. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden took a drive out on Mission road and through the deep sand and over the old City Hall site, but finding the day cold and foggy they soon returned to the house. After his marriage Mr. Crittenden was engaged in the lumber business near Redwood City until 1854, and about a year later moved to San Jose, which remained his home until a few years before his death. In the later years of his life he was associated with J. Z. Anderson in shipping fruit East.

Mr. Crittenden was a member of the first company of volunteer firemen formed in San Jose. He also helped build the First Baptist Church there, and was a member of that church. October 5, 1861, Governor John G. Downey appointed him a second lieutenant, Union Guards, San Jose, Volunteer Company of Infantry, First Brigade, Second Division, William C. Kibbe, quartermaster and adjutant-general, Johnson Price, secretary of state. October 12, 1863, Governor Leland Stanford appointed him first lieutenant of the San Jose Union Guards, vice C. M. Hamilton, whose term expired, his rank to run from September 26, 1863. March 6, 1865, Governor Fred F. Low appointed Mr. Crittenden captain, to rank from February 20, 1865, of Company N, San Jose Union Guards, Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, California Militia, to succeed J. J. Owen, resigned. These companies were formed of the best men, known for the Union loyalty, and while they were not called out of the state they did some effective work in maintaining an unblemished record of fidelity to the Union in California.

Throughout his civilian career Mr. Crittenden was equally known for qualities that made him reliable and respected. He was a man of few words, plain spoken, but his real worth was recognized and appreciated.





*Mrs. D. R. Crittenden*

DEBORAH K. CRITTENDEN. One of the most interesting of California's pioneer women was the late Mrs. Deborah K. Crittenden, who lived in California nearly sixty-seven years and who died at San Francisco, March 14, 1920, aged ninety-four years and eight months.

She was born at Waterloo, Seneca County, New York, in 1825. Her father, John Scott, was a graduate of Princeton College, served with the rank of captain in the War of 1812, and he and his family were people of substantial position in business and social affairs. Mrs. Crittenden, therefore, was a real daughter of the Society of the Daughters of 1812. A few years before her death she was made an honorary member of the National Society Daughters of 1812, United States of America.

Mrs. Crittenden's maternal grandfather, Joseph Lambert, a Quaker, was a close friend of George Washington, and gave much money and other supplies to the soldiers of the Revolution. Lambertsville, New Jersey, was named in his honor. Washington's headquarters were at the mansion of this sterling patriot the night before he crossed the Delaware. Also in the maternal line Mrs. Crittenden was a grand niece of Commodore Doughty Stockton, in whose honor the City of Stockton, California, was named.

The social position of the Scott family brought Mrs. Crittenden an unusual acquaintance with leading men and women. She frequently recalled how in 1832, at the age of seven, she accompanied her mother on a canal boat to New York City, and in the course of the visit saw many of the notable people of that day. She recalled meeting a number of the Presidents, the first being Martin Van Buren, and later Rutherford B. Hayes, General Grant, Benjamin Harrison and, subsequently, President McKinley.

Mrs. Crittenden in 1848 attended the first convention ever held in the interests of woman's suffrage, which was held at the Methodist Church in Seneca Falls, New York. The organizer of the convention was Elizabeth Cady Stanton, whose father, an eminent jurist, was very indignant because of his daughter's pioneer work in this field. Another member who attended the convention was Mrs. Bloomer, wife of a prominent lawyer, Dexter Bloomer, and for whom was named the Bloomer costume. Mrs. Crittenden saw Elizabeth Cady Stanton dressed in bloomers, made, as she described, in sack fashion, belted in at the waist, and coming down halfway between the knee and ankle, below which were the Turkish trousers. Two years prior to this convention another notable visitor at Seneca Falls was the Quakeress, Lucretia Mott, another pioneer of the woman's suffrage cause. Mrs. Crittenden never lost her interest in woman's suffrage, and was always an active member in the Susan B. Anthony Club of San Francisco, a club of which Mrs. Mary Austin Sperry was president.

Mrs. Crittenden's father died in 1846 and her mother in 1850. In the meantime she had become engaged to Charles Peck Crittenden, who in 1850 came to California. In 1853 she also started for the Pacific Coast,

on the Tennessee, coming by way of Panama, crossing the Isthmus on train and mule back, and, sailing on the John L. Stevens, arrived in San Francisco, October 17, 1853. On the same evening she was married to Mr. Crittenden in a house on Hardy Place, a two-story building, the timbers of which had been brought out from Boston.

Mrs. Crittenden after she and her husband located at San Jose began teaching school there in 1856. She was one of the first educators in the State of California and opened the first school in San Jose, in her own home, there being no public school building at that time. She was one of the first members of the First Presbyterian Church of San Jose, and was an active member for many years. Her children early in life identified themselves with the same church. In addition to looking after home and the rearing of her children she was engaged in teaching for thirty years. After 1890 her home was again in San Francisco.

Mrs. Crittenden was elected vice president of the association of pioneer women of California in 1915, and served one year, having declined the office of president on account of her age and failing sight. She had a wonderful memory. After her ninetieth birthday she learned and recited a number of poems for the entertainment of friends and guests of the Pioneer Women in the log cabin in Golden Gate Park. Her favorite poem was "Our Homestead," by Phoebe Cary. She delighted to recite the twenty-third psalm and quoted many other verses from the Bible. Through the War Service Committee she was invited to be the honored mother on "Mother's Day" at the Palace of Fine Arts Memorial, San Francisco, in May, 1918-1919. In May, 1920, with the permission of the Golden Gate Park Commissioners the Association of Pioneer Women of California planted a sequoia tree near the log cabin in the park in memory of Mrs. Crittenden. Appropriate services were held, observed with prayer, singing and an address by the Hon. Samuel Shortridge, United States senator from California.

To the marriage of Charles Peck and Deborah Katherine Crittenden were born six children, two dying in infancy. Of the four surviving children, all college graduates, Joseph Lambert was a teacher, and by his marriage to Jessie Gordon has a daughter, Charmian. George Baldwin Crittenden, a lawyer, married Ida Zenoma Gray, and was the father of four children: Charles Lambert, who died at the age of nineteen; Doris, who married Maurice Belber; Ethel Katherine, who is the wife of Lucien Rohlick and has a daughter, Patricia; and Eleanor Burnham, who married Mr. Harold Dougherty. Helen, the third child, married Hon. Ralph Andrus Loveland, senator of West Port, New York State, and is a widow, her only son, Crittenden Andrus Loveland, passing away at the age of twenty-four. Miss Mary Lambert Crittenden has been a teacher for many years in a San Francisco High School.

The late Mrs. Crittenden was a beautiful character, a woman of unusual intellectual gifts, and she possessed that rare distinction of being able to grow old beautifully and constantly make new friendships as the old ones were closed by death.

SAMUEL M. WILSON was for forty years one of the representative and pioneer members of the California bar, and long held precedence as one of the leading lawyers in the City of San Francisco. He was concerned in many important litigations in the various courts of the early days, and later retained his precedence in his profession as the state rapidly increased in population and development. He was one of the distinguished and highly honored pioneer citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1892, shortly before the seventieth anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Wilson claimed the old Buckeye State as the place of his nativity and was a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born at Steubenville, judicial center of Jefferson County, Ohio, on the 12th of August, 1823, and his early education included his careful preparation for the legal profession, which he ever honored and dignified by his character and his exceptional ability. He was for some time engaged in the practice of law at Galena, Illinois, and in 1852 he came with his family to California and engaged in the practice of his profession in the City of San Francisco. He here became a member of the law firm of Hoge & Wilson, in which his coadjutor was the late Colonel Hoge, and this alliance continued many years. Thereafter he was engaged in individual practice until his second son, Russell J., became eligible for and was admitted to the bar, when the father and son formed the law firm of Wilson & Wilson, with which he continued as senior member until the time of his death. Mr. Wilson had no little leadership in the directing of public sentiment in his home city, and was ever known as a liberal, loyal and progressive citizen.

At St. Genevieve, Missouri, on the 5th of July, 1848, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wilson and Miss Emily Josephine Scott, and she survived him about eight years, her death having occurred in the year 1900. Of the four children the eldest was John Scott Wilson, a well known citizen of San Francisco. Russell J. was one of the leading members of the San Francisco bar. Frank P. is deceased. Montford S. resides in Burlingame. Russell J. Wilson was united in marriage, on the 17th of January, 1877, with Miss Josephine E. King, daughter of the late James King of William, who likewise gained pioneer distinction in California. Mr. and Mrs. Russell J. Wilson became the parents of two children: Emily J., who is the wife of Orville C. Pratt, Jr., of San Francisco; and Charlotte, widow of George L. Cadwalader, of San Francisco.

WILLIAM P. CAUBU is a lawyer, practicing at the bar of San Francisco, who has in him that rare combination of qualities which approach quite near to the ideal in the profession, and insure success. He has a keen, alert and vigorous mind, broad and comprehensive in its grasp, yet masterful and careful of detail; and with sure precision he goes straight to the heart of a proposition submitted to him, and seldom does he err in his judgment. He has always been a close student and tireless worker. Keeping pace with the rapidly moving and ever-widening current of the



law, he has not a little aided in the true development and proper application of the eternal legal principles to the changed and changing conditions of society with its concomitant, manifold complexities and perplexities. His own clear ideas, accurate judgment and logical deductions are in argument highly supplemented and enforced by an evident earnestness and honesty of purpose that carries conviction to his hearers, and usually brings victory to his side of the cause. He never advises a client until he is sure of his ground, and then his judgment is given impartially in accordance with his view of the law applicable to the matter. But once his services are enlisted in behalf of a client his powers of mind, coupled with his wide knowledge of the law and his experience in its practice, and his strong personality, are applied to that client's cause with all the vigor and earnestness, diligence and devotion in his power.

A son of the Golden West, Mr. Caubu was born at San Francisco, November 4, 1881. His father, Pierre Caubu, was born in France, and his mother, whose maiden name was Isabelle Thompson, was born in San Francisco. They had four children born to them: William P. Caubu attended the public schools of his native city and the University of California, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His professional training was obtained in the Hastings College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in 1905 he was graduated from the same institution in jurisprudence. He was admitted to the bar and immediately began the practice of his profession, and from then on has been successful in all that he has undertaken. For ten years he gave a very effective service as a member of the force of lawyers in the prosecuting attorney's office. While thus serving so much of municipal and other political corruption came to his notice that he has no desire to enter public life, although he can be fully depended upon to fight wrong doing as a private citizen.

In 1912 Mr. Caubu married Bertha G. Cummings, who was born in Nova Scotia, but belongs to an old and honored American family, and she is entitled through her ancestors who fought in the Revolution to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Caubu have one child, Jean, who is at home. Very prominent in Masonry, Mr. Caubu belongs to Golden Gate Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; to Mission Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; California Commandery, Knights Templar, and to the Mystic Shrine. He is a past grand president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is a member of a number of social organizations, in all of which he is deservedly popular.

WELLINGTON CLEVELAND BURNETT was a California pioneer who won distinction in the legal profession and as a public official and leader in popular sentiment and action. He was one of the foremost members of the San Francisco bar at the time of his death, February 9, 1907. He had given service as a young soldier in the Mexican war, 1846-1848, and in connection with military affairs in California, served as brigadier-general of





*Wellington C. Burnett*

Former city and county attorney of San Francisco, a veteran of the Mexican War, 1846-1848, a descendant of the first governor of Massachusetts—Roger Conant.



the California National Guard under the administration of Governor William Neely Johnson.

General Burnett was born at Hampton, Windham County, Connecticut, on September 21, 1829, being the older son of Capt. Lester Burnett, born in Hampton, Connecticut, October 29, 1804, and Olive Browne Cleveland, his wife, born at Brooklyn, Connecticut, October 13, 1809. He was of Colonial stock. His grandfather, James Burnett, of Canterbury, Connecticut, was a soldier of the American Revolution and was one of the Minute Men at Bunker Hill. The first lineal ancestor of the subject of this memoir of the name of Burnett to come to this country was Robert Burnett, who sailed from England and was landed at Lynn, Massachusetts, was in Roxbury 1642 and then at Reading, Massachusetts, where he was an original settler.

On the maternal side General Burnett was a direct descendant of Stephen Hopkins, Gent., the fourteenth signer of the Mayflower Compact and on the paternal side, through the female lines, of Governor Roger Conant, the first Colonial governor of Massachusetts. Governor Conant was governor under the Dorchester Planters and was superceded in office by John Endicott of the Massachusetts Bay, who was sent out for the express purpose of superceding him. Records of these early political antagonisms may be found in the Massachusetts Civil List and in Felt's Annals of Salem and Young's Chronicles.

Through the Brownes, Colonial councillors and assistants, Burnett was a lineal descendant of Louis VIII, King of France, through a long line of French, English and Scotch ancestors, including the Fitz-Alans.

Capt. Lester Burnett moved with his family to Michigan when the subject of this memoir was a boy of thirteen, and he was a farmer in that state shortly after it was admitted to the Union and was a notary public. His brother, Ellsworth, an early settler in the Middle West, was murdered there by Indians.

Capt. Lester Burnett was a pioneer of 1850 in California, he having come overland by the Chagras Route, arriving in San Francisco on New Year's Day of that year. Thence he made his way up to Long Bar, Yuba County, where he became an orchardist and owned the right to the headwaters of Dry Creek, selling the water to the miners at so much an inch. He was president of the Eureka Mining Company and president of the water company of which B. B. Redding, afterwards of San Francisco, was the secretary. Placer mining was successfully operated on his land, and under the house which he there built and occupied a gold mine was later discovered, but not until after his death in September, 1870.

After the removal of the family to Michigan Wellington Burnett attended the common schools in that locality, Highland, Michigan. He was about seventeen years old when the Mexican war, 1846, 1848, was initiated, and his patriotism and youthful spirit of adventure led him to run away from home and make his way to Dayton, Ohio, where he enlisted in the Regular Army of the United States. He continued in active service until the close of the war with Mexico, took part in five battles of the line.

and minor engagements, was at the storming of Vera Cruz and the taking of the Castle of Chapultepec and the triumphal entry into the City of Mexico on the following day.

At the storming of the Castle of Chapultepec young Burnett was the first man over the wall, and for his valor on this occasion he received his commission as an officer in the United States Army. Gen. Lewis Cass, an outstanding figure in the history of Michigan and the War of 1812, wrote him a commendatory letter and called upon him at Highland, Michigan, urging him to attend Harvard Law School.

After resigning from the army young Burnett attended the Harvard Law School two years, and, later, he was admitted to the bar in the City of New York. He became one of the early members of the bar in the now great metropolis of Chicago, in which city he was engaged in the successful practice of law until 1852, when he came to California as the attorney of Stuart Curtiss of Boston, Massachusetts, who had interests in California. In 1855 he was elected to the State Senate as representative of the district comprising Yuba and Yolo counties. Directly after his election Burnett returned to the East, and at Williamsburg, Long Island, now a part of Brooklyn, he on December 6, 1855, wedded Jane Cromwell Cleveland, a native of New York City, and a daughter of Charles Cleveland and Jane Scott, his wife, her father being a member of the representative New York City law firm of Cleveland and Cleveland.

With his bride General Burnett sailed for California on the steamer *George Law* on the morning of December 7, 1855, and arrived in San Francisco, California, January 1, 1856, on the steamer *John L. Stevens*. They went directly to the capital of the state, Sacramento, stopping over one night at the orchard at Long Bar, Yuba County, en route.

On January 8, 1856, Burnett assumed the duties of his office in the upper branch of the Legislature. Upon the completion of his term he engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco, with offices on Clay Street. He formed a professional alliance with G. A. Benzen and Henry Cleveland. The firm developed a large and important law business of representative order.

In 1869 Wellington C. Burnett was elected city and county attorney of San Francisco, as candidate on the ticket advanced by the Vigilantes, and by successive reelections he retained this office until 1879, being four times reelected, the terms being short in those days.

It is a matter of record that within this service of virtually ten years, during which period the city was involved in much important litigation, he never lost a case for the city. He was prominently engaged in the drafting of the freeholders charter of San Francisco, was a trustee of the Academy of Sciences, a charter member of the San Francisco Art Association and of the Mercantile Library, and a member of the executive committee of the Sloat Monument Association; was for many years president of the local organization of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War of





*Jane C. Burnett*

California pioneer and Mayflower descendant, a noted organizer and  
charity worker in San Francisco.

1846-1848 and a director of the Yountville Soldiers' Home, also the president—at a later period.

General Burnett was in every sense a man of strong individuality, broad in his views, constructive in thought and action, a leader in his profession and in community affairs, and worthy of the high regard in which he was uniformly held.

Of his eight children five are living at the time of this writing, in the spring of 1924, namely; Isaac G., Lester Grant (now a member of the California State Senate), Olive, Gertrude and Captain Marius—all residents of San Francisco except the oldest son.

His widow, Jane C. C. Burnett, passed on at her residence, 1922 (now 1950) Broadway, San Francisco, June 13, 1923, at the age of eighty-nine years and four days. She was buried in the National Cemetery at The Presidio on Saturday, June 16, 1923, where her husband was also buried.

Jane Burnett had been a great social worker and organizer in her prime. She was remarkable for her conversational powers. She organized the Young Women's Christian Association here in San Francisco. Mrs. P. D. Brown brought the idea from the East, and, as she was a stranger here and did not know the people, she asked for an organizer and was told that Mrs. Wellington Burnett was the best woman organizer in the state. So Mrs. Burnett organized the Young Women's Christian Association.

Jane Burnett was for many years a member of the Forum Club of San Francisco, was a charter member of the Association of Pioneer Women of California and for twenty-five years a member of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She organized and was president of the Associated Wives and Daughters of Veterans of the Mexican War, and, as a member and as president of Saint Luke's Mite Society, she assisted in the founding of Saint Luke's Hospital, now situated at Twenty-ninth and Valencia streets, San Francisco. Saint Luke's Mite Society was organized in 1871 to assist in every way the establishment and the work of carrying on Saint Luke's Hospital. Through its solicitation \$25,000 was received from D. O. Mills with which to purchase the property upon which the old wooden buildings stood for so many years and upon which the new brick buildings now stand and the wooden buildings which are left—only two remain. Mrs. Burnett as a committee of one raised among the merchants of San Francisco \$2,000 to build the old windmill which supplied the water for the hospital for many years. At her home, 600 Sutter Street, a sheet and pillow case party was given by the Mite Society and enough linen was brought in that afternoon and evening to supply the hospital. Then the society furnished the reading room, and years later a small chapel, the work for which was done by Mrs. Burnett acting for the Mite Society.

From its incipency Mrs. Burnett was a member of the San Francisco Fruit and Flower Mission. She was secretary of the Little Sisters Infant

Shelter, which had its headquarters at 512 Minna Street in 1879. This society was started by six little girls. Mrs. Joseph Spear was the president. Mrs. Burnett was a great worker in Trinity Episcopal Church.

In the Author's Carnival of 1879—the first Author's Carnival in San Francisco—Mrs. Burnett was the head of the refreshment booth, which occupied the entire Larkin Street end upstairs of the mechanics' pavilion. In this booth she raised \$6,000 in one week—the food being mostly donated. She also took the part of Lady Macbeth and of Madame de Pompadour. Her husband was Falstaff.

During the Civil war she was prominent in the work of the sanitary commission. She also took a very active part in the work for the relief of the sufferers from the Chicago fire, and, though aged, she did her stint of knitting for the soldiers in the World war—making beautiful stitches which she learned as a girl.

Mrs. Burnett was a woman who knew not the meaning of the word fear. Learning that her father-in-law was very ill at Long Bar, she took a team and drove the fourteen miles over a country where Jim Webster, the notorious stage robber, was on the warpath, although she was warned not to do so and no man would take the risk, though asked. In the team with her were the baby and her nurse.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Burnett were in San Francisco in 1857 during those stirring times when the Vigilantes were trying to restore order out of chaos. During that time Wellington Burnett took his orders from Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

JOHN COFFEE HAYS, one of a line of soldiers and himself named for a soldier, Gen. John Coffee, was born at Little Cedar Lick, Wilson County, Tennessee, on the 28th of January, 1817. His grandfather, the founder of Fort Haysboro in Tennessee, served through several Indian wars with General Jackson, to whom he sold the Tennessee family home, the Hermitage. His father, Harmon Hays, was one of Jackson's later officers in many campaigns.

John Coffee Hays, one of several children, was educated in the Nashville Academy until the age of fifteen, when the death of his parents left him facing the prospect of an uncongenial career in business, and the young Southerner chose rather to try his fortune in the West. A short apprenticeship at surveying in the swamps of Mississippi equipped him for a venture into the border State of Texas, where his temperament and the stirring times soon led him to drop his surveyor's chain and notebook for a horse and rifle. In the frontier life of guerilla raiding by both Mexicans and Indians, and under such master frontiersmen as Deaf Smith and Karnes, young Hays quickly picked up the technic of border fighting, and developed it into a brilliant craft all his own. Through the fight for Texan independence he served as a scout and spy under several commanders, and when the new Texan Republic, too poor to keep up a regular army, organized a force of seventy-five young fighters for the protection of the border.





*John May*



Hays was offered the command. This band of Texas Rangers did valiant service in guarding the frontier against the guerilla invasions of Mexicans, and in affording the outlying Texan settlers protection against the Indians. The heroism and dash of these hard-riding Americans became almost a legend in the countryside, and the stories of the difficulties and dangers they got into and out of penetrated even to Mexico City. When after good service through the Mexican war, the Rangers rode into the City of Mexico with the United States Army, the women rushed from the balconies into the houses, and the men lined the streets. After the war Colonel Hays led an expedition to mark out a route from San Antonio to Chihuahua, and later accepted the contract to provide beef for a party of soldiers marching overland from Texas to California, coming to that state during the gold rush of '49.

While still in Texas, Hays met and married Miss Susan Calvert, born in Huntsville, Alabama, one of the Baltimore Calverts who trace their lineage to Lord Baltimore. Six children were theirs, John C., Richard, Kitty, Harry, Susan and Betty. Mrs. Hays came across the Isthmus of Panama and by boat to San Francisco, where the two made their home. Soon after Hays' arrival, in a picturesque election in which he captured the day by appearing on horseback in the streets, Colonel Hays was elected sheriff of San Francisco and filled that thankless office with credit through the tumultuous days of the first Vigilante Committee. The dissatisfaction was with the treatment of the criminals of those days after arrest, with the courts rather than with the police, and more than once prisoners were stolen out of jail after the sheriff had been carefully decoyed out of town.

At the beginning of the Civil war Colonel Hays was serving as surveyor general of the state. At the outset he did not commit himself to the cause of either the North or the South. The result was that, owing to his military experience and his other qualifications, he was sought at once by the leaders of both sides to assist them in the momentous struggle. California was then filled with both Northerners and Southerners, and both factions desired to avoid, as far as possible, the local havoc that would follow participation in the war. Both sides, therefore, urged Colonel Hays to take no part in the struggle, and he accordingly remained neutral. But his services were in urgent demand and he was pursued by both factions and was offered a generalship by officials representing both the Union and the Confederate armies. Still he evaded their solicitations in order to prevent local outbursts and conflicts that were sure to succeed his acceptance of the offer of either army.

At a later date, when the whole bay region was wrathful over the tragic and much-discussed Terry-Broderick duel, and when Judge Terry had sought a hiding place to avoid the probable violence that would likely follow his appearance in public, it was learned that he had sought refuge in the home of Colonel Hays at Fernwood, near Piedmont, and that he had fled from this refuge, when about to be captured, to the ranch of Capt. John McMullin in the vicinity of Stockton, and had remained in that concealment until the excitement had calmed down.

This Captain McMullin had an eventful and momentous career somewhat similar to that of Colonel Hays. He grew up in Florida until he reached the age of fifteen years, and then went West to Texas, where the fame of the Rangers was attracting widespread attention, particularly among all adventurous and daring young men. Upon his arrival there he at once joined their ranks. On his way to the "Lone Star State" he managed to secure a horse, which he rode all the way to the region where the Rangers were believed to be located. It was there, as a Ranger, that he first met Colonel Hays, with whom he begged to be received as a member of the troops. His plea was finally granted and he soon was one of the most conspicuous and venturesome members of the Ranger ranks. Some time afterward, when the border had been quieted and subdued, he retired from the service, with the rank of captain, and accompanied Colonel Hays to California, where he at once embarked in the cattle business, made of it a surprising success and became the owner of one of the largest cattle ranches in the Stockton district. He returned to Kentucky and married Miss Eliza Fleming Morgan, of that state, and to their union the following children were born: Anna, Lilo, Susan, Elizabeth, Rebecca, John, Beauregard, Morgan and Henrietta. Their home was a fine one for those early days, being constructed in the East and shipped in sections, all the way by vessel around Cape Horn, being probably the first portable house in California.

John Coffee Hays, the eldest son of Col. John C. Hays, married Anna daughter of Captain McMullin, thus uniting the two famous families. To John and Anna two children were born: John C., III, and Harry. What still further united the families was the marriage of Betty Hays to John McMullin, Jr., who was a leading graduate of Princeton College. He entered the banking business, and when only twenty-eight years old became president of the Fresno National Bank. Their children are John, Eliza and Harmon H. Hays, all of whom were born in California. Mr. McMullin died in 1903 and his widow is living at San Rafael. All three of these children took an active part in the World war. John was with one of the first units of the Expeditionary Forces to reach France. Harmon Hays served overseas with the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Field Artillery. John Coffee Hays was stationed on the Pacific Coast as major in the Ninety-first Division.

DAVID ALEXANDER HODGHEAD, M. D., was one of the able representatives of the medical profession in San Francisco for many years. He was also for a number of years publisher and editor of the *Pacific Medical Journal*, founded in 1857, the oldest and most influential journal of the medical profession on the Pacific Coast.

Doctor Hodghead was born near Abingdon, Virginia, in 1857, of old Virginia stock and of Scotch and English ancestry. His father, Dr. A. L. Hodghead, was a prominent Presbyterian minister, a leader in literary and educational affairs, and assisted in organizing the public school system of Virginia after the war.

Doctor Hodghead was educated in Virginia, graduated in 1878 from King College in Tennessee, and in the same year came to California. He taught school for several years and at the same time he carried on the study of medicine under Dr. E. W. King at Ukiah in Mendocino County. Subsequently he went East, took one course in the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio; and in 1884 graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York. After some further post-graduate work he returned to California, practiced three years at Ukiah with Doctor King, and for two years at Oakland. About that time he purchased and became publisher of the Pacific Medical Journal, and removed to San Francisco. He carried on private practice in partnership with Dr. Winslow Anderson, who succeeded him as editor and publisher of the Pacific Medical Journal.

At one time Doctor Hodghead served as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. A daughter of Doctor Hodghead, Lillian K. Hodghead, has been well known in San Francisco musical circles, and completed her musical education in New York.

EDWARD W. KING, M. D. A pioneer of California, one of the able physicians and surgeons of his time, Doctor King was well known throughout the San Francisco Bay district.

He was born in Genesee County, New York, July 15, 1831. When he was five years of age his parents, Lyman and Phoebe (Williams) King, moved West, and he was educated at a district school and began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Alman A. King, and also attended medical lectures at Davenport, Iowa. Soon after gold was discovered in California he came to the coast to reap a fortune that would enable him to complete his medical education. He crossed the plains and arrived at Placerville July 15, 1850. He put up a log cabin and began working his claims, and the first gold he took out he sent to San Francisco and had it changed for a set of medical books, which he studied at night after the day's toil as a miner. In 1862 he removed to San Francisco. In 1863 he graduated from the Cooper Medical College, and then began practice in Sierra County, where he remained five years, and during that time also served as superintendent of schools. When the Mendocino Insane Asylum was established in 1889 he was appointed its first superintendent by Governor Watterman.

Doctor King married in 1860 Caroline R. Lincoln, a native of New York. They had three children, one of whom died in infancy. The daughter Ella became the wife of Dr. David A. Hodghead of San Francisco, and the son was Arthur W. King, who died in November, 1923.

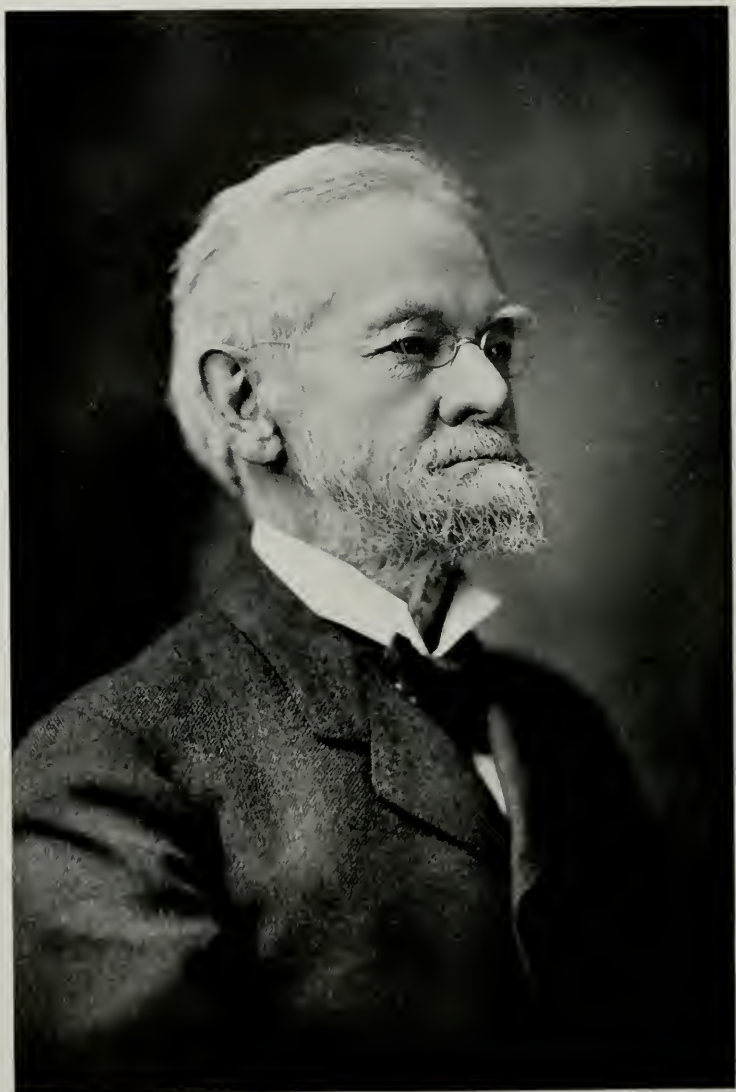
CAPTAIN WILLIAM ASHCROFT ran the full gamut of pioneer experience in California, to which state he came soon after the historic discovery of gold, he having made the voyage around Cape Horn and having been associated with many of the pioneer miners who were destined to achieve fame and fortune in California.

Captain Ashcroft was born in England, in the year 1822, and in his native land he was reared and educated. He was a young man when he came to the United States, and it was in the year 1850 that he became identified with gold-mining enterprise in the new fields of California. He was a pioneer captain in connection with navigation affairs on the Sacramento River, and with this important line of transportation enterprise he continued his connection many years, the while he so directed and governed his activities as to accumulate a fortune of fully \$150,000. The Captain was long numbered among the influential and honored citizens and business men of San Francisco, and he was about sixty-two years of age at the time of his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Kean, was born in Maine, and she was one of the revered pioneer women of California at the time of her death. Of the three children of Captain and Mrs. Ashcroft the eldest is Emma, who is the wife of Frank Loveland; Ida K. married G. H. Umbsen, of San Francisco; and William H. is a resident of this city. Captain Ashcroft built one of the first houses in the northern part of San Francisco, and he was known for his civic loyalty and liberality. He was for many years actively affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Miss G. Helen Umbsen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Umbsen, was a young woman of most gracious personality and of exceptional literary talent. Miss Umbsen was ill at the time of the great earthquake and fire in San Francisco, and in this connection she composed a poetic tribute, the same being here reproduced, the poem being dedicated to San Francisco:

Within the Golden Gate  
A city, tall and stately stood,  
Its massive buildings towering high,  
Its many vessels plying by,  
Rich in commerce for the city nigh.  
Oh! booming San Francisco!  
Oh, everything was booming!  
For the rich, the poor and all,  
And everything was going grand,  
Without compare at all.  
Each being, it seemed, was rewarded with gold  
Who diligently sought to be honest, and bold.  
But, alas! It boomed too high,  
For at five in the morning of April 18th  
There came a rumbling and awful shake,  
And a mighty city near the Golden Gate  
Shook, then tottered, then crashed to the earth.  
As the morning sun rose in its splendor and glory  
It greeted the ruins of the once massive city;  
It greeted the flames of the terrible fire  
Which raged through the city for hour after hour;





*Geo. D. Dominey*



It greeted the people, bereft of their homes,  
Who were trying to keep out of reach of the flames.  
Oh, the rich and the poor were now all alike,  
On this terrible day of misery and strife;  
For God sent the earthquake and terrible fire  
To waken the people and make them repent.  
To see what the earthquake and fire had meant—  
It meant that the children of God should repent  
And turn from their gold to the Savior above.

Miss G. Helen Umsen passed away March 30, 1911.

GEORGE D. DORNIN. The annals of the early days in California read like some wonderful romance, filled as they are with the records of the steady advance of those who began life in a humble capacity and rose, in spite of many obstacles, to positions of stability and prominence. Yet in spite of the fact that the rapidly developing possibilities of this great western region gave unexcelled opportunities, these same men could not have succeeded if they had not possessed those characteristics which made certain their ultimate prosperity. Among the great armies which marched westward after the discovery of gold in California, many more failed than succeeded. The weak and vicious went under; the stalwart rose to the top, and one who undoubtedly belonged to the latter class was the late George D. Dornin, for many years an important factor in insurance circles on the Pacific Coast.

George D. Dornin was born in New York City, in December, 1830, and there secured such meager educational training as fell to his lot before, while still a child, he was obliged to enter the business world. His first position was as errand boy and clerk in Wall Street houses, and even then he made his personality felt, his first employers being well known brokers of Wall Street.

The discovery of gold in California determined him to abandon his promising prospects in the East and seek a broader field for his efforts. He was not eighteen at the time, and his boyish love of adventure made him impatient to try his fortune in new lands. Endowed with courage and initiative, he at once began preparations for his departure. On the good ship *Panama* he sailed around Cape Horn and finally landed in San Francisco on August 8, 1849, after a voyage of a little over six months. A few days after landing he was offered the job of painting a wagon box, and his adaptability for pioneering was indicated by the fact that he at once accepted the offer, and although he had never handled a paint brush, the work was satisfactorily finished and he received the first money he earned in California—\$5.

Later on he opened a coffee stand, and prosperity attended him in this venture, as after conducting it for a short time he sold out at considerable profit.

Until 1852 Mr. Dornin engaged in a variety of enterprises, including the jewelry business, turning his hand to any honest means of livelihood. He had a strong impulse towards independence of action. Clerking or working for others was distasteful to him, and in his youth he showed a readiness to take up new enterprises, preferring an independent business where a small capital could be used. In 1850 he had accumulated quite a capital and, taking on a partner, entered the general merchandising business. He and his young partner were successful from the start in this venture, but unfortunately the fire of 1851 destroyed their store and wiped out their neat little fortune.

In May, 1852, Mr. Dornin started for the mining country in Grass Valley, Nevada County, with a stock of general merchandise to tempt the miners. He did very well indeed until the conflagration of September, 1855, in which he again suffered the loss of his building and stock.

Mr. Dornin gained his first experience in the insurance business (in which he afterward became so prominent) in the little mining camp of North San Juan, where he also held the position of postmaster, express agent and telegraph operator. He became active in politics, and in 1865 was elected to the State Assembly from Nevada County, being subsequently reelected for another term. His insurance business grew and prospered, and in 1867 he was appointed special superintendent for the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, covering the territory of Oregon, Nevada and California. In 1871 he was appointed general agent for the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, and in 1873 elected its vice president and secretary. He severed these connections in 1880 to become general agent for the Lion Insurance Company of London, England. He acted as general agent for a number of insurance companies up to 1895, when he was appointed the Pacific Coast representative of the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts. His service for this old and reliable American company continued until his death on July 31, 1907.

In October, 1853, George D. Dornin married Sarah A. Baldwin, who had come to Grass Valley from Medford, Massachusetts. Six children were born to this marriage: George W., Mary Avis (who died in infancy), Mrs. Mary Wilkinson, Mrs. Julia Eldredge, John C. and Mrs. Alice Bryant.

Mr. Dornin was a man of high ideals, and through all his early struggles and disappointments he retained his hopeful attitude and seemed to utilize each misfortune as a stepping-stone to something higher. He achieved prominence and honor in his profession, and his name will go down in the annals of insurance as one of the faithful "Old Guard" in the business.

George D. Dornin has passed on, but he leaves behind a splendid record of work well done, and the influence of his upright and honorable life is still potent among his former associates and in his home community, where he was universally beloved.

HENRY N. CLEMENT enjoyed a high place in the legal profession at San Francisco, where he practiced law from 1875 until his death. He was also known as a man of unusual literary gifts, and even after taking up the profession of law contributed more or less regularly to the press.

He was a native of Ohio, but at the age of six months he was taken by his parents to Muscatine, Iowa, and subsequently was reared in a frontier locality of that state, at what is now Eddyville. His father was a Government surveyor there. Henry N. Clement at the age of ten years went to work to learn the printer's trade with the Eddyville Free Press. He worked as a printer on the Ottumwa Courier, also attended school and completed a literary education while at Galesburg, Illinois, and where at the same time he followed his trade with the Galesburg Free Democrat, a republican paper. While at Galesburg he heard one of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates. In 1860 he removed to Chicago, and for about a year was employed on the Chicago Tribune. In 1861 he bought the Eddyville Free Press, and was its editor and proprietor until 1864. He used the paper to promote the Union cause during the Civil war, and made many speeches for the republican party throughout Iowa.

Mr. Clement in 1868 graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, and for five years practiced in his home town in Iowa. In 1875 he removed to San Francisco, and after getting established his talents brought him a large and satisfactory volume of law practice. For ten years he was attorney for the San Francisco Gas Light Company, and he handled several cases that attracted wide attention and involved important principles and large sums of money. At the very beginning of his California residence he was interested in the Chinese problem, and subsequently became one of the ablest expounders of the essential views of California toward that race. He wrote regularly for the newspapers and also many special articles, poems and humorous essays for special occasions.

A citizen of America was killed in Mexico, and his widow, Mrs. Janet M. Baldwin, sued for damages. Mr. Clement prosecuted the case in behalf of the claimant and the United States, and secured a judgment in the U. S. Supreme Court which was satisfied. James G. Blaine, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Clement, paid high tribute to Mr. Clement and stated that his briefs were remarkable. Mr. Clement was one of the organizers of the San Francisco Art Institute and was one of its first directors. He always took an active part in civic affairs and was one of the Board of Freeholders with Dr. E. R. Taylor and others who framed the charter for the City and County of San Francisco now in use. He was a member of the Bohemian Club, the Bar Association, the Civil Service Reform Society, the Social Science Association and the Masonic order. Mr. Clement is survived by a daughter, Miss Ada Clement, a resident of San Francisco and prominent in musical circles of the city.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. There are many music lovers in San Francisco who can look back and recall when Ada Clement, the founder of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music, was

a young and talented music student in this city and, as other young and ambitious music students, was teaching and accompanying in order to secure the money to finance a few years in Europe for the further development of her art.

Then came the earthquake and fire and the chaotic condition that followed. Many musicians moved to other cities, believing that there would be no field for music in San Francisco for many years; others gave up in discouragement and directed their talents to other lines of effort. The situation was as disheartening to Miss Clement as to others, but in her blossomed out the spirit of courage and resolution that may be a heritage from pioneer ancestors, and within one week of the great fire she was found encouragingly gathering together as many of her former class of music pupils as possible, and six weeks later, when Sherman and Clay, music dealers, had opened temporary quarters in a building that had escaped the flames, the first person to enter the firm's doors was Miss Ada Clement with an order for material for her pupils. This courageous spirit has animated her throughout her career.

In 1910 Miss Clement went to Europe, where she had the advantage of studying under Harold Bauer and Joseph Lhevinne. Two years later she returned to America and shortly afterward definitely established her reputation as an artist in recitals and in a splendid performance of the Beethoven Concerto with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, being the only native pianist of California who had been engaged as soloist at the symphony concerts of San Francisco.

Following this performance, a notable one, so many pupils came to Miss Clement for instruction that she found it necessary to enlarge her plans for the future, and it was about that time that she secured the cooperation of Lillian Hodghead, who has been associated with her ever since. Miss Hodghead is a native of San Francisco and a graduate of the Institute of Musical Art in New York City, and a method of teaching the rudiments of music and harmony to children, which she originated, had attracted the attention of music and harmony teachers all over the country. Under the training and inspiration of these two artists the number of pupils continued to rapidly increase, and in 1917 the Ada Clement Piano School was founded, opening its doors at 3435 Sacramento Street, Miss Hodghead being at the head of the harmony department, and other competent teachers being added to the staff, Miss Clement being able to secure the services of leading members of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra to become heads of departments, thus affording opportunity to those who desired to study orchestral as well as all other musical instruments.

In 1920 the Ada Clement Piano School became the Ada Clement Music School, and during 1921 the building was remodeled, affording thereby much additional studio space, which had become a necessity, and providing also a spacious concert hall. Continual expansion has followed. A department of vocal music, under Miss Rena Lazelle, well known over the country in musical circles as a concert artist of charm and authority, has





EDWIN A. GUPTILL

been recently added, as also a department of interpretive dancing, under Miss Ingeborg Lacour-Torrop, of international reputation as an exponent of rhythmic interpretation and plastic visualization of music. Both these departments have met with enthusiastic patronage.

From the beginning Miss Clement and Miss Hodghead have been inspirations to their pupils and have created an atmosphere that is felt by every one coming into contact with the school. It is a place where the pupils are not only taught music, but are enveloped in it, uplifted and strengthened. The school chorus, the many concerts by pupils, faculty and outside artists, the Musical Library, which is open at all times, the two school orchestras and various assemblies, all are contributing factors to this spirit of worth-while achievement. The students between fourteen and twenty years of age have a musical study club, the Adillian, which gives monthly programs of much interest, promoting sociability and friendliness. As the fine work of the school has become known the demand has increased for the services of the students when musical entertainments or concerts are being organized for social or charitable purposes, and the result is never disappointing. The school has always been a supporter of the Symphony Orchestra and the Chamber Music Society, it being a policy of the school to encourage the attendance of pupils on concerts, plays and art exhibits as helpful influences in the development of their artistic natures. Two years ago the school started a benefit fund to secure scholarships for talented boys and girls who could not afford the expense of a musical education. This fund is financed by the proceeds from an annual concert given by the advanced pupils of the school, aided by contributions from interested people, and by reason of this fund the school is training a number of extremely gifted young people who could not otherwise have had opportunity to study.

And thus has been developed the newly incorporated San Francisco Conservatory of Music, and Miss Clement and Miss Hodghead, in retiring the personal element in the great enterprise they have built up, have every reason to believe that their past success will be repeated in the new organization and that it eventually will rank with the conservatories of other cities and do its share in making San Francisco a real center of music study and progress. Plans are under way for the erection of a building four times the size of the present building, included in which will be a still larger concert hall and modern equipments along every line.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS GUPTILL was a resident of California about thirty years, gained distinct success in the manufacturing business which he established here, and he was one of the substantial and highly esteemed citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death, which occurred May 10, 1898.

Mr. Guptill was born in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, February 20, 1841, and he was a boy when his parents moved to and became pioneer settlers of Iowa, where his father engaged in farm enterprise. Mr. Guptill received much of his early education in the pioneer schools of Iowa. As



a boy he was afflicted with a disease of the hip, and his eventual recovery was effected through a medicine which he himself prepared in later years. Mr. Guptill came to California about the year 1870, and somewhat later he conceived the idea and purpose of giving to other sufferers the benefit of the remedy through which he had cured his diseased hip. Accordingly, on a modest scale, he began the manufacture of what was known as "Guptill's Sure Cure and Bone Remedy." He traveled through the state and introduced his valuable medicine, for which a steady demand was created, and he eventually built up a large and prosperous business, his products being handled through the medium of the wholesale and retail drug trade and the remedy having found sale in the most diverse sections of the Union, as its efficacy became known. Since the death of Mr. Guptill the business has been successfully continued by his widow, and a substantial export trade has been developed, especially in the Orient. Directions for the use of the remedy are printed both in English and Chinese, the latter provision have been found requisite in connection with the Oriental demand. The name of this popular and widely distributed medicine is now Guptill Bone Remedy and Blood Purifier. Mr. Guptill was a liberal citizen, and was honored for his sterling attributes of character. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and was a republican in political adherence.

In the year 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Guptill and Miss Agnes Brown, who, as already noted, continues the business founded by him. Agnes Brown was a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick, and the daughter of William and Eliza Brown, pioneers of that country, of Scotch-English descent. The one child of this union is Paul Willard, who served with signal honor with the American Expeditionary Forces in France at the time of the World war, he having been in the overseas service for a period of fourteen months, as a member of Company E, Tenth Battalion, Twentieth United States Engineers. Since receiving his discharge from military service he has been identified with the business established by his father, besides his work with the manufacturing concern of Neudstadter Brothers. He has been connected with this firm for over twenty years, first taking service there as a boy.

LEWIS RISDON MEAD. Among the many able, brilliant and resourceful men who gained positions of distinction in connection with civic and business affairs in the cities of the San Francisco Bay district was the late Lewis Risdon Mead. The record of his career is the record of worthy, upright living, of strict adherence to high personal standards, of talents and powers well used for worthy ends. These things need not be repeated to the readers of this section of California, for the life and achievement of Mr. Mead are a matter of general knowledge here. Mr. Mead was one of the most progressive and successful business men of Contra Costa County, and his name has been known and honored here for many years.

Lewis Risdon Mead was born at Saline, Michigan, September 7, 1847,



a date that in itself indicates that his parents were pioneers of the Wolverine State, which had been admitted to the Union ten years prior to his birth. Mr. Mead was the elder of the two children of Silas and Harriet (Risdon) Mead, the other son, William, being still a resident of the old family homestead farm near Saline, Michigan. As young men Lewis R. and William Mead to New Orleans, Louisiana, and in 1863 the subject of this memoir came to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, he having come to join his maternal uncle, John Risdon, the founder of the iron works operated by the firm of Risdon & Coffey. The plant and business eventually passed into the possession of Mr. Risdon, and the enterprise was continued under the title of the Risdon Iron Works until 1914, when the property was sold to others. With this important industrial concern Mr. Mead continued his association many years, and he served as its secretary and auditor until 1907, when he severed his connection with the business and established his residence at Byron Hot Springs, situated at the northern end of the San Joaquin Valley, in Contra Costa County. In the year 1865 Orange Risdon and Lewis R. Mead took up 200 acres of government land in that locality, now known as Byron Hot Springs, the patents on the tract having been received by them the same year. The springs on this historic spot have been famous since aboriginal days. The Indians came here; the wild animals knew it—and well did they use the healing waters of the bubbling springs. Mr. Mead finally purchased Mr. Risdon's interest in their property and assumed the active management of the springs property, of which he continued the executive head until the time of his death. The first building at the springs was erected in 1865, it having been necessary to fill in to a depth of from ten to twelve feet to make a garden and make provision for the desired shrubbery, owing to the fact that the land on which the hotel and cottages are situated was at that time a part of a vast lava bed. The first large hotel at these famed springs was erected at a cost of \$50,000, and this was destroyed by fire in 1901. In the following year was erected a fine new building, of Moorish type of architecture, the same having been built by Reid Brothers of San Francisco, at a cost of \$350,000. This splendid structure was destroyed by fire in the year 1912. In 1914 he awarded to Reid Brothers the contract for the erection of a fire-proof hotel building to cost \$100,000, and this now constitutes the central stage of one of the most popular health and pleasure resorts in this section of California.

Lewis R. Mead was a broad-minded man, liberal in thought and honorable in purpose. His life was fruitful of good results, not only in the attainment of success, but also in his support of progressive public measures of enduring benefit to the community. He served as a regent of the University of California. He was the founder of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 225, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Oakland, of Golden State Commandery, Knights Templar, and was a member of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was for many years president of the Mechanics Institute of San Francisco.

The year 1873 recorded the marriage of Mr. Mead and Miss Blanche

Durant, and she passed to the life eternal in the year 1905, the one surviving child having been Dr. Louis D. Mead, deceased, of whom specific mention is made in the following sketch. The second marriage of Mr. Mead was solemnized June 19, 1907, when Miss Mae Sadler became his wife. Mrs. Mead was born in California and is the daughter of Charles M. Sadler, who is a representative business man of San Francisco, a member of the firm of Sadler & Company. Miss Mae Sadler was in Europe, as a student, at the time of the great earthquake and fire that brought devastation to her home city, and her marriage occurred about one year after her return to San Francisco. Mrs. Mead was the able and valued coadjutor of her husband in the planning of the present fine hotel building at Byron Hot Springs, and the same stands as an enduring and worthy monument to the memory of Mr. Mead. The hotel has for fire protection water pumped from the river, nearly two miles distant, and a destruction of the present building by fire is virtually in the realm of the impossible. Mrs. Mead and Mrs. James W. Reid are the owners of all the stock in the company controlling the Byron Hot Springs and hotel, and the hotel is leased to Mr. Tait, a prominent and popular hotel and restaurant man of California. Mr. Mead was a stalwart advocate of the principles of the republican party, and in public affairs his influence was always helpful and benignant. Strong in his conviction and well fortified in his opinions, he was loyal to himself and thus to all others, and his character was the positive expression of a strong and noble nature. His religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which his widow is an earnest communicant. The death of Mr. Mead occurred June 13, 1916.

LOUIS D. MEAD, M. D., was a son of the late Lewis R. Mead, an honored California pioneer to whom a memoir is entered in the preceding sketch, and he survived his father by virtually an exact period of two years, his death having occurred June 14, 1918, at Byron Hot Springs, his father having passed away June 13, 1916. Their respective funerals were held on the same date in June of the two years noted.

Dr. Louis Durant Mead was born in the City of San Francisco, on the 31st of March, 1875, and thus he was forty-three years of age at the time of his death.

Doctor Mead received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and thereafter completed an advanced academic course in the University of California, in which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In preparation for his chosen profession he then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, this being the medical department of Columbia University, and after receiving from this great institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine he returned to California and engaged in the practice of his profession at Byron Hot Springs, a health and pleasure resort owned by his father. He later engaged in general practice in the City of San Francisco, gained prestige as one of the able and representative physicians and surgeons of his native





*Levi Foster*

city, and here continued in the successful work of his humane calling until the close of his life. In every sense he fully upheld the prestige of a family name that has long been known and highly honored in California. Doctor Mead was an active member of the California State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and by his character and services dignified and honored his profession. He was a member of the Masonic order, his local lodge being located in Antioch, California. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as is also his widow, who still resides in San Francisco.

On the 31st of October, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Mead and Miss Charlotte Lanneaw, a native of New York State. The one child of this union, Blanche D., who was born June 22, 1910, remains with her widowed mother, the latter having been born and reared in the State of New York.

LEWIS GERSTLE. The rise of Lewis Gerstle from a poor immigrant boy to a commanding position in the financial world of San Francisco is one of the local inspirations to progress, proving that there are great opportunities here for those who have the pluck and ability to make the most of them.

He was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 17, 1824, and came to the United States in 1847. He settled first in Louisville, Kentucky, coming to California in 1850. He had worked his way over as a deck boy, so he had no fear of beginning with nothing. He first started a fruit stand, but afterwards entered the mines as a day laborer. After a short time at this work he went to Sacramento, to run the first Pony Express. His zest and genuine ability for business enterprise early manifested themselves, so that he was never contented long working for a salary. After the Pony Express venture he went into the wholesale grocery business with Sloss and Greenewald in Sacramento. He continued some time with this firm, always becoming more and more successful, although the store was twice flooded out.

Anxious for more ambitious speculation, he returned to San Francisco and went into the mining stock brokerage business, which he followed until 1870. Then he got the first Alaska fur concession, and also the first Russian fur contract. Furs were shipped to England and other large trade centers of the world, and the business continued to grow with the growth of the city and the Pacific Coast trade. The next step was the founding of the Alaska Commercial Company, of which he was one of the founders and the first president. Every one knows the magnitude of this business at the present day. The extent of their interests can be measured by the large building they have recently completed, one of the largest and most modern office buildings in San Francisco.

The founding of the Alaska Commercial Company marks one of the most important events tending towards the development of Alaska since the purchase of the territory from Russia. The United States

Government gave to the company an exclusive concession, for twenty years, for the taking of the fur bearing seal from the Pribilof Islands and the Aleutian Islands. In return the company was required to establish trading posts, schools, churches, and otherwise develop the region towards a higher state of civilization. It was an undertaking of the greatest magnitude, requiring capital, enterprise, business and executive ability, and also a comprehensive appreciation of the needs of the community.

Mr. Gerstle and his associates lent themselves to the work with characteristic energy, and every requirement of the Government was more than carried out. It is important to note that the company differed greatly from other companies securing concessions for various products in other portions of the world, in that the members did not believe in stripping the concession of its value but by a wise system of conservation succeeded in making it more valuable at the end of the term for which it was acquired than it was at the time of securing it. At the end of the twenty-year period there were more seals on the islands than at the beginning.

In addition to this, the founding of the schools and churches, a most important factor in the development of the community, has had a direct bearing on the social and personal life of the inhabitants.

The importance of the venture from a commercial aspect can hardly be estimated, including, as it has, the building of towns, the establishment of steamship lines, and the opening of markets for enormous quantities of products from the United States, which have been the prime factors in the investment of untold millions of dollars and the giving of employment to thousands of men and women. While Mr. Gerstle and his associates benefited by the enterprise, it is certain that the public reaped the greater benefit.

Mr. Gerstle married in 1858 Hannah Greenebaum, who was also a native of Bavaria, but came to California with her father at the age of seven. The children of this marriage are: Sophie, who married Mr. Theodore Lilienthal; Clara, who married Mr. A. Mack; Bertha, who married Mr. B. G. Lilienthal. Mark L. and William L. Gerstle. Both sons are now with the Alaska Commercial Company.

Mr. Gerstle added to his financial genius a many sided public activity, identified with the growth of the best interests of the state. He was a member of the Vigilance Committee. Although of the Jewish faith and noted for his benefactions to the members of his own race, his benevolence did not stop there and he could always be called upon to give sympathy and aid to every worthy cause. In other words, he had the art of spending as well as the art of making money, and his example has stimulated the activities of many younger men. Every one has not the keensightedness to see the trend of successful business in advance, and build up from a small beginning an immense business like the Alaska Commercial Company, but the very exceptional quality of such insight makes the story of its development the more interesting and profitable to study. The history of every great seaport is the history of its trade development,

its center as a market for the goods of neighboring countries, so that Mr. Gerstle's enterprise is an integral factor in the history of the Queen City of the Pacific.

Lewis Gerstle died in 1902, after a long life of high efficiency and usefulness, and his sons have carried forward to international eminence the business he placed on such a sound basis.

**SELDEN S. WRIGHT.** It was indeed a distinguished lawyer and prominent citizen, an honored and old member of the Bar Association of San Francisco, to use the words of a resolution of that association passed to commemorate the memory and career of Selden S. Wright when he died in the City of Alameda February 26, 1893. Judge Wright was a typical gentleman of the old southern regime, a man of high ideals and a lawyer of exceptional talent.

He was born in Essex County, Virginia, March 7, 1822, and was seventy-one years of age when he died. He represented an old Virginia family. He graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1842, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. During the same year he removed to Mississippi and entered upon the practice of law in partnership with Hon. Walker Brooke, who later became United States senator. He continued his private practice until 1851, when he was elected vice chancellor of the Middle District of Mississippi and was reelected in 1855. In his early manhood Judge Wright married Miss Joanna Maynard Shaw, niece of Hon. Walker Brooke. She was likewise born in Virginia, daughter of Rev. Oliver Abbott Shaw, a prominent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was for a number of years rector of the old historic St. Mark's Church in the City of Philadelphia. Mrs. Wright, after coming to California, became known as a woman of distinctive culture. She was the organizer in California of the Society of the Colonial Dames, and also had the distinction of organizing the First Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy west of the Rocky Mountains.

Judge and Mrs. Wright became the parents of twelve children. Eight are now living: Stuart Selden Wright, Ann Brooke Wright, George T. Wright, Eliza, wife of John D. Tallant; Ralph K., Roberta W., who is Mrs. George Hellman; William Hammond Wright and Brooke Wright. The mother of these children passed away at the age of eighty-nine.

The services and activities that made the name of Selden S. Wright so well known and honored in his profession and in public affairs in California are concisely described in the resolution of the Bar Association previously mentioned, of which may appropriately be quoted here:

"In 1859, having resigned the office of vice-chancellor in Mississippi, he started for California, reaching San Francisco in 1860. Here he soon attracted the attention of his brethren of the bar by his learning and courteous bearing, and became associated in practice at different times with Hon. F. Swift, D. P. Belknap, Esq., and Gen. George A. Nourse, and later with his sons, Stuart S. and George T. Wright, Esq.

"In 1866 he received the democratic nomination for district attorney



of this city and county, but was defeated with his party; in 1869 he was elected probate judge of this city, and served with distinguished ability the full term of four years. In 1869 he received the democratic nomination for supreme judge, but was defeated by Hon. A. L. Rhodes. In 1875 he was appointed judge of the County Court to fill a vacancy by Gov. Newton Booth, a republican, and was elected by the people to the same office on the expiration of his term. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors of this city by Mayor E. B. Pond, and held office until the end of his term.

"We have thus briefly sketched the career and noted the important offices which our brother held. That he displayed in the discharge of the onerous and various duties imposed upon him by his fellow citizens rare tact and learning, high integrity and fairness is the testimony of all who came in contact with him.

"Indeed, his courtesy and unflinching good temper were proverbial, and yet no judge on the bench ever maintained better order or secured greater respect from litigants and lawyers. During an occupancy of the bench for more than ten years, and when great estates were involved, your committee can recall no single instance of unseemly conduct in his presence.

"But it was in his home and among his family and intimates that our friend appeared at his best and drew all hearts toward him. His hospitality, his generosity, his wide charity and kindly wisdom will long be remembered and appreciated by those who knew him best and loved him most.

"In the death of Judge Wright, the legal profession has lost one of its foremost members, the bench one of its ablest administrators, and the people an official devoted to their true interests." Signed by the committee of the Bar Association, Columbus Bartlett, E. D. Sawyer and Thos. F. Barry.

WILLIAM J. SISSON is one of the chief executives of the North Pacific Trading & Packing Company, one of the important industrial concerns of San Francisco and the State of California, and in this connection he is virtually the successor of his father, the late Albert W. Sisson, who was head of the company at the time of his death, he having gained no small measure of pioneer distinction in connection with civic and business affairs in California.

Albert W. Sisson was born in Gowanda, Cattaraugus County, New York, in about 1828 or 1829. There were three brothers, Albert William, Calvin and Frank. Their father was a Quaker. It is believed that the family originated in France, and some of the members later moved to England, several of them, later, immigrating to the United States. Albert W. Sisson came to California in the early pioneer days and engaged extensively in the cattle and merchandising business, his land holdings in the state being very extensive. During the heavy construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in California, Sisson, Wallace & Crocker and later Sisson & Crocker furnished the supplies to the camps. When Albert





ALBERT W. SISSON



W. Sisson went into the cattle business he was the first man in the West to import the White Faced Hereford cattle from Australia, and he was largely responsible in driving the long horns from the ranges. He also imported the first stag bounds from Australia. He married in California Bridget Ann Sherry, a native of Ireland, who came to this country as a young girl with her parents. Her parents were pioneers of the state and her father was engaged in railroad work. Mr. and Mrs. Sisson were the parents of four children: William J., a sketch of whom follows; Joseph, who died in 1921; Cyrus T., residing in San Francisco, and Alfred W., a resident of San Rafael.

William J. Sisson, who celebrated in 1923 the fifty-fourth anniversary of his birth, takes a due pride and satisfaction in claiming California as the place of his nativity. He gained his preliminary education in the public schools and supplemented this by attending Santa Clara College. He then became actively associated with the cattle business, with which he has continued his connection during the intervening years and in which he has achieved substantial success and distinct precedence. He is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens who are doing well their respective parts in advancing the industrial and commercial interests of San Francisco, and in this city his attractive family home is at 2186 Vallejo Street.

As a young man of about twenty-four years Mr. Sisson wedded Miss Maria C. Kronkrite, and the children of this union are Albert W. F., who is at present on a ranch in Lake County, California; Clair C., engaged in the cattle business in Lake County; and Madeleine, who is at home with her mother.

Mrs. Maria C. Sisson was born in Calaveras County, the daughter of Frank Kronkrite of Knox County, Illinois. She was raised by her uncle and aunt, Felix and Agnes Daly, the former a native of Philadelphia and the latter of Ireland. They came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, in the '50s, and Felix Daly was engaged in the roofing and wholesale hardware and tin business. He became very prominent in San Francisco, and passed away in 1890. Mrs. Daly carried on the business after his death, and as she was a progressive, energetic woman she very materially extended and increased the estate left by Mr. Daly. She was very active as a buyer and seller of real estate, a woman of broad knowledge and keen intellect, and she continued her operations until the last. She died in June, 1920, at the age of eighty-six years.

JAMES KING OF WILLIAM, one of the most notable and outstanding of the early settlers in California, was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, on the 28th day of January, 1822, and was the son of William King. Upon reaching the age of sixteen, James King, in an endeavor to clarify his identity, in that there were a number of James Kings then living in the community where he resided, adopted a method then prevalent and used as part of his name the term "of William" in order that he might be distinguished from the other James Kings. This designation to his name and

its singular form were really strikingly characteristic of the clearcut individuality which animated and influenced James King of William during the entire period of his remarkable and eventful life.

During his early career he received a sound education, and even as a youth showed a strong leaning towards a literary career. He was a Latin, French, Spanish and German scholar.

He left home at the age of fifteen years and followed the occupation of clerking in various establishments and industries and was rapidly rising as a proficient employe when he was suddenly stricken with a severe attack of fever and was compelled to return to his home in Georgetown in 1838. The following year he secured a position as clerk in the local postoffice and was thus occupied when the presidential contest between Van Buren and Harrison took place, in 1840. After about two years spent in the postoffice he accepted a position and took his training in journalism in the office of Kendall's Exposition, a democratic sheet then issued in Georgetown. Following this he was for a time connected as reporter and advertising manager with the Washington Globe. This experience opened his eyes to the possibilities of newspaper growth and influence.

Circumstances, however, made it necessary for James King of William to give consideration to making his own way in the world and he therefore became a bookkeeper for the mercantile house of Corcoran & Riggs of Washington, where he remained at his duties until 1848, during which year he determined to change his location as well as occupation.

At the time Mr. King severed his connection with the firm of Corcoran & Riggs, Mr. Riggs, one of the employers, said of him: "He is a very clever, steady sort of a man, but I don't believe he will ever set the Pacific on fire." This remark was made by him after he had learned that Mr. King was planning to start for California.

In 1848, when the first gold rumors were kindling the fires of ambition in the East, James King of William bade good-bye to his relatives and friends, boarded a vessel and set sail for the Pacific Coast, going via the Isthmus of Panama. While gold, of course, was one of the lures or inducements, yet James King was largely influenced by the letters of his brother, who was a member of Colonel Fremont's expedition, had already crossed the Rocky Mountains. No doubt the wild and adventurous tales in these letters stirred the blood of James King to a feverish intensity. This adventurous brother had gone to California in 1846 and had depicted in flowing terms the vivid attractions of the trail. He also was a member of Fremont's expedition in 1848, which expedition exerted such an important influence in conquering the Pacific Coast from Mexico and thus prepared it for transmission to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican war. Mr. James King of William's brother perished on one of the disastrous maneuvers of this historic campaign.

James King of William left the harbor of New York on the 24th day of May, 1848, and upon reaching the other side of the Isthmus was unable to find any vessel to convey him to San Francisco, where it had been agreed

that he was to meet his brother and there form a combination to engage in ranching in the southern part of the state. Mr. King, therefore, sailed down to Valparaiso, Chile, where news of the gold discovery in California had but recently arrived and where the excitement had taken a firm hold upon the ambitions and romance of the citizens.

Mr. King saw at once his opportunity and accordingly purchased a stock of goods from the Valparaiso merchants, employed nine workers of that land to go with him to assist in opening up the mines in the interior of California, and those arrangements having been completed he then set sail for San Francisco, where he arrived on the 10th day of November, 1848.

Soon after his arrival six of his employes deserted him, but with the three others he trailed out to Placerville, El Dorado County, and commenced the hard work of practical mining. In three weeks' time they had discovered enough gold to pay the men and repay James King for his outlay at Valparaiso. Later, for some reason not wholly clear, he quit the field, went to Sacramento, and there became associated with the mercantile house of Hersley, Reading & Company, but was still unsatisfied with the outlook. He soon severed his connection with this concern, and at this time had considerable financial means.

After some investigation and no doubt considerable dickering he started for the East with the matured plan in view of completing arrangements or contracts to open up a series of banks along the Pacific Coast. After covering much of the East he finally succeeded beyond his expectations in inducing a number of the most prominent capitalists or bankers of that section to engage in the proposed undertaking. Accordingly, he returned to California in December, 1849, and at once opened up a bank in San Francisco in a small frame building situated on Montgomery Street, between Clay and Merchants streets, under the name of James King of William Bank. Here he did a rapidly growing and highly profitable business, and soon was regarded as one of the wealthiest and most successful bankers on the Pacific Coast. It was not long after he had established himself as a banker before he had constructed a large brick building at Montgomery and Commercial streets, where he continued to grow and expand until his career as a banker challenged attention. Then it was that his social prominence and civil distinction attained the pinnacle of their power and popularity, an attainment that crowns his descendants to this day and is an exemplary star in the West to guide all citizens to higher conduct and character.

His banking career was comparatively short. Here is the reason: He entrusted a large sum of money to a man in whom he had great confidence, with instructions to invest the same in crude gold dust from the mines. Instead of doing as directed, this man spent the money in the purchase of watered mining stock which, when the water had been squeezed out, proved to be almost wholly worthless. In order to save his investments he was induced to invest almost another \$100,000, but the attempt was useless and the additional sum was also swamped in the water. He was left enough to

pay his creditors, but not much more. For two years he was with Adams & Company, and by that time had cleared himself of all obligations to his creditors, but he was left nearly penniless.

In 1855 he again started in the banking business, but his efforts were unsuccessful, owing mainly to the financial panics which then swept over the country. However, no one could say that he lost a cent through the adversity of James King of William.

In October, 1855, he engaged in the newspaper business and became editor of the daily San Francisco Bulletin, which journal is still one of San Francisco's leading evening papers. Soon the venture was a splendid success, with a large circulation, plenty of advertisements and a power and popularity unexcelled by any other journal. He made it a distinctive point to champion good morals, better schools, honesty in public office, exemplary citizenship and professional competency. He fired hot shots at all corrupt public officials, violations of the law, professional gambling, self-lauded duelists, flower-ornamented criminals and municipal paralysis and inefficiency. These attacks brought savage response from the offenders. He was finally murdered. His assassination was a deliberate crime engineered by the law-breaking class who selected as their tool a convicted felon named James P. Casey. Mr. King of William was deliberately shot on May 14, 1856, at the northeast corner of Montgomery and Washington streets. He died on the 20th of May, and two days later his assassin was hanged by the Vigilance Committee.

While he was in Washington in 1843 he married Miss Charlotte M. Libbey of Georgetown, and to this union were born six children. As soon as possible after reaching California he prepared a suitable home for them and in 1851 they joined him here. Soon his residence was the center of education, refinement, culture and elegance, and ever since his descendants have lived in the light of his illustrious character.

RICHARD HENRY PEASE came to San Francisco in May, 1869, as the pioneer local representative of the Goodyear Rubber Company, a New York corporation. He eventually became president of the subsidiary corporation controlling the business here, and was owner of a three-fourths interest in the business, in connection with which he established in 1893 a branch headquarters in the City of Portland, Oregon. He was one of the alert, forward-looking and substantial business men of the Pacific Coast country, was progressive in his methods and policies, and developed a large and important enterprise, the while he so ordered his course as to merit and command unqualified popular confidence and good will. His death, on the 16th of September, 1919, removed one of the prominent and honored figures from the business community of San Francisco.

Mr. Pease was born in the City of Albany, New York, on the 13th of July, 1848, and was a son of Richard Henry and Mary Elliott (Dawes) Pease, who passed their entire lives in the old Empire State. Of the family of ten children only one is living at the time of this writing, in 1923—Mrs. Martha Harriott, a resident of Geneva, New York. The death



R. W. Pearce





of the father occurred February 25, 1891, and that of the mother on the 25th of April, 1876.

The schools of his native state afforded the subject of this memoir his early education, and at the age of seventeen years he there entered the employ of the Goodyear Rubber Company, which has since developed into undoubtedly the largest and most important corporation of the kind in the United States. That Mr. Pease made an excellent record in this connection is evident when it is noted that after the passage of three years he was sent by the company to become its agent or representative in San Francisco, and it was due to his able administration that the business from this headquarters was developed into one of importance and large volume. Mr. Pease was one of the loyal and liberal citizens and representative business men of San Francisco, was a republican in political adherence, and held membership in the Pacific Union Club, the Bohemian Club and the San Francisco Golf Club.

In April, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pease and Miss Isabelita Ogden, and she still maintains her home in San Francisco, as do also the two children, Mary, who is the wife of Arthur Watson, and Richard Henry II, who succeeded his father as president of the Goodyear Rubber Company of San Francisco, an office of which he is now the incumbent and in which he is well upholding the prestige of the family name.

**BENJAMIN DAVIS WILSON.** Among the interesting characters of California history none had a more varied, active or exciting career than did the late Benjamin Davis Wilson, plainsman, Indian fighter, patriot, business man and sterling citizen.

Benjamin D. Wilson was born at Nashville, Tennessee, December 1, 1811. His father, who was born in a fort in the territory of Tennessee, in what is now Wilson County, in 1772, died when Benjamin D. was eight years old, leaving the family in humble circumstances, as he had lost his means through speculation. The children, however, were given some assistance in the way of gaining an education by their grandparents, and when Benjamin D. was about fifteen years of age he displayed his industry by embarking in business on his own account at Yazoo City, on the Yazoo River, above Vicksburg, where he kept a little trading house to do business with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. His health failing, he had to seek a different climate, and accordingly went up the Arkansas River to Fort Smith and then to Missouri, where he joined the Rocky Mountain Company, with which he crossed the plains, arriving at Santa Fe in 1833. For several years he was engaged successfully in hunting and trapping, and incidentally explored a great deal of country that had never before known the imprint of a white man's foot. It was while thus engaged that he became embroiled in an experience, which, starting with bad feeling between the Apache Indians and the Mexicans, eventually led into bloody warfare between the whites and red men. The trouble commenced in the treacherous murder of Juan Jose, chief of the Apaches,

by a white man named Johnson, and the enraged Indians then went on the warpath. Mr. Wilson's party, returning from a trapping journey, was on the return march from the forest country to Santa Fe, and, ignorant of what had taken place, were captured by the Indians. The young warriors were intent upon the sacrifice of the Americans, and kept up a continuous war dance on the night of the capture, but the old chief, Mangas, who had had many friendly dealings with the Whites, objected to these proceedings. His influence with his warriors was not strong enough to dissuade them, however, and eventually it was decided that one of the party should make his escape, as it was the only manner in which he could save the others. Of Mr. Wilson's party of three, one was crippled and the other was an invalid, so he was chosen for the dangerous journey. Seizing a small buffalo robe to cover his nakedness (all the party's clothes had been stripped from them) he decamped. His escape was soon noticed, but he managed by strategy to elude his pursuers, and before daylight had reached a deep canon, the only hiding place in the whole country. The following night he crossed thirty miles of prairie, and on the third night, by forced marches suddenly came upon a sheep ranch of which he had known nothing. From the rancher he secured some food, and this man also made him a pair of moccasins from sheep skins to cover his bleeding feet. Thus he continued his journey until reaching the settlement of Mono, where he procured shoes and food. Utterly exhausted and without money, clothes or friends, Mr. Wilson finally reached Santa Fe. Two days later, so strong was his vitality that he offered to guide a party of 200 Americans to the scene of a massacre at a point about 150 miles south of Santa Fe, his reimbursement being a suit of clothes and an animal to ride. On his return he took a clerkship with a merchant, with whom he remained only three or four weeks, then taking charge of the business of Doctor Gregg, who had just come through with a large amount of merchandise. He remained in charge of Doctor Gregg's business for about two years, during which time he had further exciting experiences, and then bought the remainder of the goods and conducted the business alone until the fall of 1841.

Conditions became such, however, that Mr. Wilson and other Americans did not deem it safe to remain in New Mexico, and the first week in September, 1841, left their rendezvous at Abiqui, in the most western part of what is now New Mexico, for California, driving sheep ahead which served them as food, and arriving at Los Angeles early in November of the same year. Mr. Wilson at this time had a desire to visit China, but after three different journeys to San Francisco, in which he found no opportunity of visiting the Orient, in 1843 he purchased a ranch called the Jarupa, and stocked it with cattle. This he bought from Don Juan Bandini, but did not get the grant for his land, as he would not apply for Mexican citizenship. Speaking of conditions in California at that time, Mr. Wilson, residing then at Lake Vineyard, said in 1877: "After many unsuccessful attempts to leave California and receiving so much kindness from the native Californians, I arrived at the conclusion that there was no

place in the world where I could enjoy more true happiness and true friendship than among them. The people were honest and hospitable, and their word was as good as their bond; indeed, bonds and notes of hand were entirely unknown among the natives. So, as I said, I settled upon the ranch and led a ranchero's life for some years."

In 1844 Mr. Wilson married Ramona Yorba, daughter of Don Bernardo Yorba, one of the owners of the Santa Ana ranch, of about thirty leagues of land. In the fall of the same year Mr. Wilson nearly left his young bride a widow when he was almost killed in a desperate battle with a huge grizzly bear, and carried the scars of that encounter up to the time of his death. Later, as the grizzly did not leave the ranch, Mr. Wilson sought him out and was nearly mauled a second time, but this time bruin met death at the hands of Mr. Wilson and his vaqueros. In July or August, 1845, Mr. Wilson led a party of eight men in pursuit of a band of Mojave and other Indians who were raiding the ranches and running off the cattle, and subsequently fitted out an expedition and with twenty-one other young Californians went up the San Bernardino River, through the mountains and crossed to Bear Lake, which lake received its name from the fact that the twenty-two men, going out in pairs, each pair lassoed a bear and brought it into camp. They later joined the rest of the command and after four days' march came up with the famous Indian bandit Joaquin, whom Mr. Wilson bested in a hand-to-hand conflict. In this engagement Mr. Wilson was shot with a poisoned arrow, and had it not been for the efforts of a favorite and faithful Comanche the wound might have proved serious. As it was he carried a piece of flint in his shoulder up to the time of his death. Under Mr. Wilson's second in command the troop proceeded and located the Indians, but after a two-day engagement found the red men too firmly entrenched and abandoned the expedition for the time being. On the return, at Bear Lake, the same twenty-two men who had performed the bear feat before duplicated their performance.

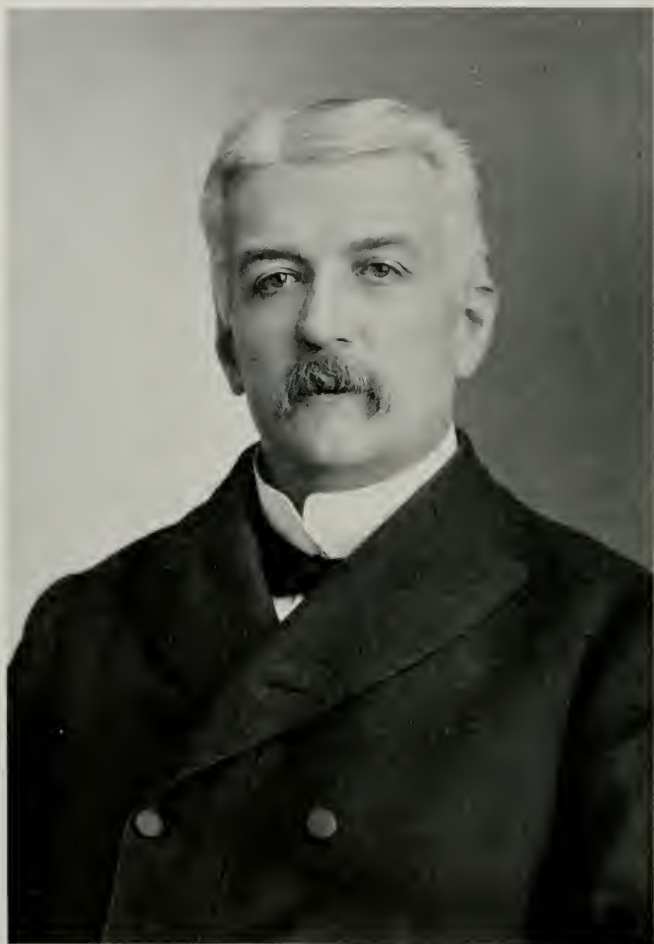
The foregoing is but a sample of the experiences of Mr. Wilson during the early days. He headed frequent expeditions, friendly and otherwise, into Mexico and the Indian country in all directions. He was an active participant in the campaign between the Micheltorana and California parties in 1845, at which time he was holding the position of alcalde of the district in which he resided, although, not being a Mexican, he was not obliged to accept municipal duties. Indeed, it was Don Benito Wilson, as he was known, who was the foremost figure in the negotiations which prevented bloodshed on this occasion and gained a victory for the Southern California cause. After this engagement he returned to his ranch and devoted himself uninterruptedly to stockraising until 1846, when war was declared between the United States and Mexico. He had no desire to take part in this affair, for although he was an American he had lived peacefully among the people of his home at Jarupa Rancho, now Riverside, and also was not a military man, but a civilian. However, he was at length prevailed upon to accept a captaincy by Commodore

Stockton. While acting in this capacity he became engaged in the trouble that came as a result of the despotic and foolish rule of Captain Gillespie of the American forces, which had caused a general revolt. During this trouble Mr. Wilson sent a despatch to Captain Gillespie, but this was intercepted by the Mexican forces and the Wilson party was soon on the defense before a large attacking force of Californians. Forced to surrender, they were taken to a community known as Boyle Height and placed in a small adobe room. A short time later, through Captain Wilson's offices, Captain Gillespie was prevailed upon to leave the community with his forces, but Mr. Wilson and his forces were kept in prison until January, 1847, when they were allowed their parole and to return to their homes, although conditions remained unsettled for some time thereafter.

In the fall of 1847 Mr. Wilson moved all his stock, about 2,000 head of cattle, passed through the Tulare Valley, by way of Cajon de las Uvas (there was not a white man living on that route at the time) from San Bernardino Mission to Sutter's Fort, and passing by what later became Stockton, learned from some friendly Indians that Charles Weber, a friend, was going to settle there on a ranch which he had procured from Mr. Gulnao. He then swam all his stock, without losing any, across the Sacramento River, at the place later called Knight's Landing, and drove up the foothills north of Cash Creek, to the place known as Lone Trees, where he left them in charge of his former comrade-in-arms, Nat Harbin. He then returned to Los Angeles, where he was engaged in merchandising.

In 1849 a convention was held to formulate a constitution for California, and the part of the state having been much depopulated by the discovery of the gold placers in the spring, the citizens were compelled to choose such men as they could find for the various offices. At the convention of the southern part of the state, in the following year, at Santa Barbara, Mr. Wilson was a member, and a protest was sent to Congress asking that in the event of California being admitted as a state that the lower part of the state remain a territory, but the request was not granted. After the state was organized Mr. Wilson was elected the first clerk of Los Angeles County, but placed the real business of the office in the hands of his chief deputy, Dr. Wilson Jones. When the town of Los Angeles was incorporated he was elected the first mayor, but after serving a few months resigned from the office. In 1852 Mr. Wilson was appointed by President Fillmore as Indian agent for the Southern District. In this capacity he accompanied Lieutenant-General (later General) Beale, general Indian superintendent for the state, and assisted to lay the Indian reservation at the Tajon, passing through the Tulare Valley and holding council with different Indians. During that trip and subsequent events Mr. Wilson became thoroughly convinced that he could not continue in the office in harmony with General Beale and others, especially in the matter of the monies appropriated by the Government. In 1855 he was elected state senator, and served out his term, and was again elected to that office in 1869 and in 1870. In the latter year he returned to his home





*W. H. King*

at Lake Vineyard, in Los Angeles County, and interested himself in horticulture.

On December 6, 1877, Senator Wilson wrote: "My family consists of a wife and three daughters, all living, and four grandchildren, and hope to pass the remainder of my life in peace with God and man, as well as with myself." His death occurred not long thereafter, in February, 1878.

JOSEPH LIBBEY KING was born in Georgetown, D. C., on July 26, 1845. Mr. King was the second son of a family of six children born to James King and Charlotte Libbey King.

Surrounding the name of Mr. King's father, James King of William, is associated much of the romance, tradition and courage that characterizes the efforts of the early pioneers of California to bring law and order out of the then existing chaos of crime, and which efforts, largely through the instrumentality of James King of William, eventually resulted in the formation of the historical Vigilance Committee.

James King of William was one of the pioneer bankers of San Francisco, his bank bearing his name as well as designation. He was the founder of the San Francisco Bulletin, with the publication of which he continued to be identified for a number of years. At the time of his death James King of William was one of San Francisco's most influential and outstanding citizens.

Joseph Libbey King, for a large part, received his early education in the public schools of San Francisco, and similar advantages were given to the other children of the family, all of the sons of James King of William, Charles, Joseph L., William Freeborn and George, being now deceased, while the two daughters still reside in San Francisco—Annie, the widow of Edward Dutton, and Josephine, widow of R. J. Wilson.

As a young man Joseph Libbey King was for a time employed in one of the pioneer banks of Virginia City, Nevada, and as this was during the period of the nation-wide mining excitement of the Comstock days, Mr. King became identified with this era of romantic mining activity and at a place that was then the shrine of those who played and prayed for fame and fortune.

When Mr. King returned to San Francisco he became actively associated with the stock brokerage business, in which he for many years continued to be a prominent and influential representative. Mr. King was for a term of years allied with the brokerage firm of B. S. Sherwood & Co., and was one of the best known and most popular members of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, in which institution he held the position of caller at the time of his death.

His Masonic affiliations included membership in the California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and Mr. King was also one of the active early members of the well-known Bohemian Club.

To Mr. King belongs the distinction of being among the first to foresee the magnitude of the oil industry as affecting the welfare of his state, and



was the first man to initiate and urge the establishment of an oil exchange. As a citizen and as a business man, Mr. King was known for his wide vision and his progressive ideas.

Mr. King was the author of "The History of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board," an authoritative volume, embracing not only extremely valuable statistical and other information of the history of the institution as such, but in addition this volume shows Mr. King as a kindly chronicler of the successes and failures, of the ambitions and the hopes of that speculative epoch. Mr. King's book teems with lights and shadows and interesting personal reminiscences of considerable historical importance.

With the passing of Mr. King, one of the few remaining links between the gallant adventurers of the Comstock days and those who have reaped the benefit of their foresight was severed.

Mr. King was married to Miss Flora Ellen Mower, a native of Bangor, Maine, on May 28, 1868. Mrs. King still resides in San Francisco. Of the five children of this union, all native San Franciscans, the first born, James William, is deceased; Ralph Mower is engaged in farming in Lassen County and is the father of two children, Lucie and Ralph P.; Percy Libbey is actively associated with the California Packing Corporation; Joseph L., Jr., is with Hind-Rolph & Co. of San Francisco, and Lucie is the wife of L. W. Harris of San Francisco, her family consisting of three boys, Lawrence Junior, King and Robert.

JOSEPH L. ROSS, M. D., has the distinction of being the Dean of his profession in San Mateo County, is one of the able and representative physicians and surgeons of this section of the state and is established in successful general practice at Redwood City, the county seat. Both in years and period of consecutive practice he is now the oldest practicing physician in the county.

Doctor Ross was born at Vermont, Illinois, on the 27th of May, 1856, and after a collegiate education along academic lines in the state college at Champaign, Illinois, he entered the celebrated Rush Medical College in the City of Chicago, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1879. After thus receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he engaged in practice at Macomb, the county seat of McDonough County, Illinois, and in his native state he continued his successful professional activities until 1881. He then came to California and established his residence at Redwood City, where he has continued in active practice during the intervening years and where he has built up a substantial and representative professional business that marks him as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of San Mateo County. For the past eighteen years he has been district surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The doctor is actively identified with the San Mateo County Medical Society and the California State Medical Society, and he has insistently kept in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science. He has given effective service as the chief executive of the



San Mateo County Board of Health, and his civic loyalty has been shown in his hearty support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general well-being of the community. Doctor Ross was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Redwood City, served fully a quarter of a century as its president, and recently resigned this office in order to give his undivided time and attention to his large professional practice. He assisted in the organization of the Redwood City Building & Loan Association, and still continues as vice president of this well ordered organization, which has done much to advance local progress and prosperity.

The maiden name of the first wife of Doctor Ross was Louise Bacon, and she was born and reared in Illinois. She is survived by two children: Harvey L., M. D., who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the City of Honolulu, Hawaii, and Sarah Frances, who resides at Dayton, Ohio. For his second wife Doctor Ross wedded Miss Blanche Emily Stafford, and the two children of this union are Joseph L., Jr., and Blanche E.

JAMES KING STEELE, author, editor, publicist and progressive man of affairs, was born at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 30th of June, 1875, a son of Daniel and Anna (Wilson) Steele. Mr. Steele acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city, and thereafter took special studies in the great University of Chicago. By reason of impaired health Mr. Steele came to California in the year 1904. From 1909 to 1911 he was editor and publisher of a weekly paper at Del Monte, this state, and thereafter he was publisher of the *Traveler De Luxe Monthly* until 1916, in which year he was engaged with the *Japan Illustrated Travel Monthly*. Since that year he has held the position of advertising manager of Toyo Kisen Kaisha, an oriental steamship company, with office headquarters at 551 Market Street, San Francisco. The family home in this city is at 2029 Vallejo Street. Mr. Steele still continues to give time to literary work, and among his best known published works are: "The Hope Ranch" (1910), "Oriental Outings" (1918), and a book of poems entitled "Bits of Jade," also "Wondering Feet," (1923). He has traveled extensively in the Orient and in Europe, is vice president of the American organization of the Japan Society, is a republican in political allegiance, is a member of the Commercial and Advertising Clubs of San Francisco, and he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church.

July 19, 1904, recorded the marriage of Mr. Steele and Miss Edith Shorb, of San Marino, Los Angeles County, and the one child of this union is a son, James Shorb Steele.

Mr. Steele has three brothers and one sister: William K. is a resident of the City of Chicago; Daniel H. and Charles reside in New York City; and Elizabeth maintains her home at Lorain, Ohio.

WILLIAM CASEY MAHONEY is a San Francisco architect whose work has brought him high standing in his profession on the Pacific Coast.

He is a native son and represents one of the pioneer families of the state.

Mr. Mahoney was born at San Francisco, February 2, 1869. His father, Denis Mahoney, was born in Ireland in 1816, married Margaret Casey at Albany, New York, and they arrived in San Francisco with three children, he was the first of the pioneers to engage largely in the cattle business, and established the first slaughter house in San Francisco, which was situated on what is now the corner of Van Ness Avenue and Jackson Street. Eight other children were born in California, and several of them have made exceptional records in the professions and in business affairs.

William Casey Mahoney was educated in grammar schools in San Francisco, in the Sacred Heart Academy, and in 1889 took up the study of architecture with Mr. Hendrickson. In 1891 Mr. Hendrickson took him into partnership, and from 1896 until 1906 he was in partnership with C. T. Ryland. Later W. J. Cuthbertson became his partner, under the firm name of Cuthbertson and Mahoney, and since 1915 Mr. Mahoney has practiced alone, with offices at 159 Sutter Street. Mr. Mahoney served as city architect, and has designed and supervised the construction of many notable buildings in San Francisco and vicinity.

He married Mary T. Bergin. Her father, James J. Bergin, with her grandfather, started the first toilet soap factory in San Francisco, on Powell and Green streets. Mrs. Mahoney is a niece of Thomas I. Bergin, member of the prominent law firm McAllister and Bergin at San Francisco. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney, three sons and three daughters. The oldest, Andrew William, born April 19, 1897, is now superintendent of the local sales agency of the Studebaker Company, and in 1921 married Jeannette Kearney, a granddaughter of the famous Denis Kearney, a daughter of William Kearney and a niece of Mildred Kearney, the famous singer. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney is James Bergin, born in July, 1898, now connected with the Mohawk Tire Company. Mary Bergin, the third in age, was born August 2, 1899; Mira, born December 15, 1900, is the wife of Robert Sharp Mitchell, of San Francisco, whose father was chief of the secret service during the McKinley administration; Denis Mahoney, born November 2, 1903, a student in the University of California; and Kathleen, born July 2, 1905, attending Lowell High School.

JOSEPH GROVE DEMING was not only one of the sterling pioneers of the Pacific Coast but was also, and in the most significant sense, the architect of his own fortunes. He became a successful and influential figure in industrial and commercial circles in California, he having become identified with the flour-milling business at Yreka, this state, in the pioneer days, and having there remained until 1865, when he moved to San Francisco and became the founder of the important industry long conducted under



*J. G. Deming*



the title of the Deming-Palmer Milling Company. He was a resourceful figure in the development and upbuilding of the substantial business of this concern, with which he continued his active connection until 1901, when the milling plant and the business were sold to the Sperry Flour Company. Thereafter Mr. Deming lived retired until his death, which occurred at his attractive home in San Francisco on the 25th of February, 1909. He was one of the veteran business men and most substantial and honored citizens of San Francisco, and in all of the relations of life stood "four square to every wind that blows," so that he ever held the confidence and high regard of all who knew him.

On the 11th of April, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Deming and Miss Mary Dwyer, daughter of Martin and Alice (Cox) Dwyer, who were born in Ireland and who were residents of California for many years prior to their deaths. Mr. and Mrs. Deming became the parents of five children, of whom three, with the widowed mother, survive the honored father and reside in San Francisco, Alice being the widow of Dr. T. A. Rottanze; Eleanor, a Religious of the Sacred Heart; and Ernest being here identified with the milling business. Horace and Joseph G., Jr., are deceased.

In adverting to earlier phases in the life history of the honored subject of this memoir, it is to be recorded that Mr. Deming claimed the old Hoosier State as the place of his nativity, his birth having occurred at Madison, Indiana, on the 30th of June, 1829. He was a son of Horace and Emeline (Orr) Deming. The family moved from Indiana to Iowa when Joseph G. was a boy, and the father became a pioneer in the latter state, his death having occurred in 1882, when he was well advanced in years, and the mother having passed away in 1835, when her son, Joseph G., was a lad of about six years. He to whom this memoir is dedicated gained the major part of his early education in the schools of Muscatine, Iowa, and he was twenty-three years of age when he came to the Pacific Coast, in 1852. After remaining a short time at Portland, Oregon, he came to California and engaged in the milling business at Yreka, as noted in a preceding paragraph. He found in California opportunity for the gaining of substantial success through his own ability and efforts, and his loyalty to the state was ever of the most appreciative type.

THOMAS CHARLES CAVE. Even in the earlier years San Francisco was noted as one of the most desirable residential cities of the world, and among its older citizens were to be found representatives of almost every civilized nation, many of whom were men of means who sought here the rest and comfort life in this delightful climate would give. One of them, well remembered by the older generation, was Thomas Charles Cave, a retired officer of the English navy, a man who had distinguished himself in different branches of Her Majesty's service for many years. His descendants are now among the prominent citizens of San Francisco.

Thomas Charles Cave was born at Salisbury, England, February 19, 1824, a son of Dr. Thomas and Julia Anabella (de Stark) Cave, the latter a daughter of Baron de Stark. Doctor Cave was a physician of note, who had had the privilege of being a house pupil of Sir Benjamin Brodie. Four sons and four daughters were born to Doctor and Mrs. Cave.

Growing up in his native country, Thomas Charles Cave received naval training and was in Her Majesty's service for many years. He was one of ten naval officers sent to the Mexican navy by the English navy as instructors to build up the navy of Mexico, and was decorated for honorable service for cutting a ship from under the walls of Campeche. After his service in Mexico was concluded he was recalled to England, but in 1852 he made a visit to the United States, following which he was sent to the West Coast of Africa, where for ten years he served as a captain in the English navy, and in the pursuit of his duties went further up the Congo River than had any white man up to that time. During his service in African waters he commanded the *Thetis*. After his retirement from the naval service in 1863 he located permanently at San Francisco, where the remainder of his life was spent, although he did not participate in any of the activities here, but lived quietly as a retired officer. For many years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Thomas Charles Cave was married at Albany, New York, to Alice Carr, who was born in Lancastershire, England, but was a resident of the United States from the age of two years, at which time her parents had come to this country and settled at Albany. Two children were born of this marriage: Thomas Charles, Jr., who is deceased; and Annie. She was married in 1881 to George Loomis North, who died eighteen years later, leaving two sons: George Loomis and Chester L. After the death of her first husband Mrs. North was married to Capt. John Metcalf, who died in 1913.

While he lived in retirement, as above stated, when he died in February, 1880, Thomas Charles Cave was missed by those who had known this sincere, upright and honorable naval officer, and the influence of his example still lives not only in the lives of his descendants, but those of his associates, for no good man lives in vain, and his deeds produce something of lasting worth to his fellow men.

FRANCIS T. COLLINS, D. O. In the ten years since he graduated in osteopathy Doctor Collins has made himself favorably known in his profession in several California localities. His partner and assistant is Mrs. Collins, also a graduate osteopath, and both highly competent exponents of their school. Their address is 466 Geary Street, San Francisco.

A native son of the Golden West, Doctor Collins was born at Visalia, Tulare County, July 7, 1874. His father, Francis L. Collins, was born in Alabama, and when fourteen years of age came around the Horn in 1853, nearly starving to death on the trip. He landed at Port Hartford, and became a pioneer cattle man, driving cattle through the valley to Stockton to supply meat for the mining district. The father of Francis L. Collins

was an old school allopathic doctor, and a brother of Francis L. is a physician living at Kansas City, Missouri.

The mother of Dr. Francis T. Collins was Mary J. (Peyton) Collins, a native of Missouri, and a descendant of the Peytons and Randolphs of Virginia. From Missouri she went to Texas with her parents, and came over the plains by ox team to California when she was fourteen years of age. She is now eighty-eight and living at Fresno.

Dr. Francis T. Collins attended public schools in Visalia, completing his work there in 1891. Following that came a series of experiences in occupations and for some years he was a steam engineer. Finally he entered the Pacific College of Osteopathy in Los Angeles, and was graduated with the D. O. degree in the class of 1913. He has since taken several post-graduate courses. For a year and a half he remained in Los Angeles practicing his profession, and for two years practiced at his home town of Visalia. Since then he has been located in San Francisco, and has made a notable reputation in therapeutics and osteopathy.

On October 24, 1901, Doctor Collins married Miss Georgia H. Howe, who was born at Hamford. Her father, W. S. Howe, was a pioneer threshing machine operator and well-known throughout the San Joaquin Valley. Mrs. Collins is also a graduate of the Pacific College of Los Angeles. They have gained a high place in their profession. In practice they have made it a rule not only to give their patients the best of skill and treatment, but by personal instruction help their patients to help themselves. Doctor Collins is a man of studious disposition. He finds his pleasure and recreation in books. Much of his time is devoted to the study of psychology and electricity. He believes that the basic principle of life is a question of polarity.

As a younger man Doctor Collins was a member of Company E of the Sixth Infantry Regiment of the National Guard of California. During the strikes of 1894 he saw twenty-nine days of active service. He and Mrs. Collins have one son, Warren F. Collins, now attending the University Preparatory School and planning also to take up the profession of osteopathy.

ALBERT MANSFIELD, who is engaged in the practice of law at Redwood City, is one of the able and successful members of the bar of his native county. He was born in the village of Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County, on the 21st of October, 1884, and is a son of Joel H. and Mary Alice (Martin) Mansfield, the former of whom was born in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, and the latter of whom was born in California, a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of this state. Joel H. Mansfield was reared and educated in his native city, and he was a young man when he subordinated all personal interests to the call of patriotism and went forth as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war. He became a member of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, took part in many engagements and continued in active service during virtually the entire period of the war. In a comparatively short time after the close of his military career Mr. Mansfield came to California, where for a time



he followed his trade, that of painter. He was a pioneer in the movement to develop the oil industry in San Mateo County, he having been one of the first to sink an oil well here, the supply having been found plentiful and of high grade, but years having elapsed ere through development work was carried forward in this oil district. Joel H. Mansfield became one of the influential and highly esteemed citizens of Half Moon Bay, and he held for fourteen years the office of sheriff of San Mateo County. He was one of the honored pioneer citizens of this county at the time of his death, in 1916. He was active in political affairs in the county, and was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Albert Mansfield gained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county. In preparation for his chosen profession he entered the Hastings College of Law in San Francisco, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1907. After thus receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws, with virtually coincident admission to the bar of his native state, he engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco, where he became associated with James H. Budd, a former governor of California, this professional alliance having continued but a short time, however, as his distinguished confrere died in 1908. Since that year Mr. Mansfield has been established in successful practice at Redwood City. Here he served ten years as city attorney, and for seven years he held the office of judge of the Police Court.

In 1911, on the 27th of August, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Mansfield and Miss Elizabeth P. Winter, who was born and reared in San Francisco. The children of this union are five in number: Joel A.; Elizabeth R.; Dorothy A.; and Alice and Albert, Jr., who are twins. The widowed mother of Mr. Mansfield still maintains her home in San Mateo County.

JOHN HENRY ANTHONY was a lawyer of ability, but he gave many years of able service as a Government pension examiner, an office of which he was the incumbent at the time of his death, January 29, 1911, his final field of jurisdiction having comprised the states of California, Washington and Oregon and his home having been maintained in the City of San Francisco, where his widow still resides, at 900 Oak Street.

Mr. Anthony was born at White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, Virginia (now West Virginia), on the 26th of January, 1852, and was a son of James W. and Elizabeth Caroline Anthony. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and upon moving with his family to Illinois he engaged in farm enterprise near Paris, that state, his death having there occurred in 1875 and his widow having long survived him, she having been of venerable age at the time of her death, in 1917.

In the public schools of Paris, Illinois, John H. Anthony continued his duties until he had fully profited by the curriculum of the high school, and thereafter he made a record of successful work as a teacher in the schools of that section of Illinois. Later he studied law and was admitted to the Illinois bar, and after having been for a number of years engaged





JOHN H. ANTHONY



in the successful practice of his profession he took the required civil-service examination and was appointed a Government pension examiner, his official headquarters having been established in New York City and his earlier service having been in New York and other eastern states. In 1894 he was assigned to the field comprising California, Washington and Oregon, and here he continued his active and efficient service until 1910, when he retired, his death having occurred on the 29th of January of the following year, as previously noted in this context.

On the 17th of March, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Anthony and Miss Alice Leslie Kauffman, who was born and reared in the State of Illinois and who since his death has continued to maintain her home in San Francisco. Of the five children the eldest, Henry Edgar, likewise resides in this city; Nell Laurena is the wife of J. W. Leavitt, of San Francisco; Guy Leonard resides in Honolulu, Hawaii; Edna Caroline is the wife of W. H. Harrison, M. D., of San Francisco; and Robert Cleveland resides in Honolulu at the time of this writing, in the winter of 1922-23.

**KINGSLEY W. CANNON.** The reputation of the corporation lawyers of the country is not made in a day, unusual ability in this broad field demanding not only natural abilities, but the most thorough preparation and strenuous, continuous and intense application and industry. Broad education and extensive knowledge of business, commercial and industrial principles and conditions, are requisite for success. While Kingsley W. Cannon is one of the more recent additions to the San Francisco bar, he has had the advantage of professional association with master minds in his calling, and he pursues his work steadfastly and successfully.

Kingsley W. Cannon was born at Marysville, California, a son of the eminent corporation attorney William M. Cannon, but he was brought to San Francisco in his youth, and here he attended the public schools. Deciding to follow in his father's footsteps, he took the full legal course at Hastings College, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1912 he and his father joined forces, but this pleasant association was dissolved when the elder man was made general counsel for the Middle States Oil Company, his acceptance of this important position necessitating his leaving San Francisco for the company's headquarters in the East. Since his father's withdrawal Mr. Cannon has been associated in partnership with William M. Abbott, general counsel for the Market Street Railway.

Faternally Mr. Cannon maintains membership with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is enthusiastic with regard to the order. He is also a member of the Commonwealth Club. He is a man whose studious habits lead him to constantly add to his store of knowledge, and the prime secret of his success undoubtedly lies in the fact that he possesses a remarkable business judgment united with keen legal insight into the most involved transactions. He realizes to the full the chief requisite in such cases is to have the salient facts well in hand, and to state them

clearly, forcibly and succinctly. His devotion to the cause of civic betterment is also a most interesting feature of his career, and adds to the value of his position in the general public regard. A number of important movements of general interest have been strengthened by his efficient support.

JOSEPH LEDLIE MOODY was one of the California pioneers of 1849, he having come to this state as a youth of twenty years and having served eight years as superintendent of bonded warehouses in this state. After retiring from this Government office he became the owner of productive coal mines in California, in the Bellingham Bay district. He initiated his activities in connection with this line of industrial enterprise in the year 1860, with merely nominal financial resource, and through his careful and well ordered business activities in California he acquired a substantial fortune. In 1876, at the age of forty-eight years, Mr. Moody retired from active business, and later he traveled extensively through various European countries. He was an honored and appreciative member of the Society of California Pioneers, and was a resident of San Francisco for many years prior to his death, which occurred on the 2d of April, 1900, his widow being still a resident of this city.

Mr. Moody was born in Columbiana, Ohio, on the 27th of June, 1828, he having been the sixth of the eleven children of William and Isabel (Ledlie) Moody, and the youngest of the children having been Robert. William Moody was born in the north of Ireland, where he was reared to manhood and where he became a lawyer by profession and vocation. In 1810 William Moody came to the United States, and here he passed the greater part of his life thereafter at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, though he was for a time a resident of Ohio, in which state his son Joseph L., subject of this memoir, was born, as noted above. William Moody died in the '40s, when the subject of this sketch was a lad of about fourteen years, and his widow having survived him a number of years.

Joseph L. Moody acquired his early education in the City of Pittsburgh, where he was afforded good advantages and profited fully thereby. He was an ambitious youth of twenty years when he came to California, as already stated, and of his career in this state adequate mention has been made in a preceding paragraph.

January 15, 1863, recorded the marriage of Mr. Moody and Miss Ida Jorane Schander, daughter of John Frederick and Rachel (Handlin) Schander, who were early settlers in California. Mr. and Mrs. Moody became the parents of four children: Frederick Schander Moody; Edna Jorane became the wife of Raymond Hough Sherman, and is now deceased; Mai is the wife of Douglas S. Watson of Palo Alto, this state and Eva Ledlie, wife of Henry C. Breeden, died October 24, 1900.

JAMES MORRIS TROUTT has presided on the bench of the Superior Court in the City of San Francisco since December, 1890, and he is now the honored dean of the judiciary of San Francisco County and has long

been prominent as one of the leading jurists of the state that has been his home since his boyhood and in which his father was a pioneer citizen of prominence and influence.

Judge Troutt was born at Roxbury (now Boston), Massachusetts, on the 20th of December, 1847, and though he has passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, he retains splendid mental and physical vigor and has the bearing and appearance of a man many years his junior. He is a son of Hiram James Morris and Cordelia (Sherman) Troutt, the former of whom was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter in Boston, Massachusetts.

Hiram J. M. Troutt arrived in San Francisco in March, 1850, via Cape Horn, and became one of the pioneers of the historic gold fields, his mining for gold having been attended with success. He returned to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1852, and in that year he came to California with his wife. The following year he sent for his children, Sarah and James, and their maternal grandmother, and they arrived in San Francisco in November, 1853.

Judge Troutt's father was a pioneer in the carpet business on the Pacific Coast, and in the early days he conducted a large carpet store near the site of the present Crocker Building in the City of San Francisco. In the spring of 1859 he established a large carpet store in Portland, Oregon, where likewise he developed a prosperous business. He returned to San Francisco in 1864 and continued in the carpet business until he met with financial disaster in imaginary gold mines.

Judge Troutt graduated at Harvard College in 1871, in the same class with Henry Cabot Lodge, United States senator of Massachusetts. After his return from Harvard to San Francisco he here read law under private preceptorship, but returned to Cambridge and entered the law school of his Alma Mater, Harvard University.

In 1874 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of California, and immediately began the practice of his profession in San Francisco. In 1885 and 1886 he served as first assistant district attorney of San Francisco.

In 1890 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court, on which he has since continued his able and earnest service. He has shown marked facility in the rapid and effective handling of the work of his court, has passed on many cases of importance within the long years of his service, and few of his decisions on the bench have met with reversal by courts of higher jurisdiction.

Judge Troutt is a republican in political allegiance: He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, a Knight Templar, a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Loyal Order of Moose.

In 1890 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Troutt and Miss Lucinda May Kendall, whose parents were residents of California at the time of their death. Judge and Mrs. Troutt have no children.

HON. HENRY ALEXANDER MELVIN. One of the greatest ideals of the American people is that which means equality before the law. In the hands of the judiciary rests the interpretation of the law. It follows therefore that care, discrimination, close examination of an individual's public acts and his standing in private life is given before he is chosen to hold the power that in any community civilization demands for orderly living, for civic advance, for peaceful progress and for general content. A man who is selected for the place of honor so described must have, together with the record of an upright life, many other qualifications, and these include a comprehensive knowledge of the law, a high moral standard, with a sympathetic understanding of the frailties of human nature, ability to evenly balance testimony, and the courage to make decisions without fear or favor. Such a man was the late Judge Henry Alexander Melvin, long recognized as the peer of the ablest members who have sat upon the bench of the court of last resort in California, and a distinguished citizen of San Francisco.

Judge Melvin was born at Springfield, Illinois, September 28, 1865, in the same year that marked the passing of another distinguished citizen of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln. He was a son of Dr. Samuel Houston and Sarah Amanda (Slemmons) Melvin, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Doctor Melvin was a neighbor and close personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was a great admirer and supporter.

A man of progressive ideas and venturesome spirit, Doctor Melvin recognized the opportunities offered in the West, and in 1873 brought his family to California, locating at Saint Helena, where he remained for three years, and then moved to Oakland, California, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. He was connected with much of the civic betterment work of his period; for many years served as president of the California State Board of Pharmacy; was professor of pharmacy in the University of California, and framed and had passed the pharmacy act of 1891. Not only did he attain to a distinguished position in his profession, but his ability as an educator was equally brilliant, and his name is cherished as that of one of the most useful and capable men of his times.

Judge Melvin was reared by watchful and devoted parents and his youthful ambitions were fostered and encouraged. From 1875 to 1878 he attended the public schools of Saint Helena, and in the latter year he entered the Franklin grammar school of Oakland, where he continued until 1881. For the succeeding four years he was a student of the Oakland High School, and then from 1885 to 1889 he attended the University of California, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. His professional training was gained in the Hastings College of the Law of the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to practice at the bar of California in that same year. Judge Melvin had already mastered another profession, for when only thirteen years old he was a practicing pharmacist in charge of a drug store, and



Henry A. Melvin





could easily have reached an enviable position in that line had not the law attracted him still more. For many years he held an active professorship of medical jurisprudence in Oakland College of Medicine and Surgery, and for some time prior to his death was professor emeritus of medical jurisprudence.

During his very useful life Judge Melvin entered with characteristic heartiness into many activities. His knowledge of military affairs came to him through practical training, for he was first lieutenant and inspector of rifle practice of the University Cadets when graduated from the University of California. For many years he was a member of the Republican Alliance of Oakland, in which he attained to the rank of major.

His connection with the bench commenced in 1891, while he was still a college student, when he was appointed a justice of the peace of Brooklyn Township, Alameda County, and he afterwards served in many public capacities, being prosecuting attorney of the City of Oakland, deputy district attorney, chief deputy district attorney of Alameda County and a special deputy attorney-general of the State of California. In 1901 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Superior Bench of Alameda County, and in 1902 was elected to a full term of six years. He resigned, however, to accept, September 28, 1908, his forty-third birthday, the governor's appointment as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of California, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice Thomas B. McFarland, and November 3 of that same year was elected to serve out the remainder of Judge McFarland's term. In 1911 Judge Melvin was elected for the full twelve-year term, and was still serving at the time of his demise.

On June 14, 1893, Judge Melvin was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Louise Morse, a daughter of the late S. Bradford Morse, at that time one of the prominent insurance men of Portland, Oregon. Judge and Mrs. Melvin had one son born to them, namely: Bradford Morse Melvin, who was graduated from the University of California with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, following which he took the bar examinations. During the World war he served in the United States Navy, in which he enlisted as an apprenticed seaman, and when he resigned, after the signing of the armistice, he was an ensign. On May 10, 1922, Bradford Morse Melvin married Esther Langley, born in Monterey County, California. Mr. Melvin is one of the rising young attorneys of San Francisco, where he is carrying on a general practice. He is a Mason, and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Judge Melvin was made a member of Gamma Eta Kappa while a student of the Oakland High School. He was a charter member of the University of California chapter of Phi Delta Theta; editor of the Blue and Gold, the college year book; was one of the organizers of the Glee Club; was a member of Phi Delta Phi, the legal fraternity, and was a member of Golden Bear honor society. He became a Mason and rose in the Scottish Rite to the fourteenth degree, and was one of the most active members in the state of the Benevolent and Protective Order of

Elks, of which he was made Grand Exalted Ruler in 1906. On July 18, 1921, a granite monument was unveiled on the Melvin plot, Mountain View Cemetery, in honor of Judge Melvin, by the Elks of the nation. Past Exalted Ruler Col. John P. Sullivan, of New Orleans, Louisiana, was the principal speaker of the day. Another of the speakers, William Mountain, exalted ruler, said in part of Judge Melvin:

"Justice Melvin was the man, the brother and the American."

Still another speaker, William M. Abbott, past grand exalted ruler, said in part:

"There are few friends greater than the late Justice Melvin. I recall with a certain intangible happiness in my heart the acts of my friend. There is a spirit of pride as well as sorrow that strikes the heart strings over the grave of him who was our great friend. We pay this tribute to those who come to the grave to worship a friend."

Judge Melvin obtained a unique and prominent reputation for broad common sense and profound knowledge and application of the law. His opinions, covering the whole field of the court's jurisdiction, bear unmistakable evidence that they were prepared by a careful, studious and thoughtful mind. His habitual and intense love of the practical and unpretentious, and his hatred of all hypocrisy and striving after effect, are strikingly exemplified in these opinions. They are clear-cut, direct and to the point. He had no desire to attempt to show forth the voluminous extent of his reading and learning upon the case in hand. His success on the bench was no less marked than his success at the bar. He seemed to have an intuitive knowledge of the common law and was one of its most intense admirers. When death claimed him one of the most distinguished jurists, ablest lawyers and best citizens of the country passed into a new life.

ROBERT H. BENNETT (I) was born in the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore on the 26th of July, 1826, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Mills) Bennett, the family of the former having migrated from Pennsylvania, while the latter was a member of an old and prominent family of Maryland.

Their son, Robert H. (I), grew to manhood in Maryland and was there given a good education. Soon after reaching his majority, or in January, 1849, he left Baltimore with a stock of hardware valued at \$500, and six months later, or on July 21 of the same year, he arrived at San Francisco on the historic brig Jane Parker. That memorable six-months trip around Cape Horn, stirring as it was with sea allurements and storm dangers, in a rude old sailing vessel that traveled a very few miles an hour, or at times was totally becalmed, was never forgotten, and many tales incident to her voyage were related by Mr. Bennett.

After landing he pitched his tent on Montgomery Street, just north of California Street, and later opened his stock of hardware on Clay Street, just above Montgomery, and prospered greatly from the start. But he did not feel wholly at home in that land so destitute of women,

so he returned to the East in 1851, and there married Matilda D. Norris, and soon afterward returned to the Golden State. His wife, who evidently could not go with him then, joined him the following year. They became the parents of five children, two of whom are living; and Robert H. (II); Susan, who became the wife of N. A. Acher, a leading patent attorney of San Francisco.

Robert H (I) served as captain of the famous Vigilance Committee of '56, but being absent from the state at the time, he had no part in the organization of '51. The Vigilance Committee was an organization established to maintain order in pioneer times before the courts and the code had begun to function properly. All persons were forced to yield to this committee. Gen. W. T. Sherman was here in the early '50s and submitted to the committee. He afterward said that this was the only time he ever surrendered. At one of the pioneer celebrations in the '80s, General Sherman, at the Palace Hotel, approached Mr. Bennett, called him by name and talked with him warmly, though they had not seen each other for over thirty years. They were old acquaintances and friends at the time the Vigilance Committee was the power that ruled San Francisco and vicinity and crushed the criminal gangs that were guilty of riots, plunder and murder.

As a business man Mr. Bennett was enterprising and successful from the start. Three times his establishment was destroyed by fire, and after the last, in December, 1851, he engaged in the grain business. He was a member of the Society of California Pioneers, as also is his son.

Robert H. (II) was born at Rincon Hill, San Francisco, on May 26, 1863, and was reared and educated in this state. In early manhood he became interested in trade development, and became associated with the wholesale grocers and other trade organizations as a trade economist, in which profession he is still engaged.

In 1895 he married Julia W. Conner, whose father was also a California pioneer, of whom see a sketch elsewhere in this volume. He was one of the editors of the *Alta Californian*, one of the historic newspapers of the state. Mrs. Conner was Julia Woodworth, whose family was also identified with early California history. To Robert H. (II) and Julia W. Bennett were born the following children: Katherine, Julia and Robert H. (III).

WILLIAM HOOD was one of the engineers during the building of the old Central Pacific Railway on the coast, and is one of the few survivors who can speak from personal recollection of railroad pioneering across the continent.

William Hood was born February 4, 1846, and at the end of the Civil war was a soldier in Company A of the Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry. He graduated from the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College in 1867, and at once joined a field engineering party and in 1868 became assistant engineer for the Central Pacific Railway. In 1872 he was promoted to assistant engineer of the Southern Pacific Railway Com-

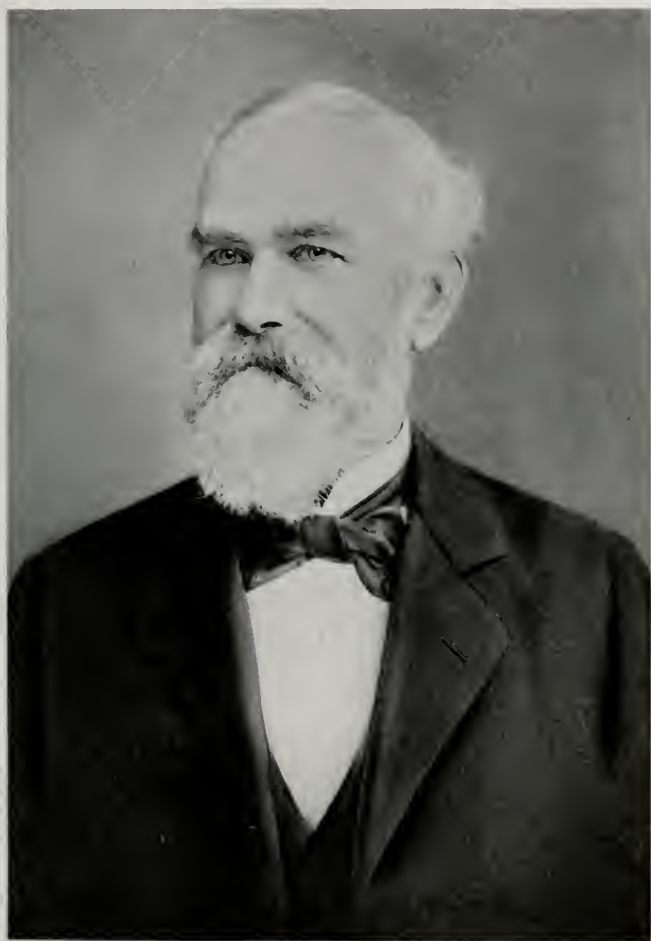
pany, and from 1875 to 1883 was chief assistant engineer of the Southern Pacific. In June, 1883, he was made assistant engineer of the Central Pacific Railway, and on October 10 of the same year, chief engineer, serving in that capacity until 1885. He was chief engineer of the Southern Pacific System until June, 1900, and thereafter was chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Company, serving until his retirement on May 3, 1921. Mr. Hood's home is at 2524 Filbert Street, San Francisco. He has been married three times, but has no children.

JAMES ST. CLAIR GARNETT, one of the prominent citizens in the early history of the state, was born in Ralls County, Missouri, on the 23rd of May, 1831, and was the son of Richard and Eliza Garnett, who came to Missouri from the family home in Virginia. At the age of twenty-one years he left home and probably went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where most of the large wagon trains bound for the Pacific Coast were organized, equipped and headed for the West. There probably he joined one of the trains and started across the plains. Finally the caravan reached to the present County of Solano, where young Mr. Garnett dropped off and fixed his location at the present site of Vacaville in 1852. After a thorough investigation he at last took up a tract of land about ten miles out from Vacaville and there proceeded to establish a ranch.

Three years after Mr. Garnett reached Vacaville Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCune, who had been neighbors of the Garnett family in Missouri, came to California, bringing their niece, Margaret Marksbury, with them and located near Vacaville, where they took up a tract of land adjoining the ranch of Mr. Garnett. Here it was that James St. Clair and Margaret met each other and were finally united in marriage on the 23rd of May, 1855. Soon after the wedding Mr. Garnett and Mr. McCune formed a partnership in ranching and live-stock raising which lasted for many prosperous years and was only dissolved shortly before the death of Mr. McCune. To Mr. and Mrs. Garnett nine children were born, five of whom still survive them.

In 1874 Mr. Garnett and Mr. McCune were the leading members to establish the Bank of Dixon, Solano County, which from the start became prosperous and had the confidence and support of the community. They also were among the leaders to found the Dixon Baptist Church, which grew and became one of the best in this part of the state. Mr. Garnett was a prominent member of the Masonic Order and occupied nearly all the offices within the gift of the members. He always took an active part in all worthy and desirable public movements to improve the minds and morals of the people of the state. Mr. Garnett finally passed away at his home in Dixon, in March, 1909; his wife preceded him by about one year.

JOHN CHARLES MEUSSDORFFER earned high place among the pioneer business men at San Francisco, where he established perhaps the first hat factory, and some of his sons continued this business, so that the name is still actively identified with the manufacture and sale of hats in San Francisco.



*J. C. Meysdorffer*





The late John C. Meussdorffer was born at Kulmbach, Germany, April 9, 1823. He was educated in Germany, and served his apprenticeship as a hat maker at Paris. In 1847 he came to America and located at St. Louis, following his trade. Early in 1849 he joined an ox train bound for California across the plains, and he walked practically the entire distance, reaching San Francisco September 19, 1849. He immediately went to the mines, but after a brief experience there returned to San Francisco and established his hat factory. His business was continued for many years as the J. C. Meussdorffer Hat Manufacturing Company, and with increasing trade he established branch stores in Sacramento, Marysville and Portland, Oregon. The finest hats in California were manufactured by this firm, and in the early days the regular price for a piece of Meussdorffer headgear was from twenty to thirty dollars. J. C. Meussdorffer interested himself in other lines of business also, buying and selling real estate, and built some of the early apartment houses of the city, one of them located on Third Street. He personally landscaped the beautiful grounds around his own home. He was at one time president of the German Hospital and a member of various charitable organizations, and his public spirit and generosity were expressed in many ways for the benefit of this community. He was a member of the Society of California pioneers. In the early affairs of San Francisco he served on the Vigilantes Committee and as a member of a volunteer fire company. In his prosperous early career he induced some of his brothers to come from Germany, and he established them as managers of his branch stores.

John Charles Meussdorffer, who died December 3, 1894, at the age of seventy-one, by his first marriage had one son, Harry C., a retired resident of San Francisco. He went back to Germany for his second wife, Caroline Pflueger, who was born in that country. They were married in May, 1868, and he arrived with his bride at San Francisco December 24 of the same year. To this union were born eight children: John C., who was in the insurance business at San Francisco and passed away May 2, 1923; Oscar E. and Arthur H., who still continue to represent the family in the hat business at 824 Market Street, under the name of J. C. Meussdorffer Sons; Waldemar, manager of a business concern at Redwood City; George, who was in the hat business and died in 1921, at the age of thirty-five; and Otilie, Alice and Irene, all residents of San Francisco. Miss Otilie's home is at 487 Hanover Street. The son Oscar is a member of the California Pioneers Society and of Stanford Parlors of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is also affiliated with the Elks and is a member of the Olympic Club. Miss Otilie and Miss Irene are members of the Daughters of the California Pioneers. Mrs. Meussdorffer is a member of the Woman's Auxiliary of California of the California Pioneers.

THOMAS PORCHER STONEY, a direct descendant of Pierre Gaillard, a French Huguenot who immigrated to this country upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, was born on a rice plantation near Charles-

ton, South Carolina, called Back River and owned by his father, Pierre Gaillard Stoney, who was one of the wealthy plantation owners in South Carolina. He was educated at the South Carolina College at Columbia, South Carolina, and from there finished his course in law at the University of Virginia in 1855. In 1856 he came, via the Isthmus of Panama, to San Francisco and from there to Napa, where he began the practice of law.

In 1860 he married Kate M. Allen, a daughter of Joseph Allen, a successful merchant in New York, and remained in Napa until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861, when he left for the South and fought on the southern side under General Beauregard until the war was over. His wife followed him to the South and lived with his people throughout the war.

After the war he went North with his wife to New York and Vermont, her home and that of her ancestors, and in 1868 returned to Napa, California, where, under the stringent rules of the Government, he was not entitled to practice law, having fought on the side of the Confederacy. His ability soon appealed to Messrs. Hartson and Burnell, leading attorneys of Napa, who made him a silent partner until the inhibition against Secessionists was removed and in 1872 he was elected county judge of Napa County and reelected in 1876.

In 1879 he was nominated by the democratic convention to the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California, but was defeated, owing to the fact that he was not endorsed by the Denis Kearny party, called the Honorable Bilks, who held the balance of power.

Upon the adoption of the Constitution of 1879 he was appointed by the governor a member of the commission to revise the codes to conform to the new constitution, and upon completion of that work entered into partnership with Judge John A. Stanly and George R. B. Hayes in the practice of law in San Francisco under the firm name of Stanly, Stoney and Hayes, with offices at 604 Clay Street, at the corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, and later, in 1888, over the London, Paris and American Bank at Sansome and Sutter streets. As a member of that firm he made his reputation as a leading lawyer by his arguments before the Supreme Court, in many cases involving intricate legal questions, due to his analytical mind and concise reasoning.

He died December 18, 1891, leaving a widow, Kate M. Stoney, now deceased; Kate W. Stoney, a daughter; and two sons, Gaillard and Donzel Stoney, now practicing attorneys of San Francisco.

He was successful in the law owing to his sterling integrity and his power of analytical presentation of legal points in briefs submitted to the Supreme Court. He was a man of personal magnetism and took an especial interest in the young lawyers, such as Garrett W. McEnerney, Denis Spencer and many others who sought his judgment in solving intricate and novel legal problems, and he was ever ready to drop his work in order to advise young attorneys, who, now prominent in the law, together with those of the old school who now survive him, hold him in high commemoration and esteem.

HORACE V. WOOD, a native of New England and a scion of one of the staunch old Colonial families of that historic cradle of much of our national history, was little more than a boy when he came to California and here numbered himself as a pioneer of the year 1850. With the passing years he made his character and ability count in constructive business enterprise, and he was one of the substantial citizens and representative men of affairs in San Francisco at the time of his death, in 1886.

Mr. Wood was born at Freedom, New Hampshire, on the 9th of June, 1837, and much of his early education was acquired in the schools of Boston, Massachusetts. He was a lad of only thirteen years at the time of his arrival in San Francisco, in 1850, he having made the voyage around Cape Horn, having passed 161 days on shipboard and having encountered many hardships while on this memorable voyage. The New England youth had the distinction of driving the first water wagon in San Francisco, and it may be inferred that he made the vehicle more popular than the modern "waterwagon" is to the toppers of ante-prohibition days. As a boy he delivered to citizens pure drinking water and received for the same 25 cents a bucket. The well from which he obtained his supplies was then the only one in the town, and it is interesting to record that this pioneer well is still in existence and renders good service upon demand.

Finally Mr. Wood made his way to the gold fields, where active mining operations were in progress, but he soon returned to San Francisco and entered the employ of the firm of Pope & Talbott, engaged in the wholesale lumber trade. Later he engaged in the wholesale and retail meat business, and in this line of enterprise he won substantial success, his connection therewith having continued until his death, at the age of forty-nine years. He held membership in the Congregational Church, his wife having been a communicant of the Catholic Church, and he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

The year 1861 recorded the marriage of Mr. Wood and Miss Anna Lunney, who was born in Ireland and who survived him by a score of years, she having continued to maintain her home in San Francisco until her death in 1907. The only child of this union is Mary B., who was born and reared in San Francisco, where her home is at 1187 Green Street. Miss Mary B. Wood became the wife of Stephen C. Glover, who likewise was born and reared in California and who became a popular member of Niantic Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Mr. Glover was graduated from the law department of the University of California, and thereafter continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in 1913, at Phoenix, Arizona. In his practice he gained success and high repute, his professional work having been largely in the adjusting and settling of estates. He was a communicant of the Catholic Church, as is also his widow, and is not survived by children.

SOLOMON JACOBS, whose death occurred in San Francisco in the year 1904, when he was seventy years of age, was born in a little village in Poland, in the autumn of 1834, and there he received his early education,

in which connection his advantages were very limited. He was little more than a boy when he came to the United States, and after remaining for a time in New York City his ambition led him to seek a home in the West, where he was destined to attain to marked success and an inviolable place in popular confidence and good will. He was about seventeen years old at the time of his arrival in California, in 1851, he having made the voyage around Cape Horn. While enroute the vessel was shipwrecked, and he and a number of companions were in an open boat on the wide seas for several days before they were rescued by a passing vessel. The supply of food and water was soon at the lowest point, and so fierce became the hunger of the men on the little open boat that a decision was made that as a final resort one of the number would be sacrificed, in order that his body might sustain the lives of the others. The fattest man in the party was first selected for this purpose, but Mr. Jacobs, the youngest of the number, was later chosen as the victim for this dire need. Good fortune was his, however, in that the men were rescued before it became necessary to indulge in cannibalism. After this hazardous experience Mr. Jacobs was finally able to continue the voyage to California, and after arriving in Sacramento he there became identified with mercantile business, in which he continued to be engaged during virtually his entire active career. He became one of the leading dry-goods merchants in the City of San Francisco, was liberal and upright in all transactions, insistently gave to patrons the best possible service, and built up a large and prosperous business. He was a loyal and public-spirited citizen, appreciative of the advantages that were his in the country and state of his adoption, and his political allegiance was given to the republican party and both he and his wife became representative members of Temples Emanuel and Israel, the leading Jewish congregations of San Francisco.

The maiden name of Mrs. Jacobs was Pauline Margelinsky, and she likewise was a native of Poland, her death having occurred when she was about seventy-nine years of age. Of the children the eldest is Joseph, who is a resident of San Francisco, as is also Jennie, who is the wife of Isador Goodman; Myer is a prominent member of the bar of this city and is individually mentioned in the following sketch; Charles S. is a prominent importer and commission merchant of San Francisco; Augusta is the wife of the late Julius Heyman, who was born at Oakland, California, and who was long and prominently identified with lumbering operations and shipping enterprise, and was a resident of San Francisco, their one child being a son, Robert J.; the three younger children of the honored subject of this memoir are George T., Frank P. and William, and all remain in their native city of San Francisco.

MYER JACOBS worthily gained status as one of the representative members of the bar of his native city of San Francisco, where he was born November 12, 1856, a son of the late Solomon Jacobs, an honored pioneer to whom a memoir is dedicated in the preceding sketch.

In the public schools of San Francisco, Mr. Jacobs continued his





Thos. M. Elleroh



studies until his graduation in the Boys' High School, as a member of the class of 1872. In 1876 he was graduated from the University of California, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and in preparation for the profession of his choice he went to New York City and entered the law department of Columbia University. In this great institution he was graduated in 1879, with virtually coincident admission to the bar of the Empire State. In the same year that he thus received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, the University of California conferred upon him the supplemental degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Jacobs was admitted to the California bar in July, 1879, and afterward continued in the active and successful practice of his profession in San Francisco, where to a certain extent he gave special attention to mercantile and probate law matters. He was assistant attorney of San Francisco County and City from 1891 to 1893, and in 1892 he was the regular republican candidate for city and county attorney, but was defeated by his democratic opponent. He had much of leadership in the local councils and campaign activities of the republican party, in the organization of which he held responsible positions. Mr. Jacobs was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which his basic membership was in Doric Lodge, No. 216, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and various civic clubs and organizations. He died on August 27, 1919.

THOMAS MELLERSH, who died June 9, 1922, at San Francisco, was a railroad employe and official, beginning in early boyhood in England, and for nearly forty years was identified with American railroads, most of the time in California, where he had a conspicuous part in the development of what is known as the Northwestern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Mellersh was born August 2, 1856, at Hawkley, England. His father, William Mellersh, was a barrister and gentleman farmer, and was born at Sand Hill, England, in 1809, and died at Tigwell in 1868. Thomas Mellersh was twelve years of age when his father died. He attended school at Petersfield, was educated under private tutors, and early displayed special proficiency in mathematics. In 1871, at the age of fifteen, he became a clerk in the London accountant's office of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railroad. His accuracy and devotion to duties soon won promotion. From clerk in the ledger department he was given a position in the secretary's office, and in 1875 was made assistant cashier in the season ticket office, and subsequently returned to the secretary's office as corresponding clerk.

Soon afterward coming to America, Mr. Mellersh in 1880 was appointed assistant auditor and traveling auditor for the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, with headquarters at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The following year he became assistant auditor of the Alabama Great Southern, the Vicksburg and Meriden, the New Orleans and Northwestern, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroads. In 1882 his headquarters were transferred to Cincinnati, where he was made general bookkeeper



of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific. In these duties he was employed three years and was then promoted to chief clerk in the comptroller's office of the Queen and Crescent Route, and was made assistant comptroller in 1887.

In 1888 Mr. Mellersh removed to New York City to take charge of the accounting department of the American Cotton Oil Trust, but resigned after a few months, this having been the only important diversion of his talents from the business of railroading. During the same year he came to California, and from that time until he resigned in 1916 was identified with what is now the Northwestern Pacific. His first position was secretary and auditor of what was known as the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, then owned by Peter F. Donahue. In 1891 he was given the additional duties of comptroller, and continued as director and comptroller until he retired in 1916.

The old San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company was purchased by A. W. Foster and his associates in 1893, who subsequently built, under the name of the California Northwestern Railway Company, an extension of forty miles into the Redwood timber of Mendocino County, surrounding Willits. These two roads were subsequently sold to the Southern Pacific and Atchison jointly, and with the North Shore Railroad Company, which was purchased by them, were transferred to the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company, they subsequently building the road from Willits to Eureka. Mr. Mellersh continued with them until a short time prior to his death, when he was retired on a pension. By whomsoever he was employed he devoted his best energies to their interests. Mr. Mellersh was the author of the System of Railroad Book-keeping, and his works are preserved in the state library at Sacramento and the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C.

During the World war Mr. Mellersh was assistant manager and treasurer of the Pacific Coast Division of the American Red Cross. He married Miss Carrie Coombe, of Cincinnati, who with one daughter, Margaret, survives him, with home at 1880 Fell Street, San Francisco. By a previous marriage Mr. Mellersh was the father of two children: Mr. T. C. Mellersh, of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, and Miss Neale Mellersh.

CHARLES BALLHAUS, of 598 Italy Avenue in San Francisco, is a son of one of the very earliest of California's pioneers.

His father was born in Germany, July 2, 1816. He was reared and educated there and in 1842 came to the United States. He lived in the South for four years, and was stricken with the yellow fever. In 1846 he came to California and engaged in farming, being one of the first Americans to till the soil in this state. In 1849, after the discovery of gold, he went into the mines, remaining there until taken ill. He then moved to San Francisco and engaged in the dairy business, and subsequently owned a brewery, and before the close of his life had made himself a very substantial position in financial affairs.

He married in 1856 Katherine Frank. They had five children: Fred, Theresa, Armanda, Mary and Charles.

Mr. Charles Ballhaus was born in 1868, and is a native son of California. He married Hester Donnis, a native of San Francisco. They have four children, Charles, William F., Albert and Emily.

JOSEPH WILEY AIKEN, D. D. S., gained high reputation and distinct success in the work of his chosen profession, but did not engage in active practice after coming to California, he having lived retired in the City of San Francisco from the time of coming to this state until his death.

Doctor Aiken was born at Independence, Missouri, November 7, 1850, and was reared and educated in his native state, where he was graduated from a leading college of dentistry and where he became one of the leading dental practitioners in Kansas City. He gained special reputation for the excellence of his laboratory production of plate work, and there are a number of residents of San Francisco who are still wearing plates manufactured by Doctor Aiken while he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Kansas City, that place having continued his place of residence until he came to California. The Doctor was a democrat in political allegiance and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his widow, who still resides in San Francisco.

In the year 1876 was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Aiken and Miss Celeste Francesca Houch, who likewise was born and reared in Missouri, and of the nine children of this union all are living except one, their names being here entered in respective order of birth: Samuel (a resident of the State of Washington), Thomas C., Lottie Cameron, Joseph Francisco, Mary (deceased), Silas Houch, Rachel H., Marie Louise and George Houch.

JOSEPH RASSETTE. Almost every civilized country contributed its quota to the population of San Francisco in the early days of the gold rush, just as today. The news that gold had been discovered in California resulted in a movement westward which has culminated in the present-day magnificent conditions which give to the residents of the Golden State an existence not obtainable outside of Paradise. One of the pioneers who did not let the hardships of distance or poor transportation turn him from his purpose to seek in California a fortune through mining activities was the late Joseph Rasette, a native of Canada, but a resident of Saint Louis, Missouri, when the news of the great discovery reached the world.

Deciding immediately to go to California, he set forth on his journey, and in addition to the regulation outfit, carried with him his house. The first stage of the journey was made down the Mississippi River, and he continued it along the coast of South America, around the Horn, and up the western coast of that continent to San Francisco. Upon his arrival at the little village he located at the corner of Sansoni and Rush streets, and there erected the house he brought out with him, naming it the

Rassette House. Afterwards he went to Virginia City and became interested in the Cholar Potosi, of which he was a third owner. In this mine, on the 29th of February, 1864, he lost his life while going down in the mine in a cage which in some unaccountable manner was overturned. His nephew, Jean Baptisti Rasette, and his wife, who was a daughter of the well known Papin family of L'Assumption, Canada, came out to California with him, and they were the parents of the eight children who now survive them. Mr. Rasette was a far-sighted, practical man, who instead of wasting his money, prudently invested it in city real estate, buying a large amount of property, on which some very important buildings have been erected, including the present city hall. A man of great force of character, he took a dominating part in public affairs, beginning with membership in the Vigilantes Committee, and continuing until his death.

Joseph Rasette first married a Miss Vignet of Canada, but they had no children. In religious faith he was a Catholic, and he was active in his church. Many years have passed since this excellent man has been called to his reward, but what he accomplished, and the influence of his life and character remain, and are still affecting the life of the city he loved. Mrs. Rasette, who died in March of 1894, at the ripe age of eighty-four, was known as a woman of sterling qualities, charitable to a degree, as many who still survive her can testify.

JAMES MONROE ALLEN practiced law at San Francisco for more than forty years, and was one of the first Superior Court judges of the city, and one of the ablest corporation lawyers on the coast. However, the bar and the public learned to esteem him chiefly for his lofty ideals, his integrity of character, and the uplifting influence he exercised both in and out of his profession.

Judge Allen was born in Bethlehem, Ohio, March 14, 1844, son of John and Lavinia (Teel) Allen. His great-grandfather, Adam Link, was a Revolutionary soldier, and his paternal great-grandfather Allen was also in the same war. Judge Allen had one sister, Mrs. Harriet Griswold. John Allen was a captain in the Union army during the Civil war, and is buried in the military cemetery at Chattanooga.

James M. Allen received his early education in Ohio, Illinois and Connecticut, graduated from a high school at Chicago, and in 1863 entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1867. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Theta fraternity, the Scroll and Key and other college societies. He was also the spoon man of his class. He was admitted to the Illinois bar, practiced about a year in Chicago, and for three years at Carthage, Missouri. In December, 1874, Judge Allen located at San Francisco, and soon became associated with Francis Newlands and subsequently with the firm Lloyd & Newlands. On January 1, 1880, Judge Allen was elected one of the judges of the new Superior Court in San Francisco, and held that office for three years. After retiring from the bench he was associated in practice with Edgar F. Preston until 1884, in which year the firm Newlands & Allen was formed and soon afterward



*James M. Allen.*



became Newlands, Allen & Herrin by the admission of William F. Herrin. This was one of the notable law firms of the city until 1891, when Mr. Newlands went to Washington as a member of Congress and Mr. Herrin became head of the legal department of the Southern Pacific Company. Following that Judge Allen practiced for the most part alone. His work was confined to corporation and probate cases, and he never figured in a criminal trial. Among other clients he was attorney for the Bank of California for over thirty years. Judge Allen died May 6, 1913. He was devoted to his home and his profession, and never held membership in any church or secret order.

At San Jose, California, December 29, 1881, he married Miss Ida M. Davis, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Allen survives. She is a member of the Catholic Church. Five children were born to them: Harriet Elizabeth, wife of John Otis Burrage, of San Francisco; Ruth M., wife of Lucius H. Allen; Francis Frederick, who is connected with the shipping business in San Francisco; James Kirk; and Clara Adelaide, who is a nun of the Helpers of Holy Souls, a French order with only three convents in the United States.

JOHN L. BRADBURY was an engineer of exceptional technical and practical ability and was actively associated with important engineering work in California, as well as with similar constructive and development enterprise in Mexico and South American countries. He gained distinction and broad reputation in his profession, and was a resident of San Francisco at the time of his death in 1916.

Mr. Bradbury was born in the historic old city of Salem, Massachusetts, on the 6th of August, 1844, and in his youth he received excellent academic and technical educational advantages. He continued to follow his profession of engineer principally in the East until 1882, when he came to California, he having later been retained in connection with the carrying out of large engineering projects in Mexico and South America. He was a man of marked executive ability and civic liberality, was a republican in politics and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Bradbury chose as his wife Mayes, a daughter of Harry W. May, who was one of the gallant band of forty-niners in California and who was one of the honored pioneer citizens of this state at the time of his death, in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury became the parents of two children, Edson and Edith, and since the death of her husband Mrs. Bradbury has continued her residence in San Francisco, where her home is at 1719 Pacific Avenue.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH GALLOWAY. Among the pioneers who came to California in the first rush of the gold excitement was one distinguished by his energy and enterprise in the upbuilding and development of San Francisco as a port of the Pacific Coast, was Captain Joseph Galloway, who was master of the ship *Othello* in 1849. He had not been here long before he decided to abandon the sea and make his permanent home in

California. The pioneer spirit was strong within him, the will to dare and achieve great things in business and colonization. Like many others of his fibre and initiative, he succeeded in whatever he undertook. Subsequently he became a leading figure in the lumber industry, an industry essential in the foundation of a new state and the opening up of commerce in a great natural seaport. Thirty years of various work and enterprise made Captain Galloway easily one of the outstanding figures in early California history.

He was born of Revolutionary stock in 1811 at Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, and was left an orphan when quite young. Living near Lake Ontario and seeing the shipping on the lake implanted in him a desire to sail the seas. When fifteen years of age he interviewed a sea captain to ship him as cabin boy, and from that he worked his way up to a master mariner and eventually captain and owner of his own ship. He sailed principally between New York City and the coast cities of the South. He was fortunate on his first venture to have as guide and teacher, a finely educated man, who gave young Galloway such a love for Shakespeare and the finest of literature that during all his life his hobby was education and books.

Captain Galloway married Jane Tyrell Wood, a young widow of Rahway, New Jersey, who belonged to one of the oldest families of that state. Their only child and son, Joseph Warren Galloway, was born in New York City in 1842, in the family home on Water Street.

In 1848 Captain Galloway, master of his own ship, "Othello," left Charleston, South Carolina, one Sunday morning with many passengers and a large cargo, the brother of Washington Bartlett, Columbus Bartlett, sailing with them. So wonderful and serious an adventure was this considered by the people of Charleston that on the morning of the sailing the whole city assembled on the wharf where religious services were held. The voyage was without great hardship, though the "Othello" put into Rio de Janeiro, where she remained for three months for repairs. The ship sailed into San Francisco Bay on November 13, 1849, with all its passengers happy and well, including Mrs. Galloway and her seven year old son Joseph, all of whom endured the experience of weathering the Straits of Magellan and rounding the Horn. The first man to speak to Captain Galloway was Don Victor Castro, who rowed to the ship with a boat load of farm products. This was the beginning of the life long friendship between the Castro and the Galloway families. From the day of landing Captain Galloway became a consistent and enthusiastic builder of San Francisco and the state, both physically and in the higher realm of moral and spiritual building. His love for California he left as a wonderful heritage to his descendants.

Living quarters were not to be had, so the Captain and his family lived on board their ship. "In the Winter of 1850," to quote Captain Galloway, "Mr. Pelton commenced keeping a public school. As early as February of that year I commenced sending my son Joseph to school to Mr. Pelton, carrying him from the ship in a boat every day and returning



at night." From that on the public schools of San Francisco were always of vast interest to the Captain and his son, who died while a member of the Board of Education.

As soon as possible Captain Galloway, who felt the lure of this Western Empire, went into business in the city. His interests were many and varied during the years. He ran the first regular line of vessels to leave San Francisco harbor—The R. & G. Line—as it was known, and which went north as far as Washington. The northern country at that time was more or less wild and savage, and on more than one occasion a vessel entering a harbor to trade was captured by Indians, who killed the crew and sacked the ship, causing losses amounting to \$100,000.

Captain Galloway was in the pile driving business, was a contractor for wharf and bridge building and lastly in the lumber business. The firm of Galloway and Boobar had large yards in San Francisco, Antioch, Pittsburgh and Nortonville in the early '70s.

Of actual physical city building may be mentioned the Washington Street wharf, the first pile driven wharf in the city and built in 1853. So important was this to the city that the Harbor Commissioners sent Captain Galloway a letter under date of November 25, 1853, containing the following:

"Dear Friend: You will receive with this a gold watch and chain for yourself and a diamond ring for Mrs. Galloway, which please accept as a token of regard from your friends for the very great benefit they have received by your enterprise and perseverance in carrying out and completing so promptly the Washington Street wharf." The commissioners signing this letter were: H. A. Breed, P. Frothingham and Charles O. Welk.

The southwest corner of East and Market streets was made solid by being driven with piles and having the Russian ship Rome driven in and sunk there, thus reclaiming this corner for the captain. This is but one instance of Captain Galloway's activities in making solid ground for the city below Montgomery Street.

Before a regular government was established Captain Galloway was a member of the Amphictionies (League of Neighbors). In 1851-1852 he was assistant alderman. Until his death Captain Galloway was engaged actively with his lumbering interests concentrated at Antioch and San Francisco. Like most pioneers he did not go to a place save to benefit it, and as in San Francisco so in Antioch was Captain Galloway's interest and generosity shown, and with his partner he helped to build up this town. Both the Congregational and the Catholic churches and public school were able to become established through their generosity. To two of these institutions blocks of land were given and to the other a large money contribution.

Captain Galloway died at the family home, 1409 Powell Street, in 1877, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife had died in 1865, leaving the only son, Joseph Warren, at that time one of the youngest pioneers of the state, and who married Anna Barbara Morrison in 1867, of an old

family of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, who came to California across the Isthmus in 1862. Joseph Warren Galloway retired from business in the '70s, devoting himself to the management of his properties and interesting himself in civic affairs. Both Captain Galloway and his son were life members of the Pioneer Society.

Joseph Warren Galloway was educated in the public schools of San Francisco and also attended the school at Oakland conducted by Mr. Durant, a school that became the nucleus for the University of California. He studied law in the office of Mr. Holliday, one of the early pioneers celebrities, and was admitted as an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of California on the seventh day of April, 1863.

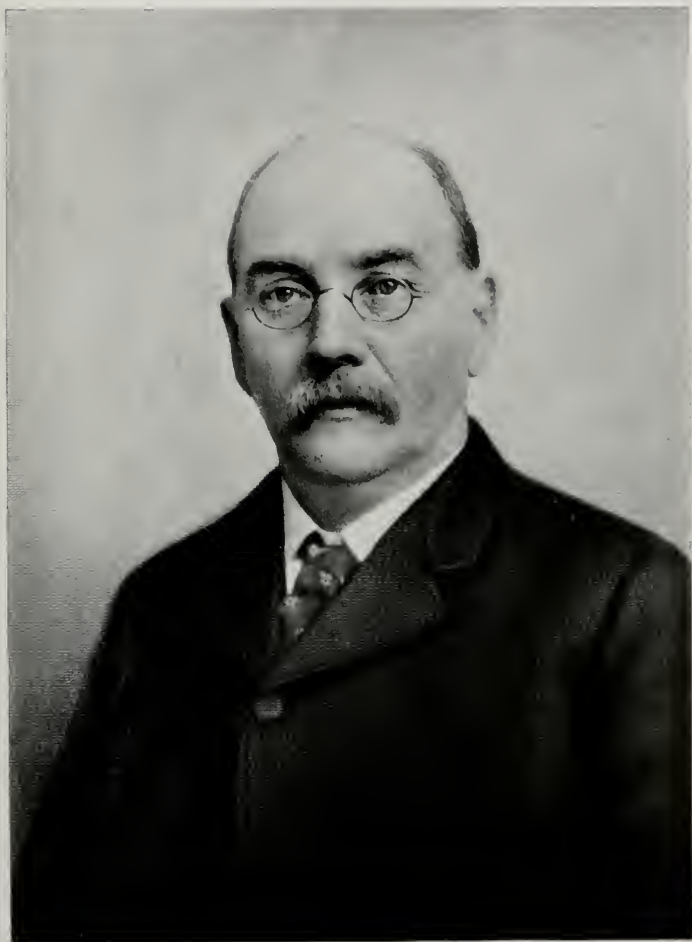
When but twenty-eight years of age Joseph W. Galloway was assemblyman from Contra Costa County. In 1879 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of San Francisco and was chairman of school houses and sites. He contracted pneumonia while in office and died May 10, 1880, in his thirty-eighth year, leaving a wife and five young daughters, now all grown with children of their own. Mrs. Joseph W. Galloway died in 1919.

The five daughters who survive her are Josephine Belle, wife of George Edwin Peoples; Mai Mead, wife of Robert Austin Morrissey; Sonia, widow of the late Murray F. Vandall; Genevieve Gertrude, wife of Thomas R. Macom; and Anita Warren, wife of Henry de Haan. There are now in California great-great-grandchildren of Captain Galloway, the latest child being Curtis Hall Montgomery, grandson of Mrs. George Peoples.

**JAMES M. WELSH.** In the course of a busy lifetime James M. Welsh accumulated many interests in California, and some of these interests are still retained by his family, who live in San Francisco and vicinity.

The late Mr. Welsh, who died at Stockton, California, July 26, 1904, was born in Scotland in 1845, and at the age of five years was brought to Canada. He was reared near Toronto, Canada, was educated in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen began learning the building trade. In 1868, as a young man of twenty-three, he left New York, traveled by way of the Isthmus, and after an eventful journey arrived in San Francisco. His knowledge of the building trade led him to seek employment along that line, and his first work was with the McCreary Flour Mills at Tehama. From there he went to Red Bluff, and for a time had charge of the McCreary Mills at Sacramento. In 1872 he removed to Oregon City, and four years later bought an interest in the Eureka Mills and one other mill at Walla Walla, Washington. This business was conducted by the firm of Welsh & Company, and he kept his active interest in it until November, 1881.

At that time he went East, but the following year returned to California and located at Stockton. In that city he became prominent not only in a business way, but in civic affairs. He was associated with the



*Amelsh*



Schwabacher Brothers, Balfour, Guthrie & Company, as one of the proprietors of the Stockton Milling Company.

Mr. Welsh had been a resident of Stockton only two years when he was elected mayor, being the first mayor elected under a new charter of the city. He filled that office with great credit for two terms. A number of other interests claimed his time. He was active in the Alta Fire Insurance Company, the Stockton Land, Loan and Building Association, was president and one of the large stockholders in the California Navigation Company and served as its president from the time of its organization, and was president of the San Joaquin County Bank and a director of the Sampson Iron Works.

Fraternally he was affiliated with Morning Star Lodge No. 68, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and for five years was master of Walla Walla Lodge No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was also a member of the Royal Arch and Knight Templar Commandery, the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masons, and a member of Truth Lodge No. 55, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Stockton.

March 15, 1871, in New York State, Mr. Welsh married Miss Mary E. Wheeler. Three daughters were born to their marriage: Grace, Mrs. W. E. Elliott, of Oakland; Mrs. Beatrice Elliott; and Maud, wife of F. C. Dutton, of San Francisco.

GEORGE CARLOS ROSS is one of the veteran and distinctly representative members of the bar of San Mateo County, where he has been established in the practice of law at Redwood City, the county seat, since the Centennial year, 1876.

Mr. Ross was born at Vermont, Fulton County, Illinois, on the 16th of March, 1854, and is a son of Harvey Lee Ross and Jane (Kirkpatrick) Ross, the former of whom was born in the State of New York and the latter in Missouri, where her parents were pioneers. The subject of this review is one of the four survivors in a family of five children: Harriet is the wife of Thomas W. Hall; Frank W. Ross, now deceased; Mary F. is the wife of William A. Childs; George C., of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; and Dr. Joseph L., a leading physician at Redwood City, is individually mentioned elsewhere in this publication.

The public schools of his native state afforded George C. Ross his preliminary education, which was advanced by his attending Illinois College, at Jacksonville. In preparation for his chosen profession he entered and was duly graduated from the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and thereafter he was engaged in the practice of law in Illinois until 1876, in July of which year he established his home at Redwood City, California, where he has continued his active professional services during the long intervening period and where for many years he has enjoyed a substantial, representative and lucrative practice. As a vigorous and resourceful trial lawyer he has appeared in connection with many important litigations in the various courts of this section of the state, and he has high reputation also as a consulting

lawyer of broad and accurate knowledge of law and precedent. Mr. Ross was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of San Mateo County and the San Mateo County Savings Bank, respectively, the first commercial bank and the first savings bank incorporated in the county, and is now a large stockholder in and the president of both banks. Mr. Ross is a republican, but has had no ambition for political preferment. His has been an helpful influence in connection with community affairs and he has served as school trustee of his home city. Two of his sons are now associated with him in practice, and the firm is one of the strongest at the bar of San Mateo County. Mr. Ross is affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In the year 1879 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ross and Miss Mary Donald, who was born and reared in California, where her parents were pioneer settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have three sons. The eldest, Donald H., is a prominent dentist at San Jose. The other two are representative younger members of the bar of their native county, where they are associated with their father in practice, as noted previously. Donald H. married Miss Lina Bradley of Los Angeles, and they have three children: Dorothy, Virginia and Mary. Hall C. married Miss Julia Beeger, and their one child is a winsome little daughter, Betty, named after the maker of the first American flag. Lee, the youngest son, still permits his name to remain on the roster of eligible young bachelors in San Mateo County.

LEWELLYN TOZER, whose death occurred in the City of San Francisco in March, 1908, came to California about the year 1867, after having served as a gallant young soldier of the Union in the Civil war. He became a substantial business man and honored citizen of the state of his adoption, and his life was so ordered that he at all times commanded the confidence and high regard of his fellow men. He was born on the home farm of his father, Daniel Tozer, in the State of Maine, and was sixty-six years of age at the time of his death. He was the oldest in a family of six children, the names of the others being as here noted: Marcellus, Charlotte (Mrs. W. F. Whittier), Josephine (Mrs. F. N. Woods), Helen and Viola (both deceased).

The subject of this memoir was reared to the sturdy discipline of the New England farm and gained the greater part of his youthful education by attending school at Farmington Hill, Maine. When the Civil war began he promptly tendered his services in defense of the Union, and as a member of a Maine regiment of volunteer artillery (the Fourth Maine Battery) he took part in numerous engagements and lived up fully to the tension of the conflict through which the integrity of the nation was preserved, his continued interest in his old comrades having been manifested in his appreciative affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic in later years. After the war Mr. Tozer taught school for a time, and, as before noted, it was about the year 1867 that he came to California.

In San Francisco he found employment in the establishment of Whittier & Fuller, dealers in paints, oils, etc., and later he became the firm's representative in the city of Sacramento, acquiring a half interest in the branch there where he continued his residence many years. He was twice elected and served two consecutive terms as a member of the city council of Sacramento, in which he represented the fifth ward, and he not only was chairman of the important finance committee of this municipal body but also was called upon to serve as mayor pro tem., in the absence of the regular incumbent. He was a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and it was while he was a member of the Sacramento City Council that he fathered the important filtration system which was in after years adopted for the waterworks of the city. In 1897 he was the republican candidate for mayor of Sacramento, but political exigencies compassed his defeat for this office. In 1902 Mr. Tozer returned to San Francisco and here purchased the wall-paper department of the business of the firm with which he had long been connected. Under the title of L. Tozer & Son he continued his active association with this substantial and well ordered business enterprise until the time of his death.

The year 1869 recorded the marriage of Mr. Tozer and Miss Hannah Augusta Whittier, who likewise was born and reared in Maine, and who passed away in 1922, at the age of seventy-six years. Of the two children of this union the elder son, Herbert Otis, died when twenty years of age, and the younger, C. Walter, is engaged in the real estate business in San Francisco.

EDWARD C. HARRISON was an honored and successful member of the San Francisco bar for over forty years. His fellow members of the bar respected him for his fine scholarship, his great industry, and his attractive personality. In his later years he practiced with two of his sons. These sons continue the name with honor in the legal profession. The late Edward C. Harrison was born at Sydney, Australia, October, 1855, and died December 25, 1923. His father was a native of old Virginia, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and for many years was in the service of the navy, when he was wounded during the Mexican war, and after being retired from active duty in the navy, was appointed to the consular service at Sydney, Australia. He died at Port Chalmers, New Zealand. After the death of his father, Edward C. Harrison, in 1866, he was sent back to Appomattox, Virginia. He was then eleven years of age. His elementary education was acquired at Port Chalmers, New Zealand. He attended Gonzaga College at Washington, D. C. In 1872, at the age of seventeen, he came to California, was graduated from the University of California in 1878, and from the Hastings College of Law in 1882. Among his classmates in law school were Charles W. Slack, Judge F. M. Angellotti and Charles A. Shurtleff. Mr. Harrison took up practice at San Francisco, a member of the firm of Blake, Williams and Harrison, and, finally, with his two sons, Maurice and Gregory A. Harrison.

He enjoyed high standing in the bar association in San Francisco, and



was chairman of the discipline and grievance committee of the association from 1916 until 1918. He was active in democratic politics in his younger years, serving on the central committees and attending conventions as a delegate.

Mr. Harrison married Mary G. Bodkin. She was born in San Francisco. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters, the daughters being Mrs. Lucy H. Kirkman, Mrs. Hallock van der Lick, Mrs. A. Werner Lawson and Mrs. Charles W. Cobb.

The oldest of the sons is Maurice E. Harrison, who graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of California in 1908, receiving the degree Doctor of Laws from the law school in 1910, and then became associated with his father in his practice. He is now dean of the Hastings Law School. Maurice Harrison's first wife was Agnes Ballard Welsh. She is survived by two children, Maurice E., Jr., and Ruth H., both attending school. The second wife of Maurice Harrison was Margaret Hayne of Berkeley, a graduate of the University of California and at the time of her marriage had made an interesting success as a practicing attorney. She is the mother of two children, Sally and Margaret Ann.

Edward T. Harrison, the second son, is assistant cashier in the Crocker National Bank. During the World war he served successively as second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain of the Eighth Infantry, and was overseas two years, though never assigned front line duty. After the armistice he resigned.

Gregory A. Harrison, the third son, graduated from the University of California with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1917. He was appointed from the university as a second lieutenant soon after America entered the World war, was advanced to first and went overseas, but not in time to get to active service before the armistice. In 1920 he completed the course of preparation for the legal profession at Hastings Law College, and soon afterwards became associated with his father and brother. His law offices are at 57 Post Street.

GEORGE WHITNEY VAN VORST was one of the representative young business men in the City of San Francisco, where he died at the age of thirty-four years. A man of ability and sterling character, he gained secure place in popular confidence and esteem and was successful in his activities in the stock-brokerage business, in which he was here connected with the Bernhard-Mattress Company, of which his father-in-law was the executive head. His death occurred in the year 1895, and a tribute to his memory properly finds place in this publication.

Mr. Van Vorst was born in Clinton, Iowa, October 11, 1860, a date that indicates fully that his parents, James and Cynthia (Bowen) Van Vorst, were pioneer settlers in that section of the Hawkeye State. The Van Vorst family lineage traces back to staunch Holland Dutch origin, as the name indicates, and representatives of the family were early settlers in the State of New York, where the name has been one of prominence and influence during many generations. Mr. Van Vorst was the



GEORGE W. VAN VORST



eldest in a family of three children, the other two being Charles, a resident of Los Angeles, and Ella, likewise a resident of California.

Mr. Van Vorst was reared and educated in Iowa and came to California in 1886, when a young man of twenty-five years. He remained for a time in Los Angeles and then came to San Francisco and became associated with the well known brokerage concern of the Bernhard-Mattress Company, with which he continued his alliance until his untimely death.

In the year 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Van Vorst and Miss Carrie Bernhard, who was born at Monticello, Florida, and who was a child at the time of the family removal to California. Mrs. Van Vorst is a daughter of the late Joseph Bernhard, who became one of the early and leading stock brokers in the City of San Francisco and who was here president of the Bernhard-Mattress Company at the time of his death, he having specialized in the handling of mining stocks and having amassed a substantial fortune after coming to California. Mrs. Van Vorst still maintains her home in San Francisco, at 1806 Vallejo Street, and with her remains her younger daughter, Lillian. The elder daughter, Adelia, is the wife of C. M. Redfern, who is a geologist of marked ability and who is in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in a professional way. Mrs. Van Vorst and her two daughters are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

T. A. HAYS, who has called San Francisco his home city for half a century, is a prominent figure in business circles up and down the coast. Half of his lifetime he gave to the steel and hardware business, and for ten years has been connected with the Union Oil Company of California, being assistant to the executive vice president at San Francisco.

Mr. Hays was born in Tennessee and was eight years of age when in 1874 the family came to San Francisco. He was educated in San Francisco, and in 1888 entered the service of the George W. Gibbs Company, steel and hardware merchants. As a traveling salesman he covered territory all over the Western states for fourteen years, and in 1902, when the Gibbs company was consolidated with Miller, Sloss and Scott in the corporation known as the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company. Mr. Hays was appointed manager of the Hawaiian Islands agency at Honolulu. He was at Honolulu four years, being the responsible man for the company in handling all the business in that district. When he returned to California in 1906 he was put in charge of the iron and steel department of the company at Los Angeles. After having given twenty-one years to the service of practically one organization, Mr. Hays in 1909 organized with two partners the Western Pipe and Steel Company. He was made vice president of the new corporation and served in that position four years. Mr. Hays in 1913 became identified with the Union Oil Company at California as assistant to the vice president in charge of corporation sales. Since 1921 the title of his office has been assistant to the executive vice president. Mr. Hays is well known in social as well as commercial circles in San Francisco. He is a member of the San Francisco Golf and Country Club, the Family

Club, the Olympic Club, the San Francisco Commercial Club and the Sutter Club of Sacramento.

GEORGE W. BROOKS was founder of the reorganized California Insurance Company in 1905, was its secretary and manager for seventeen years, and is now its president. Mr. Brooks is a native son of California, member of a prominent pioneer family, has had a successful business career, but is especially proud of the fact that he is executive head of a company that justified and reflected credit upon the name of this great state by the courageous and self-sacrificing attitude the directors took after the great fire of 1906 when the company immediately resolved and subsequently carried out the resolution to pay the obligations of the company in full, dollar for dollar.

Mr. Brooks was born in San Francisco, June 17, 1863. His father and the California pioneer was Henry Benjamin Brooks, a lineal descendant of Gen. John Brooks, a prominent soldier in the Revolution and one of the early governors of the State of Massachusetts. Henry B. Brooks was born in New York State, and came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in the spring of 1850. After a brief trial at mining he settled in San Francisco in 1852, becoming a member of the firm of Tay, Brooks & Backus, wholesale dealers in metals and plumbing supplies. This firm handled the first importation of tin plate and pipes to the Pacific coast. H. B. Brooks was one of the prominent men in early San Francisco, and outside of business was active among the forces of law and order. He was a member of the famous Vigilante Committee and a member of the Kearney Committee to suppress the riots.

Henry Benjamin Brooks married Frances Butler, who was born in New Haven, Connecticut, of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Her father, Horace Butler, was a pioneer of California and when over seventy years of age went to China, bringing back the workmen and granite to put up the building at California and Montgomery streets for Mr. Parrot in 1853. That building is still standing.

George W. Brooks was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, being a graduate of the Lincoln Grammar School. At the age of seventeen he assumed a business career, being for six years employed by Hutchinson & Mann, and then with the Anglo-Nevada Assurance Corporation, which was owned by Flood & Mackay. He left the "Anglo" to accept the position as assistant manager for the Manchester Insurance Company of Manchester, England, and the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland.

The California Insurance Company is the oldest organization of its kind in the state, the charter having been granted in 1861. However, the business had been practically dormant for a period of thirteen years until 1905, when Mr. Brooks and associates revived and reorganized the company. He became its secretary and manager, a post he held until June, 1922, when he was elected president.

It was only a few months after this reorganization that the San Francisco

earthquake and fire of April, 1906, occurred. Then in a state of business paralysis and disorganization unprecedented, the directors of the company a week after the fire unanimously resolved to pay the obligations in full. In the absence of definite information as to the amount of the indebtedness, this action of the directors was a magnificent exemplification of nerve and integrity and a superb testimony reinforcing the axiom that a California man's word is as good as his bond. Mr. Brooks as the secretary estimated the obligations at \$1,500,000, but in the end the amount exceeded \$1,800,000. These losses were all paid, largely through assessments upon the shares of stock, the total assessments reaching \$305 per share.

Recalling this period of the company's experiences, Mr. Brooks recently wrote under the title "The Spirit of 1906": "Those were strenuous times. Times that not alone tested the dignity and honor of men, but rocked them to their very foundation. Only the admittedly honest and honorable men survived the experiences of those days without blotch upon their escutcheons. It is naturally to be presumed that the minds of those who passed through those days of reconstruction recall many deeds of heroism, of sacrifices made upon the altar of duty. Each has the surmounting of his individual trials to remember, but amongst all that was done as the result of the San Francisco conflagration there is, in my opinion, nothing carrying greater honor or higher integrity than the work and sacrifice of that gallant band of men who were directors and shareholders of the California Insurance Company. They were the pioneers and the sons of pioneers who braved the hardships and terrors of desert and sea—the founders of this great commonwealth. Incidents and happenings which have passed from public record will still live in the memory of those who played a part. The wonderful rehabilitation period, with all that it meant of physical and mental suffering, but typifies today in concrete, stone and brick the sturdy and stalwart spirit of those men who were made absolute pioneers by the ash heap of 1906. Some of these have gone to their last accounting, but for those who are still serving, and still tugging at the oar, there remains but to guard the heritage which they bequeathed—to bring upon the results of their work a continuation of their ideals.

"The spirit of 1906, glorified by San Franciscans, which alone made possible the resurrection from the ashes of that 'city loved around the world,' sitting serenely upon its seven hills by the portals of the Golden Gate and whose destiny is oblivious of fire and earthquake, is worthy of more than a passing tribute. Its example should thrill and encourage those who are inclined to falter. It is a beacon light to those who are to continue the struggle with the petty details and the larger duties of everyday life. And among the contributors none are more to be admired or borne in reverent respect than the directors, those men who held either large or small investments in the 'California' and were true to their trust." On the basis of such a record the California Insurance Company stands as one of the strongest today, its home being one of the magnificent office buildings of San Francisco at 315 Montgomery Street.

Mr. Brooks is also a director of the San Francisco Sureties Corporation.

In 1902 he was president of the Board of Fire Underwriters. He is a member of the San Francisco Commercial Club, is a republican voter, and is past master of Oriental Lodge No. 144 of the Masons and a life member of the California Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

In 1887 he married Miss Olive E. Harris, a native of Oroville, Butte County, California. Her father, David D. Harris, crossed the plains in 1849, and for many years was a wheat raiser at Chico. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have a home in San Francisco and also one in Menlo Park. They were the parents of four children. Loraine is the wife of Fred W. Sperry, whose grandfather established the Sperry Flour Company, of Stockton, and their two children are George Brooks Sperry and Willard Staples Sperry. The second daughter, Madeline, is the wife of Paul Von Etter of Budapest, Hungary. Eveleth is the wife of S. H. Van Geuns of Amsterdam, Holland, and has one daughter, Madeline. The youngest daughter, Miss Frances A. Brooks, is now a student of art in Paris.

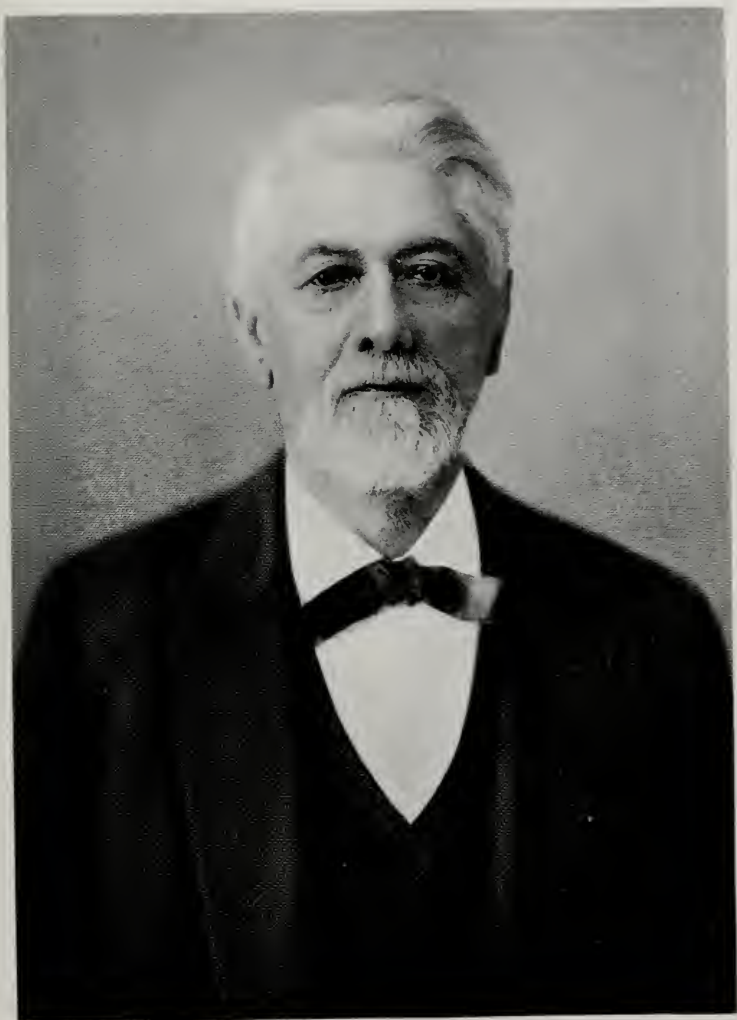
ADOLPHUS GUSTAVE RUSS. Closely connected with the early development of San Francisco is the family bearing the name of Russ, whose representatives, father and sons, were men of unblemished character and excellent business judgment, whose energy and means were used in the establishing and carrying on of different enterprises, and whose talents were given in civic service when needed. The head of the family was Charles Christian Russ, who was born in Heidelberg-Hausen, Saxony, Germany, in 1795, and died at San Francisco, June 4, 1857. His son, Adolphus Gustave Russ, who was also born in Germany, succeeded his father in his undertakings, and became one of the leading business men of San Francisco, but he, too, has long since passed to his reward in another world.

Charles Christian Russ was a silversmith by trade, who, in 1832, brought his family to the United States and established himself in his vocation at New York City. His children had all been reared to habits of industry and thrift, and they, with him, worked hard for the good of the family, and were so successful that by 1845 they had accumulated \$20,000, then a fortune. While attending the funeral of Gen. Andrew Jackson, thieves entered their establishment and robbed them of everything they possessed.

In the meanwhile the attention of the elder Mr. Russ had been attracted to the coast by the letters of Captain Sutler and others, and, therefore, after meeting with his great loss he began to think seriously of seeking new opportunities in California.

War had been declared with Mexico by the United States Government. Mr. Russ had, as did all of his fellow countrymen, given his compulsory military service and understood military matters, so he entered the regiment Colonel Stevenson was organizing, as a private, and his eldest son, Adolphus Gustave, was also accepted as a private, and the next two sons, Charles Edward and Augustus, as drummer and fifer. They





*Adolphus E. Ruess*



all embarked on the boat Loo Choo, and arrived in San Francisco in March, 1847.

Mr. Russ bought lumber and erected himself a home on the banks, and entered the jewelry business, and his son, Adolphus Gustave, was of great assistance to him in conducting it. After the discovery of gold the merchants of California were at first afraid of the specimens the miners brought in, fearing they were not genuine, but Mr. Russ made an assay, and upon his report the merchants, at a meeting, declared that they would pay fourteen dollars in trade or ten dollars cash for each ounce of the dust.

The Russ family remained together and pooled their interests, so that they prospered from the start. After the death of the father the eldest son, Adolphus Gustave, took his place, and the Russ family erected thirty-five buildings and the old Russ House and the famous old American House. In 1852 the Russ family opened the famous Russ Garden, which for many years was the only suburban place for picnics and similar outings. The mother of the Russ family died February 15, 1880. In addition to Adolphus Gustave their children were as follows: Charles Edward, who spent the greater part of his life with his family; Augustus Philip, who was a world traveler; Frederick, who was also an extensive traveler; and Henry B., who was born after the Russ family reached New York.

Adolphus Gustave Russ first worked for a time in the mines after coming to California, but soon joined his father and brothers at San Francisco, and with them prospered. He married Frances Simon, and they became the parents of the following children: Lillie, who married Kurt Bruckman, and they have two children, Grace, who married E. L. Chloupek, has a daughter, Lily, Viola B., who married Harry Koster, has two children, Viola and John; and Laura B., who married Henry W. Westphal, has one son, Adolph Russ.

EMIL SIMENAUER is now head of one of the prosperous mercantile establishments of San Francisco. He has made his success almost entirely since the great San Francisco fire.

Mr. Simenauer was born July 29, 1870, in the German District of Silesia. He had a common high school education there, and worked four years for his room and board while serving an apprenticeship to a retail dry goods merchant. In 1889, at the age of nineteen, he became salesman for a firm at Gotha, Germany, and continued there in various responsibilities for a dozen years.

Mr. Simenauer came to the United States and located at San Francisco in 1901. He arrived friendless and almost without capital, and having command of only a few words of English he experienced much difficulty in obtaining employment. After two or three months he went to work for A. Crocker & Company, wholesale dry goods, starting in at a wage of \$7.50 a week. He familiarized himself with business, with the language of his adopted country, and had made himself extremely useful to the firm before the earthquake and fire of 1906 which destroyed the business.

In May following the earthquake, Mr. Simenauer asked his former

employer, Mr. Crocker, what he intended to do with goods in transit. Mr. Crocker at once responded by asking if Mr. Simenauer would be interested in having some of the goods to start a small business of his own. As soon as the goods reached San Francisco Mr. Simenauer opened his moderate establishment in the basement of a building at 648 Hayes Street. He paid \$10 a month rent for these quarters, but at once subleased part of the space to the Standard Glove Company at \$5 a month. With the advice and encouragement and assistance of Mr. Crocker the young merchant was soon prospering, sufficiently to bring an offer from Mr. Crocker of a partnership. Mr. Simenauer accepted, realizing the great help it would be to him in prestige and credit. The business was then moved to larger quarters on Eddy Street, between Hyde and Larkin streets. A few years later Mr. Simenauer bought out the Crocker interest, but has since continued the business as A. Crocker & Company. After the retirement of Mr. Crocker he took a brother-in-law and incorporated the business and it has since then been an established and growing concern at 32 Battery Street.

Mr. Simenauer married in Germany Ida Jacobson. They had three daughters, Elsa, wife of H. M. Raullet of New York; Margaret, wife of Earl L. Alexander of Fresno, California, and Hermine, who is with the firm A. Crocker & Company. Mr. Simenauer is an Oddfellow and Mason, belongs to the Sons of Hermann and the Jewish Society of Independent Order B'nai B'rith and B'nai B'rith.

DENIS MCCARTHY was a young man when he came from Massachusetts to San Francisco, California, and his sterling character and distinctive ability ultimately gained to him a place of prominence in connection with business enterprise in this city. Mr. McCarthy was in the very prime of his strong and useful manhood at the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1884.

Denis McCarthy was born in County Cork, Ireland, September 26, 1844, and thus was forty years of age at the time of his death. He was an infant at the time of his parents' immigration to the United States and was reared and educated at Milford, Massachusetts, where also he learned the trade of shoe making. In the early '60s he came to San Francisco and here found employment at his trade in the establishment of Buckingham & Heck. Eventually he became the organizer of the United Working Men's Boot and Shoe Company, of which he continued the treasurer and general manager until his death. The manufacturing enterprise of this company was initiated in a small store building on Golden Gate Avenue, the company having been incorporated in the year 1867. With increasing business a factory was erected on Sansom Street, and later was erected the present large and well equipped factory at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Bartlett streets, where the business is successfully continued, the only surviving son of Mr. McCarthy being now the principal owner of the business.

Mrs. McCarthy long survived her husband and was venerable in years at the time of her death, in 1918. Her maiden name was Catharine C. Daly, she having been born in Ireland, but having been reared and educated in

the City of Boston, Massachusetts. She was a young woman at the time of the family removal to San Francisco, where her father, Daniel Daly, engaged in the work of his trade, that of carpenter. Here the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy was solemnized and here Mrs. McCarthy continued to maintain her home until her death, both she and her husband having been devout communicants of the Catholic Church. Of the children, the eldest, Daniel, died in the year 1900; William H. is manager and chief owner of the business of the United Working Men's Boot and Shoe Company, of which his father was the founder; Mary is the wife of John F. Cunningham of San Francisco and Robert S. died in 1902.

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRACIER, JR. Although more than thirty years have passed since the death of Francis Joseph Gracier, Jr., he is still remembered by old-time residents of San Francisco and other points of the coast as a man of splendid qualities and sterling citizenship. During his long and honorable career he was identified with a number of interests, all of which benefited materially by his ability, and his name and reputation are being perpetuated in the lives of his children and children's children, a number of whom are prominent in the affairs of the bay region.

Mr. Gracier was born in 1830, a son of Francis Joseph Gracier, Sr., who was born at St. Michaels, in the Azores, of French descent, the maiden name of the latter's mother being Annette Lake, who was also of French origin. Francis J. Gracier, Sr., married Mrs. Sabra Atherton (Williams) Hassack, the widow of Elijah Hassack, of Portland, Maine. He died in Cuba, of yellow fever, prior to the birth of his youngest child, Francis Joseph, Jr. The latter arrived at San Francisco, May 8, 1850, having journeyed around the Horn from Portland, Maine. Here, December 25, 1856, he married Caroline Elizabeth Hinckley Heal of Calais, Maine, a daughter of Seth Heal. On the maternal side, Mrs. Gracier was descended from Samuel Hinckley, whose father at one time was governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Samuel Hinckley was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in February, 1652, and died November 19, 1697, and several of his descendants fought as American soldiers during the Revolutionary war. Seth Heal arrived at San Francisco, September 18, 1849, after a passage of 215 days, starting by sailing vessel from New York by way of Cape Horn. His wife, his daughter, Caroline, and his son arrived later on a mail steamer, the John L. Stevens, November 14, 1855, coming across the isthmus by rail.

To Francis J. and Caroline Elizabeth Hinckley (Heal) Gracier there were born the following children: Adeliade Juliet, born October 19, 1857, who taught school at San Francisco for forty-one years; Emma Frances, who married Louis Philip Bolander at San Francisco, June 21, 1882; Carrie Josephine, born September 24, 1861, who married George Washington Sawyer, August 11, 1886; Frank Warren, born September 16, 1864; Leon Elijah, born February 11, 1867, who married Frances A. Wimble at Oakland, California, November 27, 1889; Charles Royal, born February 24, 1869, who married Mary L. Nolan at San Francisco, May 10, 1891; Jennie

Ella, born May 23, 1871, who married Charles Arthur Trow at San Francisco, August 10, 1902; Seth Bertram, born June 9, 1875, who married Carrie A. Wedemeyer at San Francisco, July 18, 1899; Robert Searles, born February 28, 1878, who died February 18, 1879, and Ruby Estelle, born February 14, 1879, who married James Robb at San Francisco, June 28, 1919. Mrs. Gracier died at San Francisco, February 4, 1880, and her daughter, Adelaide, took her place in the rearing and education of her brother, Seth Bertram, and her sister, Ruby Estelle.

After his arrival at San Francisco, Francis J. Gracier took up mining in Tuolumne County for a time, and then began freighting on scows up the Sacramento River, which proved a hard and dangerous but profitable enterprise until the coming of the railroads. Mr. Gracier then turned his attention to the business of sawmilling and woodturning on Beale and Mission streets, San Francisco, his operations in these lines covering a period of thirty years, from 1860 until 1890, in which latter year he retired from active affairs, following which his son-in-law, L. P. Bolander, continued the business. Mr. Gracier was a man of good business ability and of the strictest integrity, his word always being sufficient as a guaranty of good faith among his associates. A staunch supporter of law and order, during the early days he belonged to the Vigilantes, and throughout his life upheld the principles of good citizenship. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Blue Lodge of Masonry and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belonged to the Congregational Church, in the faith of which he died April 26, 1892, aged sixty-two years.

Seth Bertram Gracier, son of Francis J. Gracier, Jr., is president and manager of the S. B. Gracier Company, bullion brokers and refiners, gold, silver and platinum, with offices in the Gracier Building, 608 Commercial Street. He has two sons, Albert B. and Charles Warren.

ROBERT WHITE, born at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, August 12, 1835, eldest son of the union of Robert White and Margaret Hastings, was early deflected from a career as a British subject to that of a California pioneer. His father, Robert White, 'Sr., with his wife and family, went first to New Zealand in 1837, but decided to try the country that so suddenly became the focus of attention throughout the civilized world and arrived in San Francisco on the schooner Clyde October 24, 1849. After their arrival they took the lumber from the ship to build their shacks to live in, a quaint and odd incident in the early life of the city. Where now the steel and concrete palaces of industry raise their imperious heads, stood little sheds built by unskilled labor and from wood that had already done its duty and worn out its life at sea. No obstacle, however, was too much for the spirit of the pioneers, from the building of an improvised house to the building of a great state. Young White, with all the brilliant daring of his race, was ready for any tilt with fortune, and began his career as a newsboy in San Francisco, after some time spent in the mines. After this he was employed by Jerry S. Sullivan and later went into partnership with Emile Bauer, under the firm name of White



*Robert White*





and Bauer. In 1873 the American News Company bought out White and Bauer, Mr. White remaining as an executive head until his death, July 15, 1904.

On October 23, 1873, Robert White married Emilie Bauer, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, who came to California with her parents via the Isthmus of Panama. Francis Bauer, her father, was a musician, a native of Lorraine, France. He arrived here in 1854, and settled first in Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. White had four children: Emile, Fillmore, Robert Dudley and Walter Hastings, all natives of San Francisco. Emile White is secretary of the Robert White Company, a family corporation for the purpose of administering the estate, consisting of valuable realty holdings in San Francisco. Fillmore White is a dentist of San Francisco. He married Helen Brune, and is the father of two children, Mildred and Fillmore, Jr. Robert Dudley is a farmer near San Jose. He married Anna Boyken and is the father of two children, Dudley L. and Dorothy. Walter Hastings is a real estate and insurance man of San Francisco. He married Adele Boyken and they have two children, Marian and Juanita. The family had the first house on Fillmore Street, and were among the pioneers who opened and built up the fashionable quarter of the city known as the Western Addition. Robert White built a pretentious home at 1253 Octavia Street, San Francisco, for his family in 1885, which withstood the fire and earthquake of 1906, an hospitable home for his family and many friends for whom he gave his entire thought and time. He joined The Society of California Pioneers March 13, 1869, and was a director for the years 1883-1884-1885.

The early impulse of his life towards the news field followed Mr. White through life. He lived to see the American News Company develop into one of the largest centers of its kind in the United States, catering to the city and coast, but drawing its supplies from every quarter of the globe. Little do we dream or guess how much of the public intelligence is created by those who build up an active news service. Mr. White's enterprise and foresight were remarkable throughout his whole career. The spirit of his childhood, when the state had to be reclaimed almost from the wilderness, never deserted him, but gave him the incentive to work indefatigably to build up a business which brought its returns to its organizer and also was a far-reaching means of broadening and enlightening the public mind. He was always proud to tell the story of his childhood essay in the large field which afterwards became his own, and his examples, with others, have long been a stimulus to the lads whose first taste of education and first taste of money are combined when they cry the news in the streets.

EMILE E. KAHN. As a boy and man Emile E. Kahn has witnessed and participated in the life and affairs of the San Francisco Bay District for over half a century. He has been a merchant, banker and for twenty years in the real estate business, and has been liberal of his time and means in supporting objects and movements for the social betterments and the

cultural side of civic life. Particularly has been a figure in the musical affairs of San Francisco.

He was born in France, May 17, 1864. His father, Maurice Kahn, was also born in France, where the family had lived for generations. Maurice Kahn was in the blooded stock business in France until the War of 1870 ruined him financially. Leaving his wife and three children in Paris he came to California to start anew. After one year's work he had accumulated enough to send for his family. As he was an exceedingly proud man he saw that they traveled first class. During his first year of toil in San Francisco he spent only 50 cents outside of bare necessities for himself. This expenditure was made on the day of the arrival of his family, 25 cents going for a shave and a like amount for a pair of socks. Maurice Kahn for many years was successfully identified with the grain business in San Francisco. He died June 16, 1919, at the age of eighty-three, one of the highly esteemed pioneers of the city. His wife was Helene Bland, also a native of France, and she now resides at San Francisco.

Emile E. Kahn received his primary education in the Lecreux College at Paris, France, and was eight years of age when the family came to America. He arrived at San Francisco, May 17, 1872, and recalls that the temporary quarters chosen by his father were at the Grand Hotel. His first meal in the city was at the Maison Doré on Kearney Street. He has many interesting reminiscences of the older city. He recalls when the construction of the Palace Hotel was started, hearing many men express themselves upon the absurdity of putting up a seven-story building. He was one of the crowd that saw the first Clay Street cable car go up the hill without horses. He often saw and talked with the notorious agitator, Dennis Kearney, who was a teamster in the employ of Maurice Kahn, and who was the leader in the movement known as Kearneyism in California.

On coming to San Francisco, Mr. Kahn resumed his studies in the public schools. It was his ambition to become a physician, but advantages to this end were denied him. As a youth he became an accountant at San Leandro, and in 1879 removed to Winters in Yolo County, where for a number of years he was engaged in the mercantile business, banking and farming. Mr. Kahn on returning to San Francisco in 1892 engaged in the grain business, but since 1904 has been conducting a general real estate, rental and insurance business. He has handled an immense amount of property all over the state, and many transactions that have gained publicity have gone through his offices. Mr. Kahn is a former vice president of the San Francisco Real Estate Board, and is now vice president of the California Real Estate Association.

Mr. Kahn was vice president of the United States National Bank, which eventually merged with the Merchants National Bank. For a number of years he has been president of the Hebrew Home for the Aged and Disabled and has been one of its directors for twenty-five years. He is a former director of the San Francisco Commercial Club and former president of the Cercle Francais. A republican he has taken an active interest in politics, though never a seeker for public preferment. He attends

the Jewish church. Mr. Kahn has one brother living, Albert, a retired stationer of San Francisco, and one sister, Miss Marie.

Since youth he has made music his chief hobby and recreation, and has won a prominent place in the musical affairs of California. He plays all band instruments and during the war with Spain he was a member of the Musical Corps of the National Guard of California at San Francisco. He plays the clarinet and fuegel horn with the Sciots Band. In 1895 he picked up twenty boys on the street and organized the Columbia Park Boys' Club Band, buying the instruments for them and teaching many of them how to play. Some of these have since become leading musicians and others are responsible figures in local business. Mr. Kahn has always been a patron of musical reviews and was one of the sponsors that brought the Chicago Opera Company to San Francisco. He is a member of the Musicians Club and is affiliated with the San Francisco bodies of Scottish Rite Masonry, and Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

HENRY PLAGEMANN. From the time of his arrival at San Francisco, in 1850, until his death in July, 1908, Henry Plagemann took an active part in the affairs of his adopted city, where his business interests centered in the operation of a wholesale cigar enterprise. His life bore few of the striking chapters that have to do with adventurous exploits or romantic experiences, for he was primarily a business man who did not seek the light of publicity. Yet his career was one of interest, in that it exemplified the working out of an honorable success and the establishing of a record for good citizenship.

Mr. Plagemann was born at Bremen, Germany, in 1837, the eldest son of Jacob Frederick and Eliese (Meyer) Plagemann, the former of whom was born in 1805, at Groon, Germany. There were four children in the family who lived to maturity: Henry, Frederick, William and John Christopher. Henry Plagemann attended public school in his native land and was thirteen years of age when brought to the United States, his arrival at San Francisco being among the pioneers of 1850. His education completed, he was variously employed until engaging in the cigar business, in which he subsequently won well-merited success as a wholesale dealer. He was a man of honesty who had the full confidence of his associates and who scorned to stoop to a dishonorable course of action. Politically a republican, he took a good citizen's part in civic affairs, but was content to allow others to hold the reins of office. Fraternally, he was a Blue Lodge Mason.

Mr. Plagemann married at San Francisco, Miss Eliza Wessa, and to this union there were born eight children: Mrs. Behlow; Fred P., of San Francisco; Mrs. Zinkand, also of this city; John P., manager of Liebes & Company, of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Otto Jungblut, of San Francisco; Walter, connected with the Merchants Ice Company of San Francisco; Regina, a bookkeeper of this city, and Dora, a school teacher, also of this city.

Fred P. Plagemann, son of Henry Plagemann, has been engaged in the

hotel business at San Francisco since 1893, and at this time is proprietor of the Golden West Hotel, one of the city's well-known and popular hostleries. This house was destroyed by fire in the disastrous catastrophe of 1906, but was rebuilt and restored by Mr. Plagemann in 1908, since which time it has enjoyed a large patronage. Like his father, Mr. Plagemann is a republican, belongs to the Masons and has a number of other connections. He married Mrs. Condon Nichols, of West Point, and they are the parents of one son, Fred C.

PROF. W. J. G. WILLIAMS, whose death occurred in San Francisco on the 24th of February, 1917, was one of the veteran figures in educational circles in California when death thus closed his long and useful life. He was a man of high intellectual attainments, which he used effectively in advancing the education of the young, and his noble and kindly character gained to him the love and respect of those with whom he came in contact in the varied relations of life. The angle of his influence ever widened in beneficence and he continued his association with educational affairs in his loved home city until he passed forward to "that undiscovered country from whose borne no traveler returns."

Professor Williams was born in Richmond, Virginia, on the 22d of August, 1836, and was an only child, he having been a lad of nine years at the time of his father's death, in 1845, and having then accompanied his widowed mother to Paris, France, where he received the best of educational advantages, including those of Sulspice College. After his return to his native land he became a member of the faculty of Jefferson College, Richmond, Virginia, and in the early '60s he came to California and became teacher of rhetoric and mathematics in St. Ignatius College at San Francisco, the institution having occupied the present mercantile establishment known as the Emporium. In 1867 Professor Williams became actively associated with the work of the public schools of San Francisco, and in this connection it is to be recorded that he was one of the first persons to serve as principal of the Broadway Grammar School. The last thirty years of his life were marked by his continued identification with school work—as principal or as a member of the city or the state boards of school examiners. In the closing period of his gentle and fruitful career he also served as teacher of languages at Washington Night School.

Professor Williams married in Montreal, Canada, in 1859, Maria Lennon of Montreal, and Mrs. Jennie Hobbs is the only child of that union.

December 21, 1871, recorded the second marriage of Professor Williams to Miss Ada Flowers, who likewise is deceased, and the two surviving children are Walter J. M. Williams, M. D., of San Francisco, and Ida, wife of Mr. Center, of this city.

JAMES GIBB was a pioneer San Francisco business man, and widely known by a large circle of friends in that city for over a half a century.

He was born in Scotland, May 22, 1831. He was reared and educated in his native country, and soon after learning of the first discoveries of



*John MacVicar*





gold in California he set out by sailing ship, going around the Horn and arriving in San Francisco, February 1, 1850. In a short time he engaged in the liquor business, and was in business at one location for forty-six years, until burned out in the great fire of 1906. He was very progressive and public spirited, active in various civic organizations. He died July 2, 1919. In 1867 he married Sarah Oliver White, member of another old San Francisco family. She died August 20, 1922, and they had been married more than half a century. Their two children, both unmarried, are Margaret Hastings and James Winton Gibb.

Mr. Gibb was one of the best known men in San Francisco in his line of business and very probably the most popular. He was noted for his kindness of heart and his charitable disposition, his host of friends often remarking that he did not know how to say "no." He has helped thousands of less fortunate than himself out of difficulties and always deprecated any mention of it being made. His friends numbered among them all classes of society, from the highest state public officials, bankers, lawyers, physicians, the leading business men, artists and in fact the elite of the community down to those in humbler and more obscure positions in life, and by all of them he was sincerely respected and admired.

GEORGE W. ROOT. Of three generations of the Root family conspicuous in the mining industry of the far West, George W. Root of San Francisco represents the second. His father, John F. Root, was a '49er, and a splendid example of the courage, persistence and will to success that made such characters memorable in history. The representative of the third generation is the present state mineralogist of California, Lord L. Root, officially a resident of Sacramento, but also with offices in the Ferry Building at San Francisco.

John F. Root was a native of Ohio. He was only a boy when he arrived in California with the fearless argonauts of 1849, after brazing the perils of the plains in the frontier of the Great West to get the opportunity of confronting the hazards and dangers of work in the California hills. Both success and disaster attended his efforts. However, unlike many of the gold seekers of that day, his attention was never diverted from the occupation of miner, which he consistently followed until the time of his death. He instilled into his son, George, the love of the vast open places, and the latter in turn taught his son what the freedom of the hills meant.

John F. Root during his early days in California worked in the mines of Eldorado County, and he is also connected with mining in the State of Nevada. He operated both placer and ledge properties. He lost all that he had made while in Nevada when silver was demonetized. But like Mark Twain's character, Colonel Sellers, this disaster was not to be taken seriously, and he went blithely about accumulating another fortune. He was a man of substantial wealth long before he died.

John F. Root married Miss Anna M. Culp, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to California with her parents in 1852. Of the five children born to her, Franklin, John B. and Maude Root are deceased, and the two living

are Mabel, wife of William E. Boody of San Francisco, and George W. Root, the only surviving son.

George W. Root takes pride in the fact that he is one of the older native sons of California. He was born at Santa Rosa, September 9, 1862. After a public school education he became associated with his father in mining, and no other interests or pursuits have ever diverted him long from this occupation. He has been a student and a scholar, and his knowledge of the technical processes involved in mining in all branches is such as any technical college graduate would envy. He has collected a very large library in technical books on mining and mining management, and in the course of his work has visited every state in the Union, being familiar with every mining district in the country, including those of Mexico and British Columbia. George W. Root is principal owner of the Alcade Gold Mines of Grass Valley in Nevada County, California. These are rated among the four great mines in that region, the others in their order being the Empire, the North Star and the Idaho and Maryland. The Alcade mines have produced \$750,000 in free milling gold. The mines are down at a level of only 460 feet. George W. Root with his son, L. L. Root, as associate in this property, plan increasing the plant to a twenty stamp mill and have installed pumping machinery so as to permit them to drop to a thousand-foot level. There are about twenty-six men employed in these mines.

Mr. Root and son also own a valuable gravel mine in one of the old ancient river channels near Rough and Ready. In this they are mining by the drifting process, and considerable gold has already been taken out, while the drift is now headed for a particularly rich deposit that was uncovered by a prospecting shaft.

At times some appointive public positions have required the attention and time of Mr. George Root, though he has had no ambition to be known otherwise than as a practical mining man. For four years he held the position of chief wharfinger of the harbor of San Francisco. He resigned in 1898 when elected chief clerk of the Supreme Court of California. He ran for this office on the same ticket as Henry T. Gage, and served four years. In 1905 against his own wishes he was elected a member of the State Legislature, serving one term. Fraternally he was affiliated with Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Occidental Lodge No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons. Three children were born to the marriage of G. W. Root: Gertrude, who died at the age of three and one-half years; Hazel, deceased wife of C. A. Baum, and her surviving daughter, Adrienne, is now a student in the high school at Oakland, and Lloyd L.

Lloyd L. Root, the state mineralogist of California, was born at Hollister in San Benito County, April 4, 1891. When he was a year old his parents moved to San Francisco, where he attended public schools. In 1906 as a boy of fifteen he went to work in the mines with his father, but at the same time kept up his studies and attended the high school of Grass Valley. He graduated from the Berkeley High School in 1910, following which he had an experience on Kodiak Island on the Seward Peninsula in

Alaska. In July, 1911, he returned home to resume his studies, continuing his education in the University of California for a year and a half and then entered the school of mines at Reno, Nevada. He was graduated in 1916 with the degree of mining engineer.

As a mining engineer his first experience was in Old Mexico, representing Col. D. M. Burns in charge of the Mexican Candelaria in Sinaloa and Durango. He then returned to Grass Valley to take charge of his father's properties, and gave his personal attention to the mining work in his vicinity until called to state office.

On February 15, 1923, Lloyd L. Root was appointed state mineralogist to succeed Fletcher Hamilton. While a young man he has had a very wide experience in mining and is therefore amply qualified from the technical standpoint for all the duties devolving upon the state mineralogist. During his studies in the school of mines in Nevada, he paid his expenses by serving as state assayer of Nevada. In the brief time that he has been state mineralogist of California he has made many changes in the administration of his office. He is now organized completely on a technical rather than a political basis. Outside of his stenographer, all of his employees are mining engineers. This has, of course, promoted the technical efficiency and service of the office, and there is also a graphic indication of the change in the class of running the bureau. Prior to his appointment the appropriation was \$148,000 per year for the two preceding years, while \$267,000 had been asked for. His estimated budget after taking over the office was \$101,000, and during the first ten months in office in addition to the routine service he got out four publications. However, Mr. L. L. Root plans after the expiration of his term to resume his practical work as a mining engineer.

He married, March 11, 1919, Elvira Yparraguirre, a native of San Francisco. They have two children, Lloyd L., Jr., and Virginia Marie. Mr. L. L. Root is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity.

JAMES LOGAN GORDON, D. D. In the downtown district of San Francisco at Post and Mason streets stand the First Congregational Church, regarded as the most popular church in the city, and also frequently called the "Church of the Stranger." Within a radius of a few blocks of the church are 500 hotels, and from these hotels comes no small part of the congregation attending the various services. It is estimated that 7,000 people attend the aggregated services during the week, including three main services on Sunday morning and evening and Wednesday evening.

The pastor of this church is Dr. James Logan Gordon, who has had a career of real distinction in the ministry. He was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1858, son of John Robert and Margaret (Logan) Gordon. His mother was born at Belfast, Ireland, and was a distant cousin of Gen. John A. Logan. John Robert Gordon, a native of Scotland, and son of a titled Englishman, at one time taught in a university in Scotland and was also a teacher in America.

Dr. James L. Gordon was educated in public and private schools of

Philadelphia. The college at Fargo, North Dakota, conferred upon him the Doctor of Divinity degree. After his early schooling in California he became invoice clerk in charge of the foreign department in John Wanamaker's store, and for twelve years was in Young Men's Christian Association work as secretary in Brooklyn and Boston, and as state secretary in Connecticut. For a brief time he was also located at Easton and Erie, Pennsylvania.

Ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1898, he served as pastor at St. Johns, New Brunswick, from 1898 to 1900; at Toronto, Ontario, from 1900 to 1905; at Winnipeg, Manitoba, from 1905 to 1914, and from 1915 to 1919 was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Washington, D. C., the church that President Coolidge attends.

On October 1, 1919, Doctor Gordon came to San Francisco to take up his work as pastor of the First Congregational Church. He has done much to vitalize and broaden the service and influence of the church. In addition to his sermons and addresses before the audiences 100,000 copies of the service each Sunday are printed and distributed without cost. This church is also known as the convention church of San Francisco. Many important gatherings are held there, including those of the Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry, the Manitoba, Canada, Lodge of Perfection, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Doctor Gordon for years has been a contributor to newspapers and magazines and is author of many public addresses and pamphlets. His two best known books are "Individuality in the Young Man and his Problem," published in 1911, and "All's Love, Yet All's Law," published in 1914. He is a republican in politics, is a member of the Commonwealth and Rotary clubs of San Francisco. Doctor Gordon married at Reading, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1887, Lillian Hoffman James. She was born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, of an old American family of Revolutionary stock and English descent.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BARKHAUS. The news of the discovery of gold in California spread all over the world and brought to the state eager men from the most distant points, who sought here an easy road to fortune. Lads, even, came, and bore bravely the hardships which naturally resulted from an overwhelming influx into an undeveloped region, and many of them remained to become substantial citizens. One of the arrivals of 1853 was a German youth, Frederick William Barkhaus, who had been born in Hanover, November 22, 1836. He went direct to Placer County, and was there engaged in mining for several years, with moderate success. He then decided to enter business life, came to San Francisco, and established his store on Washington near Kearney, and conducted it for forty years, although the location was later changed. His was one of the early book and stationery stores of the city, and became famous as the years went by. On January 11, 1858, he received his final naturalization papers, and always gave to his adopted city and country the most loyal service. For forty



FREDERICK W. BARKHAUS



years he was a zealous Mason. When he died, January 1, 1904, San Francisco lost one of its most worthy citizens. For many years he was a director of the German Hospital and also of the German General Benevolent Society. His popularity is shown by the fact that he was tendered the nomination for treasurer of San Francisco, but he declined it as he did not have any inclination for public office.

In 1864 Mr. Barkhaus was married to Louise J. Huber, a daughter of Joseph and Katherine (Mueller) Huber, the father a native of Austria and the mother of Bremen, Germany, where he was born in 1785, and she in 1806. Joseph Huber came to the United States in 1853 as a member of a grand opera company. He was a singer of note, and very talented, but he was unfortunate enough to live in a period when proper recognition was not given to grand opera, and so missed the appreciation and financial rewards which would have been his today. His death occurred at the age of eighty-four years. His wife died at the age of seventy-five.

Mr. and Mrs. Barkhaus became the parents of the following children: Henry, who is deceased, was a celebrated artist and died in Germany while studying abroad. He was in many respects a remarkable young man and, in fact, was a genius. His drawings and paintings showed a mastery of the art and were eagerly sought for. Although not twenty-one years of age, his personality was so marked that he numbered his friends by the score; and this was true of the older generation, among whom he was greatly admired. To this day, although nearly forty years has passed since his untimely demise, his name is very often brought up in art circles and among the men of the past generation. Had he lived there is no question but that he would have become a world famous figure. Mollie, who is also deceased; Frederick William; Louise J.; Nicholas, who is deceased; Julia; William; Carl, and Katherine. None of the children have married, and the survivors are living with their widowed mother. Mrs. Barkhaus remembers much of interest during the early days of San Francisco. She was educated in the Sacred Heart School and recalls distinctly being taken to festivals held on the sands at Third and Market streets, where the queen of the revels was crowned. She often recalls her father's attempts to awaken a love for fine music in the people of San Francisco, and regrets that his great talents met with so little recompense. Her life is made happy, however, by the love and care of her children and her recollections of her husband and the part he played in the business life of their part of the city, where his name stood for sterling honesty and stalwart integrity. The business he founded and developed was destroyed by the great fire of San Francisco. The younger generation of Barkhaus are a credit to their parents, and to their families on both sides of the house.

**COLBERT COLDWELL.** The election of Colbert Coldwell to the presidency of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce brought to the executive head of an organization of tremendous potential and actual power a man whose activities for twenty years have given convincing evidence of his power to do things in a constructive way and translate vision and high pur-



pose into programs of reality. Mr. Coldwell in the opinion of his associates possesses a touch of that genius which is indispensable to any community leader and city builder.

Probably the greatest publicity organization in America is Californians Incorporated, which has carried on a campaign of artistic advertising through magazines and papers of a national circulation and through slips and booklets which are the last word in the printer's art, but are even more remarkable for the effective yet thoroughly conservative statement of all the varied and wonderful resources of California. One of the men who developed the plans leading to this organization was Mr. Colbert Coldwell. Kenneth R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil Company (California) is president of the organization, which was incorporated not for profit. In the two years it has been carrying on its work Californians Incorporated has kept strictly in line with its interested purpose and has sought the best interests of the Golden State and its people as a whole, rather than favoring any corporation or individual.

Colbert Coldwell has been a resident of California since early childhood. He was born April 11, 1883, at Durango, Colorado, son of N. C. and Ellen R. (Robinson) Coldwell. His father was born in Arkansas, took up the law, brought his family to California in 1887, and became a leader of the bar of the San Joaquin Valley, practicing at Fresno until his death on May 30, 1913. He was always known as Judge Coldwell, and was a man of the highest character. He represented an old Southern family of Shelbyville, Tennessee. His widow, who died January 7, 1924, at San Francisco, was born in Texas. She is of Revolutionary stock and of Scotch-Irish descent.

Colbert Coldwell was four years of age when brought to California, received his early education in the public schools of Fresno, attended the Boone's University School at Berkeley, and was a member of the class of 1906 in the University of California, leaving college, however, before graduation to enter business life. On August 15, 1903, he began his career as a real estate man in San Francisco. His first connection was with the firm of Easton, Elridge & Company. He remained with them about a year and was then with Davidson & Leigh until August 15, 1906. After the great San Francisco fire Mr. Coldwell formed the firm of Tucker, Lynch & Coldwell and later the firm of Coldwell, Cornwall & Banker. This firm does a general real estate and insurance business and has handled a vast amount of property, both city and country.

Mr. Coldwell was one of the founders and has been a trustee since the organization of the San Francisco Bureau of Governmental Research. This comprises a citizens agency promoting economy and efficiency in municipal government affairs. He was made a director of the Chamber of Commerce in 1921, served one year as vice president and in May, 1923, was elected president. He was also for ten years a director of the San Francisco Real Estate Board and was president for two years. He is one of the vice presidents of Californians Incorporated and is a director of the Community Chest of San Francisco.

Mr. Coldwell is a democrat, and while not specially active as a party

man, has used his influence wherever possible to secure better representation in public office. He is a member of the Family Club, the San Francisco Golf and Country Club, the San Francisco Commercial Club and the Kappa Sigma Fraternity. He married at Mount Pleasant, Michigan, August 30, 1905, Johanna Leaton. She was born in Michigan, daughter of John C. and Stella (Gaylord) Leaton, and finished her education in the University of California.

H. WARD DAWSON. Some of his friends and business associates familiar with his career have said that H. Ward Dawson of San Francisco has accomplished in a comparatively brief career more than many men twice his age. He apparently possesses an intuitive judgment and understanding of the fundamentals of the real estate business, and has organized and put through a number of important deals.

He was born in Iowa, November 6, 1890, son of John and Mabel (Walker) Dawson. His father was born in Canada and came of an English family, while his mother was a native of Boston.

H. Ward Dawson grew up at Los Angeles, attending public schools there, and finished his education in Stanford University. After leaving school he spent eight months in the service of the Mexican Petroleum Company at Tampico, Mexico, and since then has given his time and energies to the real estate business in Los Angeles and San Francisco. At Los Angeles he directed a large amount of money in the construction work. He built a sixty-six room apartment house at Venice, and a number of dwellings, and he individually owned in and around Los Angeles some property including eight or nine houses and four or five stores.

At San Francisco, October 30, 1917, Mr. Dawson married Miss Eleanor Uhl. She was a native daughter of California. Her father, Adolph Uhl, is a member of the firm of Uhl Brothers, large realty owners and building operators, owning about fifteen stores up and down the coast. Mr. Dawson has been a profound admirer of Mr. Uhl, believing him to possess one of the keenest intellects in the city, and much of his own success has been due to the advice and interest of his father-in-law.

Mr. Dawson sold out his interests in Southern California in 1917, and has since been in the real estate and insurance business at San Francisco. He is secretary of the Uhl Estate Company, is vice president of the Geary-Powell Investment Company, is manager of the Etna Investment Company and is president of the Schneider, Chappel & Jones Company of Sacramento, manager of the commercial block at 833 Market Street in San Francisco. Mr. Dawson assisted in remodeling the Geary Building at 259 Geary Street, installing four store rooms.

His resident is in the City of Piedmont and he is a member of the school board of that community, being chairman of its committee on buildings and supplies. Mr. Dawson is a member of the Masonic Order at Los Angeles, the Olympic and Union League clubs in San Francisco,

and is a republican voter. During the World war he was in service with the United States Navy.

Since boyhood he has been interested in athletics, both as an individual participant and of sports in general. While in high school at Los Angeles he was a member of the mile relay team that held the world's record. His principle game has been tennis. He has won a number of tennis tournaments, and his name figures in the world's record of the game of tennis, due to the fact that in 1916 he was paired in the double team with that super tennis player of San Francisco, Maurice McLaughlin. This team won the Pacific Coast double championship and also the United States sectional double championship at Chicago in the same year. The team held the rating of No. 2, among the American double teams of that year.

Mrs. Dawson is a director of the Ladies' Relief Society. Both are active socially, and they have two children, Eleanor (Toddy) Dawson and Ward Dawson, Jr.

E. DeLOS MAGEE, member of the California bar over a quarter of a century, has handled a wide range of important cases and other professional work at San Francisco. He represents not only the scholarship and ability of his profession, but some of the other Scotch elements of intellect and character.

Mr. Magee is a member of an old and distinguished American family. He was born in Prairie City, Illinois, November 11, 1871. The Magees were Scotch-Irish and his great-grandfather, Charles Magee, was an American soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Revolutionary war. He was one of the soldiers who crossed the Delaware on ice at the Battle of Trenton.

For over forty years an honored physician in San Diego, California, has been Dr. Thomas L. Magee, father of DeLos, the San Francisco attorney. Dr. Thomas L. Magee was born in Southern Ohio, October 14, 1836, and is now past eighty-seven years of age. He grew up in Peoria, Illinois, and was educated in medicine in Chicago and Nashville, Tennessee, graduating in June, 1863. In the meantime, in 1862, he became first assistant surgeon of the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, and in May, 1863, was commissioned surgeon of that regiment, serving to the end of the war. For a time he was brigade surgeon in charge of the general field hospital. He took part in every battle fought by the Army of the Cumberland except that of Missionary Ridge. He was one of the surgeons left on the field at Chickamauga, and was taken to Libby Prison, remaining there three months before he was exchanged. After the siege of Atlanta he returned with Thomas to Nashville, Tennessee. Doctor Magee after the war practiced at Prairie City, Illinois, until 1883, when he came to California, first locating at Riverside, and in May, 1885, established his office at San Diego, where he has continued a member of his profession ever since. He has been president of the San Diego County Medical Society, local surgeon for the Santa Fe Railway, health officer of San



*E. De Los Angeles*



Diego, secretary of the United States Extension Examining Board at San Diego, and active in republican politics. He is a past commander of the Grand Army of the Republic at San Diego, a surgeon with the rank of major in the National Guard of California, San Diego regiment, a Mason and a member of the First Baptist Church. Dr. Thomas Magee married in 1866, Sarah E. Sanford. She was born in New York State, of Holland-Dutch ancestry. She died in 1904, the mother of three sons: Chester L., E. DeLos and A. Claude.

Chester L. Magee, now practicing medicine at San Gabriel, California, earned a distinguished record as a medical officer in the World war. He was assistant in charge of one of the hospitals at Coblenz, Germany, after the armistice, and received the commission of major in the Medical Corps. The youngest son, A. Claude Magee, likewise took up the medical profession, served with the rank of major in the Medical Corps in this country during the World war, and died August 12, 1923.

E. DeLos Magee was about thirteen years of age when his parents established their home at San Diego. He completed his public school education there, and graduated Bachelor of Arts from Stanford University with the class of 1895. He took his law course at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, graduating Bachelor of Laws in 1897. In this connection it is of interest to note that his graduating thesis was upon the subject, "Is There a Federal Common Law?" This was the first time that this subject had been written on to any extent, and this thesis was the ground for much favorable comment outside of the law school, and incidentally it may be noted that it gained the first prize award. On his return to California Mr. Magee was associated for a year and a half with William J. Hunsaker at Los Angeles. Since then his home and activities have been in San Francisco. He had some valuable training for his own career, and contributed some work to the literature of his profession while working under A. C. Freeman, editor in chief of the American State Reports. Mr. Magee for three years wrote monographic notes for that series, and he also did considerable work on the state code commission of which Mr. Freeman was also chairman. Since 1905 Mr. Magee has been engaged in law practice, and in November, 1906, formed a partnership with J. V. de Laveaga. Their law firm is now one of long and honorable standing, and while handling a general law practice, specializes in corporation law, probate practice, landlord and tenant and receivership law. He also represents some extensive interests operating in Mexico.

Mr. Magee was one of the attorneys for Edward J. LeBreton, the first receiver of the California Safe Deposit & Trust Company, acted in a similar capacity for his successor, Frank J. Symmes, and upon the death of Mr. Symmes, Mr. Magee was appointed receiver, handling that office until the final liquidation of the insolvent bank. He is attorney for and director of the Yosemite Portland Cement Company at Merced, a plant recently put into operation with a daily capacity of 2,000 barrels.

Mr. Magee is president of the California Society of the Sons of the

American Revolution. He is also president of the National Progress Club, is a member of the college fraternity Beta Theta Pi and the legal fraternity Phi Delta Phi, and in politics is a republican. However, he has satisfied his ambition fully by a successful practice as a lawyer rather than in politics.

JOHN C. LYNCH. Few Californians have had such a wide and diversified range of experience in public and business positions as John C. Lynch of San Francisco. He was educated for the law, but official positions and responsibilities of executive and administrative work have absorbed most of his time. He came to California forty years ago, and his interests have made him one of the best known citizens of the state.

Mr. Lynch, who is at present receiver for the Pacific Coast Casualty Company, with offices in the Mills Building, was born at Ashland, Ohio, November 23, 1851. He inherits many of his gifts for public affairs from his father, the late John Lynch. Born in Ireland, coming to this country when a boy, John Lynch at the time of the Civil war was made major of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, and became brigadier-general under Governor Brough. He was in service with the Ohio militia in repelling the Morgan raid through Southern Ohio. Later he became a prominent factor in Louisiana, serving as state senator and as United States surveyor-general of that state. An attorney by education and profession, he came to California in 1876, and practiced for many years in the San Francisco Bay District. His home was at Benecia. In 1876 he served as chairman of the executive committee of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. John Lynch married Mary A. Conant, who died in 1865. She was a native of Massachusetts, and a descendant of George Conant, who came from England in 1635, and down the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

During his boyhood in Ohio, John C. Lynch attended the common schools and Oberlin College, and subsequently was educated in the University of Louisiana and the University at Chicago, where he took his law degree. He was admitted to practice in Chicago in 1875, and remained there about two years. Prior to his admission to the bar he became assistant state engineer of Louisiana, and during 1871-72 was resident engineer for the Texas & Pacific Railroad. At the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 he served as secretary to the Bureau of Awards. Mr. Lynch from 1878 to 1883 was manager of the Twin City Gas Company at La Salle, Illinois, and in 1883 came to California, becoming associated with his father in the practice of law at Benecia.

Mr. Lynch had a prominent part in one of the most noted fruit land development projects in Southern California. He helped organize in 1886 the Cucamonga Fruit Land Company of San Bernardino County. He became vice president and general manager of the company, while I. W. Hellman of Los Angeles was president. The project included an acreage of sixty-five hundred acres, which was sub-divided and sold. The company developed forty miles of road, and laid eighty miles of pipe



line and a mile and a half of tunnels for water for irrigation purposes, the volume of water made available being between 400 and 500 inches.

Mr. Lynch served as collector of internal revenue for the First District of California from 1897 to 1907. During 1907-08 he was state bank examiner, but most of his time from 1907 to 1915 was spent in Alaska, where he was treasurer of the Alaska Treasure Mining Company, whose properties are on Douglas Island. Mr. Lynch has acted as receiver for the Pacific Coast Casualty Company since 1916.

Mr. Lynch is a former member of the California Legislature, having been elected in 1890 and serving during the terms 1891-93-95. In his last term he was speaker of the house. A republican, he was quite active in politics until he moved to Alaska, and represented his party at many state and county conventions. He served as ex-officio member of the Board of Regents of the University of California for two years. During his early manhood in Illinois he served as sergeant in the Illinois National Guard. Mr. Lynch is a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, is a charter member of the Clairmont Country Club, is a member of the Bohemian Club, and the Sons of the Mayflower.

On December 2, 1884, Mr. Lynch married Miss Mary Fowler. Mrs. Lynch is remembered as a woman of unusual culture and prominent in social affairs. At one time she was state regent for California of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her people were among the old American stock of English descent, and with a record of service in the Revolutionary war. She was also very active in the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Lynch was born in Wisconsin and passed away October 14, 1922.

JOHN WALLACE, a California '49er, was a brother of one of the greatest scientists of the nineteenth century, Alfred Russell Wallace. The latter was born in England in 1823, and early began the voyages and travels in scientific research and was a comparatively young man when he arrived independently of Charles Darwin, at a theory of natural selection, since known as Darwin's theory. The latter theory was arrived at by both from different parts of the world at the same time. Alfred R. Wallace will remain for all time as one of the men foremost in advancing the boundary of scientific knowledge. In 1855 Doctor Wallace wrote his theory on the "Survival of the Fittest," sending it to Darwin in England. Darwin recognized in it his own theory—even using Wallace's terms as heads of his chapters—and due credit is always given to Wallace.—See Encyclopedia Britannica on Alfred Russell Wallace.

John Wallace's brother came around the Horn to San Francisco in 1849, the voyage lasting eight months. On reaching San Francisco he stopped at the Albion Hotel. The beds in this hostelry were arranged as bunks, and in each room slept fifty-one people. John Wallace came of a family of practical mechanics. His brother, Alfred R., studied architecture and John Wallace was familiar with the building business, which he followed on reaching San Francisco. In March, 1850, however, he

went to the mines at Sonora and then became assistant engineer of the Columbia Water Company and still later engineer of that corporation.

In 1855 he returned to England, where he married Mary Webster, and brought his bride to California and continued his duties as engineer of the water company. During the latter part of his life he was county surveyor at Stockton, where he died in 1896. He became a member of the Society of California Pioneers at Stockton, was a staunch republican in politics and a member of the Episcopal Church. He and his wife had six children: J. H. Wallace, now in China; W. G. Wallace; Mary Wallace; Alfred A. Wallace; Percival Russell Wallace, and Arthur H. Wallace. A granddaughter of John Wallace is Mrs. C. M. Fickert, wife of Charles Fickert, who was formally district attorney of San Francisco.

Charles Marron Fickert was born in Kern County, California, February 23, 1874. Father, Fred Fickert, deceased, a native of Prussia, came to California in 1847 or 1848, prior to the gold rush. His life was passed in Kern County, where he had a big cattle ranch. Mother, Mary Fickert, of Ireland, lives in Kern County and is still looking after the ranch interests.

Charles was educated in the public schools of Kern County and Stanford University, class '99, degree Bachelor of Arts. He was admitted to the bar in 1901 and began practice in San Francisco, where he has since practiced and has handled many large cases. Republican and active in politics. In February, 1904, he was appointed first assistant United States attorney under Marshall Woodworth. This appointment was by President Roosevelt upon the personal appeal of David Starr Jordan, then president of Stanford University. He served one year and then returned to private practice. In 1909 he defeated Francis J. Heaney by a big majority for the position of district attorney of San Francisco and held that position for ten years, retiring in 1919 to private practice. During that period he became nationally known in the Mooney case, convicting two against tremendous odds, and many other notable cases. He was a big man mentally, morally and physically, with an extraordinary wide circle of friends who looked up to him as one of the most capable attorneys in the city. He stood 6 feet 4 inches. Until the time he went to college he was a cowboy on his father's ranch and was a noted rider. He made the football team and played for five years as left guard on the Stanford team, serving as captain in 1898. He was a member of Stanford Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, also was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Olympic Club, Bohemian Club, National Guards (California). He was married March 1, 1905, in San Francisco to Miss Ethel Wallace, daughter of J. H. Wallace, who was a Southern Pacific engineer on the Maintenance of Way Department and who is now engaged in putting in radio stations in China for the Federal Telegraph Company.

Mrs. Fickert's mother was Minnie (Clark) Wallace, a native of Placer County, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fickert are the parents of three children: Marshall Marron, Ruth and Ethel Louise, all attending school.





*H. G. Howard*

CAPT. HORACE ZERAH HOWARD, president of the Board of Pilot Commissioners at San Francisco, is a veteran mariner, and has been sailing a ship on the Pacific Ocean and prominently identified with maritime affairs on the Pacific Coast for more than half a century.

Captain Howard was born April 1, 1835, at New London, Connecticut. His great grandfather, Daniel Howard, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, of English descent. His mother, Adeline (Tinker) Howard, was of English descent. He acquired a public school education there, and as a youth took to the sea and served as an ensign in the United States Navy from 1864 to 1867, being under the command of Admiral Farragut. In 1867 he came to San Francisco as a junior officer of the Great Republic, one of the three steamships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company engaged in the trade between San Francisco and China, and for three years he commanded this vessel on its voyages to China, Japan and Alaska, and altogether remained in the service of the Pacific Mail for twelve years. In 1881 he transferred his services to the Oceanic Company and in 1882, for this company, brought out from Philadelphia the *Maraposa*, which was put on the run between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands. In 1884 Captain Howard began commanding a vessel on the bay for the California Sugar Refinery. In 1890 he was made superintendent of the Oceanic Company and in 1898, during the Spanish-American war, was superintendent of all the army transports from San Francisco. On resigning from the Oceanic Company, Captain Howard was appointed pilot commissioner by Governor Pardee, and since 1900 has been president of the Board of Pilot Commissioners. Captain Howard is known to and has known all the prominent men in the shipping industry of the Pacific Coast since the time of the Civil war. Captain Howard is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Grand Army of the Republic and in politics is a republican.

On March 17, 1864, he married Miss Emma Leonora Pember, a native of New London, Connecticut. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary over four years before her death on October 25, 1918. Captain Howard became the father of four children: Horace Pember, with the Western Sugar Refining Company, who married Katherine M. Taylor; Emma Grimes, who is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal School, is now principal of the Madison School in San Francisco and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Zerah Yates, buyer for Hawaiian plantations, a resident of San Francisco, who married Florence Carthew, and Miss Mabel Consuelo, a music teacher of San Francisco.

ROBERT O. BALDWIN was a California pioneer, lived in the state for over a half century and his life work constituted a permanent contribution to the agricultural development of Contra Costa County.

He was born in the State of Ohio, March 30, 1828, was reared on a farm, acquired a common school education, and as a youth of twenty-two broke the ties of home and kindred, setting out March 18, 1850 across the plains for the newly discovered gold fields of California. His

journey was made by way of Salt Lake City and eventually brought him to the historic old settlement of Hangtown, California. For three years his efforts were directed in the gold mining fields, but the work that constituted his real success was agriculture and live stock. He first bought three hundred and twenty acres of land and eventually became the owner of an estate of more than a thousand acres in Contra Costa County near Danville. His energy and good management set an example of what could be accomplished by properly conducted agricultural and live stock enterprise in the beautiful San Ramon Valley. He was also active in community affairs, serving many years as a school trustee in his home locality.

Robert O. Baldwin married Miss Mary Cox, who was born in Indiana, January 7, 1838. They were married at Danville, California, March 25, 1858, and they lived more than a half a century in Contra Costa County, where both of them passed on. The death of Robert O. Baldwin occurred April 26, 1908, and that of his wife on October 9, 1914. Just a month before the death of R. O. Baldwin there was celebrated at Danville as a public event the golden wedding anniversary of this venerable old couple. It was an occasion for people all over the county to meet and offer congratulations to the husband and wife who had shared life's duties and joys together through such a long period.

The children of these honored pioneers were: May Margaret, born May 1, 1859; Elmer H., born September 6, 1861; Robert O., born April 20, 1865; Jennie C., born December 30, 1866; Perry A., now deceased, born August 14, 1869, and John F., born December 20, 1873. The daughter, May Margaret, now residing at 782 Delores Street in San Francisco, was graduated from the Napa Ladies' Seminary, June 1, 1877. Her first husband was the late Dr. Walter E. Hook. On the 14th of October, 1896, she married Mr. E. C. Gilbert.

Robert Oliver Baldwin, Jr., son of the pioneer, gained an enviable reputation as a successful physician and surgeon in California and is practicing at the City of Oakland.

He was born in Danville, in Contra Costa County, April 20, 1865, and was liberally educated in preparation for his chosen vocation.

WILLIAM HOOK was a sterling pioneer of California, where he lived and wrought most worthily for many years, and a tribute to his memory properly finds place in this publication.

Mr. Hook and his twin brother, Elisha, were born at Salem, Virginia, in 1805, and were members of a family that was there founded in the Colonial days. At the age of nineteen years the twin brothers went to Missouri and became pioneer contractors and builders in that state. In 1827 they purchased a stock of merchandise and with the same joined an expedition setting forth for Santa Fe, New Mexico. En route this company of venturesome spirits encountered some Mexicans, and the latter informed them that hostile Indians were abroad and that a massacre was almost certain to occur. This prediction was fulfilled, and the Indians

killed many white men who were in that frontier section at the time. William Hook transported the boxes of merchandise by pack mules over the mountain to Sonora, where he was joined by his twin brother. They disposed of most of their goods, and when about to return to Santa Fe they learned that Indians were again causing trouble, and accordingly they made their way to Matamora, where the brothers parted company, Elisha taking passage for Philadelphia, he having placed in the safe of the vessel the \$50,000 which he had in his possession and none other than himself and the captain of the boat having known that he had this large sum of money. After the vessel had been at sea a number of days a man on board tossed Elisha Hook overboard, and just as he was sinking for the last time he contrived to catch the rope by which he was pulled back to safety on the vessel. After the departure of his brother William Hook bought a drove of mules, and with them set forth for Northern Texas. He was ill while en route, but finally arrived at the mouth of the Red River, where he sold his mules. Three months later he arrived at the old home in Virginia. Thereafter he and his twin brother were engaged for several years in the mercantile business, and they became also operators of a steamboat. They went on this vessel to New Orleans, and in an epidemic of cholera the entire crew of the vessel died, the two brothers escaping attack. On the second trip of the boat Elisha Hook died of yellow fever, in the year 1845. In that same year William Hook married Miss Miranda Brown, and in 1850 they started across the plains for California. They arrived at Placerville in 1851, just before California became a state, and their daughter Emma was the first white child born at Placerville. In the following spring the family removed to Sacramento, and in 1853 Mr. Hook engaged in the mercantile business at Martinez, Contra Costa County. In the following year Mr. Hook bought a tract of land in that county, where he eventually became the owner of a fine landed estate of over 3,000 acres. He was one of the most influential in the civic and industrial development of that county, and there he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, he having been one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of California at the time of his death, July 24, 1882.

Walter Eugene Hook, M. D., the youngest of twelve children, a son of the pioneer whose life record has been briefly sketched in the foregoing paragraphs, was born in Contra Costa County, this state, September 29, 1856. He received the best of educational advantages, including those of the University of California, and in preparation for the work of his profession he attended the celebrated Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. The doctor became one of the representative physicians and surgeons in Contra Costa County and in Oakland, and here continued in the active practice of his profession until his death at the age of thirty-nine years.

Doctor Hook married Miss May Margaret Baldwin, and of this union were born two children: Beulah E., born June 21, 1884, who graduated from the University of California, College of Social Sciences, in May, 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters; in December 21, 1905, she became the wife of attorney John J. Mazza and is living in San Francisco.



She is the mother of three children: Mervyn Francis, born in San Francisco, September 2, 1907; Muriel May, born in Corte Madera, June 8, 1912, and Geraldine Hook, born in Corte Madera, August 25, 1914. Beverly Baldwin Hook, D. D. S., also a graduate of the University of California, the second child, born March 2, 1886, is engaged in the practice of his profession in San Francisco. On the 8th of June, 1916, he married Miss Maya C. Hummell, and they became the parents of two children: Harvey Eugene, who was born March 3, 1918, and Dorothea Lucille, born March 12, 1921. After the death of Dr. Walter E. Hook his widow became the wife of E. C. Gilbert, on the 14th of October, 1896, and in San Francisco their home is at 782 Dolores Street.

FRANCIS BUCKLEY. Among the notable pioneers of San Francisco was Francis Buckley, who when a young man was largely influenced by an ambitious and adventurous inclination. He was born in the famous City of Cork, Ireland, on June 2, 1817, and was there reared and educated.

Upon reaching his majority he concluded to leave the Fatherland and started in the early part of 1838 for Sydney, Australia, where he landed in the latter part of that year. He married in Sydney in December, 1841, and after remaining there for about four or five years, the climatic conditions being unfavorable to the health of both, he embarked across the Pacific Ocean for Valparaiso, Chile, where he arrived in 1843. He remained in Valparaiso until the latter part of 1848, where he followed the carpentering and contracting business, constructing many of the Government buildings in that city.

He heard of the gold discoveries in California, its magnificent climatic conditions and opportunities, and sailed from Valparaiso in the latter part of 1848 on the sailing vessel "Chateau Brian," arriving in San Francisco on April 18, 1849. Here he found hundreds of gold seekers swarming the coast, but determined that his best opportunities would be found in the City of San Francisco, where he remained following the contracting business, building many of the prominent edifices of those early days.

He made both life and business a success and was involved in all the historic and laudable movements to build up a fine city and a sound government, and stood high as a substantial citizen. He was one of the charter members of the Society of California Pioneers. As stated, he married while in Australia on December 28, 1841, Miss Honora Guerin, and to them were born thirteen children, of whom nine reached maturity as follows: Mary, Francis J., Joseph A., Honora A., Daniel J., Gertrude M., Ambrose J., Agnes J. and Elizabeth A.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckley celebrated their fifty-ninth wedding anniversary in San Francisco.

Mrs. Buckley passed away in May, 1900, and was followed by Mr. Buckley in May, 1901.

WILLIAM WELLINGTON YOUNG passed the greater part of his life in California, he having been a lad of twelve years at the time when he



*William H. Young.*



accompanied his parents from New York City to San Francisco, in 1852.

Mr. Young was born in New York City, on the 12th of July, 1840, and was a son of Thomas and Mary (Marchant) Young, the former of whom was born at Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, on the 12th of April, 1812, and the latter of whom was born in Kentshire, England, their marriage having been solemnized in New York, on the 19th of February, 1837, and they having there continued their residence until 1852, when they numbered themselves among the pioneers of San Francisco, where Mrs. Young died in 1890 and where her husband passed away in 1900 at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. Thomas Young became one of the early and influential exponents of the real estate business in San Francisco, where he was a member of the representative firm of Young & Paxson and where he did much to advance civic and material development and progress. He served for a time as city recorder and was otherwise influential in public affairs of local order.

William W. Young gained his rudimentary education in the old Empire State, and after the family removal to San Francisco he here continued his studies in the public schools of the pioneer days. As a young man he was for a time identified with banking business in Nevada County, Nevada, and after his return to California he became prominently identified with the development of the celebrated Idaho Mine, in Grass Valley. He retired from active business connections in the year 1871, after having accumulated a substantial estate, and he passed the remainder of his life in San Francisco, where his death occurred August 15, 1906, and where his widow still remains, her home being at 901 California Street.

October 19, 1871, recorded the marriage of Mr. Young and Miss Ella F. Combs, and of the two children of this union the elder, Grace, became the wife of Churchill Williams. Her death occurred in Philadelphia, in 1900. The younger daughter, Mrs. Edith Raymond, still resides in this city.

MATTHEW MURPHY came to California in 1851, and was one of the large property owners of the state. He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, and arrived in San Francisco via New York after a journey via the Isthmus. He joined his brother at San Rafael, and inherited a large amount of property from his brother, Don Timothy Murphy, who owned the property upon which the Palace Hotel now stands. He deeded the property to Bishop Alemany of the Catholic Church for church purposes with the proviso that it was to revert to the heirs if used for other than church purposes. This was fought out in the courts but finally settled by legislative enactment quieting the title adversely to the heirs.

Don Timothy Murphy also gave about 400 acres in Marin County for the orphans asylum with the proviso that it revert to the heirs if used for other purposes. The beneficiaries, however, have kept faith.

Don Timothy Murphy had come to California while it was part of Mexico in 1828. Matthew Murphy married Eliza Kinsella, a native of Ireland. They had six children: Mary Ann, married Matthew Cullen

and became the mother of Mrs. Grace Ross; Mrs. A. E. Clark; Mrs. Helen McGinnis; Minnie; Katherine Cullen, and Philomena. The second child was John Murphy. Eliza P. became the wife of Frank Sutton and was the mother of ten children: Thomas, John, Richard, Alice, Frank, Milton J., Lula, Anna, Helen Julia and Margaret. The fourth child of Matthew Murphy was Julia.

Jemima Murphy, who now resides at 342 Prospect Avenue, was the fifth child of Matthew Murphy and was born in County Wexford, Ireland. She married David Murphy, a native of Ireland who came to California in 1866, and for many years was a successful dairy rancher in Marin County, where he died in 1898. Mrs. Murphy became the mother of eight children, four of whom reached mature years. Her son, James J., was a soldier in the Spanish-American war, became a marine engineer and died in 1922. Her daughter, Anna E., is the widow of A. B. Salsig. Helen is the wife of Thomas Lacy and the mother of four children. Her daughter, Sadie, is the widow of Carlos Sanjines, who was Bolivian consul at San Francisco for many years. Mrs. Jemima Murphy has five grandchildren and one great grandson.

Mrs. Jemima Murphy is a member of the Association of Pioneer Women and an honorary member of the Independent Order of Foresters. She and her family have always been actively identified with the Catholic Church.

GEORGE SCOTT was a California pioneer who possessed in pronounced degree the sterling characteristics of the typical Scotsman, and his ability and well-ordered activities caused him to give worthy aid in connection with civic and material development and progress in the city and state of his adoption.

Mr. Scott was born in Dundee, Scotland, on the sixth of June, 1825, and was reared and educated in his native land. He was a young man of energy and ambition when he numbered himself among the gallant California pioneers of the memorable year 1849, which marked the discovery of gold and ushered in the splendid development of this favored commonwealth. For a short time he was engaged in the hotel business in San Francisco, and he then became one of the leading contractors and builders in the vital little city. He had the architectural skill that enabled him to draw plans and specifications for the buildings which he erected, and was the builder of the first sugar refinery in San Francisco, for the George Gordon Co. Also he was the contractor in the construction of many of the old and famous buildings in San Francisco, where substantial success attended his activities and where he accumulated a large amount of valuable real estate. He was a member of the first Vigilante Committee in the early '50s. Mr. Scott continued his residence in San Francisco until his death, he having passed away when about forty-three years of age in 1868 and his wife when about seventy-three years of age on July 2, 1899.

In Scotland was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Scott to Miss Grace (Campbell) MacDougall, a cousin of the Duke of Argyle who married

Princess Louise, and whose brother, Robert MacDougall, was a justice of the Supreme Court of Sydney, Australia. Concerning Mr. and Mrs. Scott's children brief record is here given: George Robert, the first born, is deceased; Mary C., who still resides in San Francisco, is the widow of Henry Calvin Gay. Mr. Gay was born in the State of Vermont, a representative of a colonial family in New England, and as a young man he went forth from the Green Mountain State to do valiant service as a Union soldier in the Civil war. He served during virtually the entire period of conflict and took part in many engagements, including a number of the major battles. Within a comparatively short time after the war Mr. Gay came to California and established his residence in San Francisco, and in this city his death occurred when he was fifty-two years of age. He was a citizen of influence and high standing and became an honored member of George H. Thomas Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Was a member of Yerba Buena Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the oldest Odd Fellows lodge in the state. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gay was solemnized in 1871, and of their eight children all are living except the seventh, Calvin T., who left two daughters, Delma Frances and Grace Audrey. The surviving children are: George R., who is vice president of the Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co. He married Miss Eva Worth, a daughter of Charles A. Worth, of the Worth Dredging Co., and they have one daughter, Marjorie; Grace is the wife of Dr. Frank A. Lowe of San Francisco, a graduate of the medical department of the southern branch of the University of California. He is a native of San Miguel and the son of prominent pioneer residents of Southern California; Frank Henry, who is a member of the Gay Drug Company of San Francisco. Is a member of San Francisco bodies of the Scottish Rite, Islam Shrine and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Edward P., who is married and is the father of one son, Ronald. Edward, with his brothers, Lewis D. and William T., are engaged in mechanical lines; Lewis D.; Jane, widow of Frank A. Gamble, and is the mother of two children, Hamilton G. and Barbara Jean; William T. and Grace, wife of Dr. Frank A. Lowe.

JOHN S. HAGER was an honored and distinguished California pioneer and left an enduring impress upon the system of jurisprudence in this state. He was one of the leading lawyers and jurists of California, served with distinction as a member of the United States Senate and his influence was helpfully manifest in other public offices and in connection with civic affairs in general. Judge Hager was one of the venerable and revered citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death in 1890.

Judge John Sharpstein Hager was born in the historic old City of Morristown, New Jersey, on the 12th of March, 1820, and was a son of Lawrence Hager, who was one of the substantial and influential citizens of New Jersey at that time. The future jurist received excellent educational advantages and was one of the early graduates of the law department of Princeton University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon coming to California he established his residence in San

Francisco, where he soon gained precedence as one of the able and representative members of the bar of this state. He was called to serve on the bench of the Superior Court, and in this connection made decisions on many cases of major importance, including the famous Broderick and Terry duel case, and the decision which he gave in connection with the probating of wills became a constructive part of the present California laws governing such matters. Under the administration of President Cleveland, Judge Hager served as collector of the port of San Francisco, the President of the United States having earnestly importuned him to accept this Federal office, for the purpose of bringing about so far as possible the extensive smuggling of narcotics, especially opium products, through the medium of this port. Judge Hager took a characteristically vigorous and determined course in administering this office, and in the same made a record of successful achievement. In 1878 he was appointed United States Senator from California, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Casserly, and he was more than once urged to become a candidate for mayor of San Francisco, but invariably refused. He was a leader in the local councils and work of the democratic party, his life in all relations was guided and governed by high ideals, and he commanded uniform popular confidence and esteem. He was identified with various civic organizations of representative order, including the Pacific Union Club.

In the year 1839 he was graduated from the law school of Princeton University. Judge Hager married Mrs. Elizabeth Lucas Hicks, and of the three children of this union, the first born, Edith, died in infancy; Alice is a resident of Burlingame, California, and Ethel, who maintains her home in San Francisco, was married in 1906 to Lansing Kellogg, whom she later divorced and who died in 1917, she having resumed her maiden name and being now known as Mrs. Ethel Hager.

ANDREW CHRISTESON. One of the men who has risen far and high under the exacting discipline of the transportation service is Andrew Christeson, former vice president of Wells, Fargo and Company, now vice president at San Francisco of the American Railway Express Company. For a number of years he has been one of the best known executives in an organization so closely identified with the historic period of the work, Wells, Fargo and Company. In his official capacity he directs the services of thousands of men, yet his first position in the express business was that of wagon driver.

Mr. Christeson was born in Denmark, February 16, 1861, son of C. L. and Ingeberg Christeson. His parents lived all their lives on a Danish farm. Andrew Christeson acquired a liberal education in the schools of his native country, and was a youth of fourteen when he came to America in 1875. His working experience having been on a farm in Denmark, he found employment on farms in New York State, and later in Michigan, and from there went on west to Iowa where he took up a homestead in Buena Vista County. He performed the hard work of improving and developing a farm,





*A. Christensen*



and after selling his land and improvements, sought a different sphere for his energies and talents.

At Fort Dodge, Iowa, he did his first work in the express service as wagon driver for the American Express Company. In the meantime, he had supplemented his native education with several terms of school in America, and his energy and ambition brought him steady promotion in his new line of work. He became a railway express messenger, served three or four years as agent for the American Express Company at Creston, Iowa, and next became route agent or traveling auditor for the company headquarters in Burlington, Iowa.

It was in the late '80s that Mr. Christeson formed his first connection with Wells, Fargo and Company. He was made assistant superintendent at Denver, Colorado, was next advanced to superintendent at St. Paul, and a year or so later was transferred in the same capacity to Lincoln, Nebraska. He was also superintendent for the company at Houston, Texas, and a few years later was made manager for Wells, Fargo and Company at Kansas City, Missouri, at what was officially known by the company as the central department, a position that put him in charge of all the company's business between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

In 1899, two years later, Mr. Christeson came to California as manager of the Pacific department of Wells, Fargo and Company. In 1906 he was advanced to the responsibilities of general manager, and in 1908 became vice president and general manager. During the World war, when all the express companies were consolidated with the American Railway Express Company, Mr. Christeson's jurisdiction as vice president was extended over the ten states lying west of a line commencing on the Canadian border at the Montana-North Dakota line and extending Southward through Denver and along the Easterly State line of New Mexico, thence to El Paso including the territory of Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands, as well as a number of agencies in British Columbia. He also became president of Wells, Fargo and Company, organized and incorporated under laws of Mexico in 1909.

He has been identified with a number of the interests of the Wells, Fargo organization, being a director of the Wells, Fargo and Nevada National Bank, and since its consolidation with the Union Trust Company, has been retained as a director in the new organization. He is interested in various business enterprises, and also is a director of the Remedial Loan Association, a semi-philanthropic society to assist the poor in realizing on their securities and keep them out of the hands of the pawnbrokers. Mr. Christeson is a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Pacific Union Club, the Bohemian Club, the Commonwealth Club, the Commercial Club, and is a Mason. He is a republican, but has had little part in practical politics. His second wife was Carrie B. Flora, who died July 2, 1921. July 14, 1923, at Redwood City, Mr. Christeson married Martha Smith Davis, who was born in the State of California. By his first wife, Sarah Burnham, he has a daughter, Alice Christeson Crawford,

wife of Joseph M. Crawford, general manager of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, Norfolk, Virginia.

JAMES A. DEVOTO has been numbered among the able and representative members of the San Francisco bar since the year 1890, and his success is the more pleasing to note by reason of the fact that he is a native of this city, and a scion of one of its old and influential Italian pioneer families. He was born in San Francisco on the 29th of July, 1869, and is a son of Anthony and Catherine (Zentacoli) Devoto, both of whom were born and reared in Italy. Anthony Devoto was reared in his native land, whence he came to the United States in 1854. He remained two years in New York City and then, in 1858, came to San Francisco, where he became a pioneer in the commission business, to which he continued to give his attention many years. Here he is now living retired, at the venerable age of eighty-four (1922), his wife having passed away in 1901. Of the eight children all are living except one.

James A. Devoto acquired his early education in the public schools of San Francisco and after leaving the high school here he entered Hastings College of Law. Thereafter he went to Italy and took an effective post-graduate course in the University of Genoa. He was admitted to the California bar on the fifth of May, 1890, and has since been actively and successfully established in the general practice of his profession in his native city. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and with the Native Sons of the Golden West.

In the year 1901 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Devoto to Miss Elizabeth M. Castagnetto, who likewise was born and reared in San Francisco and who is a daughter of John Castagnetto. The one child of this union is Jerome L., who is, in 1922, a student in Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

GEORGE MOFFATT came to California in the year 1861 as a young man, and his ability and well directed activities eventually gained to him precedence as one of the leading merchants and an influential citizen of San Francisco, in which city he continued his residence until his death in about 1893.

Mr. Moffatt was born in Ireland, in the year 1834, and was a scion of one of the old and sterling families of the Emerald Isle. In his native land he acquired his early education, and he was a young man when he set forth to seek his fortune in the United States. He had little of financial resources but was possessed of boundless energy and ambition, integrity of purpose and a determination to make for himself a place of independence in the land of his adoption. Upon coming to California, in 1861, he became identified with mercantile enterprise in San Francisco and was eventually one of the founders of the great department store of O'Connor & Moffatt, which was one of the largest and best equipped mercantile emporiums in the city for a long period of years and which controlled a large and representative business. Mr. Moffatt exemplified his splendid

ability and powers not only in the development and upbuilding of this important business enterprise but also in his loyalty and liberality as a citizen, he having always been ready to lend his aid and influence in the advancing of those measures that make for the general good of the community. He was a democrat in political allegiance and his religious faith was that of the Episcopal church.

While he was still a young man Mr. Moffatt here wedded Mrs. L. W. Lyons, a daughter of Abram Irvine, who established his residence in California in the '60s and who here passed the remainder of his life, as did also his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt became the parents of five children, of whom four are living at the time of this compilation, in the winter of 1923-24. George H., in the real estate and construction business, is a resident of San Francisco; Lillian W. is the wife of Fred W. Hunt of San Francisco, Mr. Hunt being a son of Judge Hunt, a representative lawyer and jurist of San Francisco; Walter L. maintains residence in Brentwood, Contra Costa County, and May M. is the wife of Louis Steller, of this city. The widow of the honored subject of this memoir maintains her home at 1766 Pine Street.

**THOMAS MORRIN.** A consulting engineer with offices in the Phelan Block, Thomas Morrin has been on the Pacific coast for half a century, and as a machinist and mechanical engineer, his work has brought him in touch with many constructive developments, and with many of the prominent men of California.

He was born at Waterloo, New York, August 6, 1853.

Thomas Morrin acquired a public school education in New York State, and for two terms attended the academy at Seneca Falls, New York. The war having broken up the family and home, Thomas, then ten years of age, was farmed out for board and clothes only to a man named Caleb Barnum for three years. Barnum was an interesting character, being a veteran of the War of 1812 and eighty-six years of age when Thomas Morrin went to him. Barnum was a deacon in the Presbyterian church in Junius, New York, and in 1834 was elected a member of the New York Legislature. Though he lived 180 miles from Albany, he walked both ways, and collected his mileage. Through the assistance of his brother, William, Thomas Morrin was apprenticed in the spring of 1866 to a factory manufacturing woolen cloth. He put in an eleven-hour day at wages of 70 cents, paying \$4 a week for board and lodging. In about a year the mill closed down, and he was then apprenticed as a machinist at the Island Works at Seneca Falls. This plant manufactured rotary steam fire engines. It was under the management of H. C. Silsby. In May, 1871, Thomas Morrin entered the employ of the Judson Governor Works at Rochester, New York, remaining there until March, 1872, when he was invited by the Smalley Brothers to become a machinist in their plant at Bay City, Michigan. Mr. William Smalley had been superintendent and consulting engineer at the Island Works under H. V. Silsby. During the winter of 1872-73, while in the employ of the Bay City Iron Works, Mr. Morrin

built the first forged steel sash used in gang saws, the first used in this country and probably in the world.

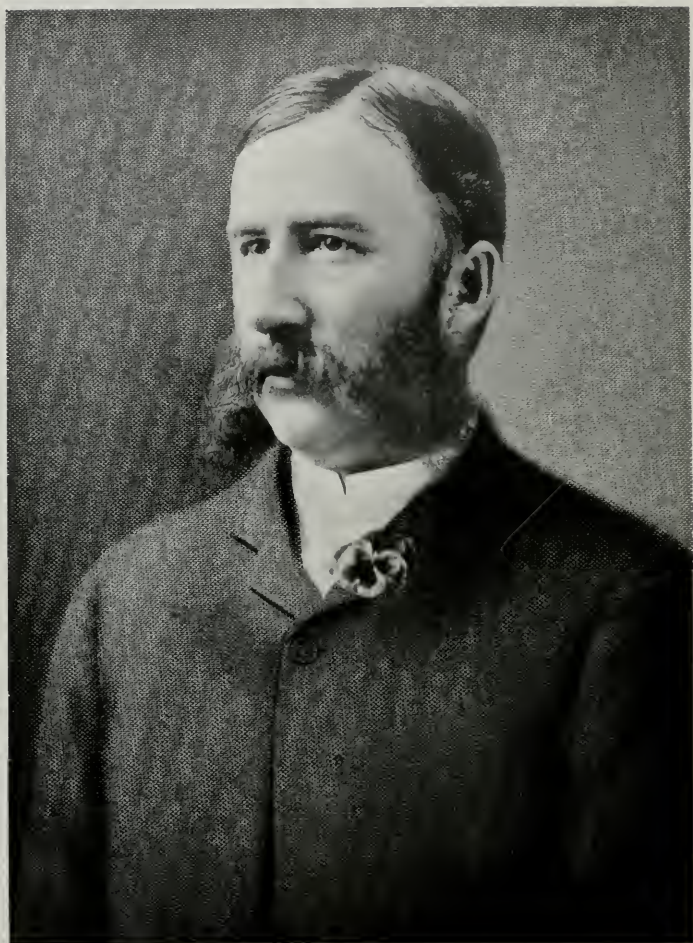
In May, 1873, Mr. Morrin arrived in California. His first employment was with the Risdon Iron Works then at Beale and Howard streets in San Francisco. While there he was drafted with a force of men to the Pacific mail docks. While there he worked on repairs of the old side-wheeled steamships, *Montana*, *Constitution*, *Ancon* and *Nevada*. October 3, 1873, he entered the service of the Empire Foundry Company at Marysville. This company manufactured hydraulic giants used in hydraulic mining, the giants being made under the Hoskins patent. These giants were shipped to Formosa, New Zealand, Australia, India, Russia and other countries, as well as to all the California and other United States placer mines. Two and one-half years later Mr. Morrin became an employe of the Marysville Foundry, managed and operated by the firm of Prescott, Scott and Eckart. His next employment was with John C. Fall, James Gould and James O'Donnell at Mill City, Nevada, where they owned a foundry and machine shop that made a specialty of mining machinery. At that time Governor Fall was operating the mines at Unionville and Star Peak, and he and his associates had other mines in operation north of Mill City, and the Rye Patch group. The principal production of these mines was silver.

From Mill City Mr. Morrin returned to Marysville, and while there he worked on the first combined header and thresher designed by Mr. John Driver of Marysville. It was so bulky and cumbersome that the farmers thought it impracticable, and after one year's operation the manufacture was discontinued until the gas motor came into general use, making it possible to dispense with the heavy steam boiler, fuel storage and water tank. The Marysville Foundry, it may be noted, built much of the machinery used in sinking the deep mining shafts on the Comstock lode and the mills for gold and silver recovery in California and Nevada. In the spring of 1877, Mr. Morrin entered the service of Rusby and Merry at Chico, and in June, 1878, went to Glenbrook, Nevada, as an employe of the Carson and Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company, of which D. O. Mills was principal owner, while D. L. Bliss was president and general manager. Mr. Morrin was with the lumber company three and one-half years, and then became toolmaker and general mechanical expert for the San Leandro Agricultural Works at San Leandro. Later he went to Newark, California, as general foreman of the machine shops of the Pacific Coast Railway Company, operated by James G. Fair and A. L. Davis.

In the fall of 1883, at the solicitation of Mr. Bliss, Mr. Morrin again entered the employ of the Carson and Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company as master mechanic of the railroad, steamboats and saw mills. In July, 1888, his two children having reached an age when they required schools and settled social conditions, Mr. Morrin went to work for the Western Beet Sugar Company at Watsonville, California. This was the first successful sugar beet factory on the coast. He remained with







Julius Paul Smith

Spreckels two years as machinist, general foreman and operating engineer of the plant.

On July 20, 1890, he returned to San Francisco and entered the employ of the Atlas Iron Works as machinist foreman in one of the departments. After a short time he was transferred to the Pacific Rolling Mills. In January, 1892, he again became an employe of D. O. Mills, as chief engineer of the Mills Building at Bush and Montgomery streets. This building was then in course of construction. Resigning, he opened offices in San Francisco, December 1, 1906, as a mechanical engineer, making a specialty of mechanical equipment of buildings. Mr. Morrin, on July 1, 1920, withdrew from active participation in the engineering field, and now confines his work exclusively to consultation work, valuations, appraisements, inspections and reports and is still engaged in this work.

Mr. Morrin married at Sacramento July 15, 1877, Miss Irene Hoyt Brown. She was born in New York City, daughter of Kenneth and Sarah (Scriver) Brown. Three children were born to their marriage, the only son dying in infancy; Miss Mary Irene Morrin and Katherine Hortense Morrin. Katherine Hortense married Dr. John T. Kergan, practicing physician of Oakland.

During his long residence and professional work in California, Mr. Morrin has acquired a number of business interests. He was one of the first depositors and stockholders in the Banca Popolare Fugazi, which was established in San Francisco in 1907, and is the only member on its board of directors not an Italian. He is also financially interested in the California Wine Association, the Honolulu Plantation, the First National Bank of Suisun, the Solano County Savings Bank of Suisun and the Mission Savings Bank.

Mr. Morrin is a republican, has been active in party politics. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Institute of Heating and Ventilating Engineers of Great Britain, the Engineers Club of San Francisco. He is a Catholic and was a charter member of Council No. 615 of the Knights of Columbus.

JULIUS PAUL SMITH became a prominent figure in advancing the borax and vineyard industries of California. With the business interests of this state he identified himself in the early seventies, and remained a factor therein until his death on June 29, 1904. In 1888 he had moved with his family to New York City, maintaining his home there twelve years, when a stroke of paralysis made it necessary to curtail his activities. During the period of his residence in the national metropolis he returned with his family to California each year, passing the vintage seasons on his fine vineyard estate near Livermore, Alameda County. This property comprised 2,000 acres and is known as "Olivina," a combination of the words Olive and vine. The late Mr. Smith was a man of fine intellectuality, was much of a linguist, and his critical knowledge of literature was sure and authoritative.

Representing one of the sterling pioneer families of the Badger State,

he was born on a farm near Richmond, Wisconsin, in December, 1842. His parents, Henry and Charlotte (Paul) Smith, were born and reared in the State of New York, were early settlers in Wisconsin, but they passed the latter part of their lives in California. Their children besides Julius P. were: Byron G., deceased; Francis M., a resident of Oakland, California; Mrs. Ella Rosencranz, a resident of San Jose; and Mrs. Julia Sperry and Mrs. Ida Calkins, both deceased.

After the discipline of the common schools of Wisconsin Julius Paul Smith also had collegiate advantages, but at the age of nineteen laid aside his studies and tendered his aid in defense of the Union, when the Civil war began. He enlisted in a regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was in the service three years, participating in many engagements. He was captured by the enemy and held for some time in Libby Prison at Richmond, Virginia. At the Battle of Resaca, Georgia, on May 3, 1864, while making a charge, he received a wound in his right arm, incapacitating him for further active duties in the field. Though compelled thereafter to use his left hand in writing, he developed in time an excellent penmanship.

After the close of the war Mr. Smith became associated with his brother Byron in the farm implement and machinery business at Janesville, Wisconsin. He was also engaged in the retail grocery business there, and owned a farm of ninety acres near the city. Mr. Smith came to San Francisco about the year 1873. At Chicago he promoted and formed a company which procured the requisite machinery, and with his brother Francis M. he established at Teels Marsh in Nevada a borax factory. This enterprise developed into one of broad scope and importance, with headquarters in San Francisco, where William T. Coleman was the company's agent. The business was carried on as Smith Brothers and eventually became the Pacific Coast Borax Company. Julius P. Smith had much to do with making borax, a familiar household article, it being his idea to pack the product in small packages that could be advertised and could be easily sold and distributed by retail merchants.

After establishing this business on a firm basis Mr. Smith found his attention attracted to the wonderful possibilities of California as a vine growing state, and around about 1881, after extensive travel, he purchased a large tract in the southern part of the Livermore Valley, known as Olivina, and undertook the development of his great and splendid California vineyard. Preliminary to his business of wine making he spent three years abroad, leaving the development of his vineyards with a local manager. He studied intimately the methods of vine tillage and wine making in the European countries. He carried with him credentials from James G. Blaine, then secretary of state, and he was admitted to some of the most noted cellars of Europe. He used his knowledge not only in private enterprises but through magazine articles and in other ways did much to educate the people of California to the value of the wine grapes. He succeeded under great difficulties in building up a fine business and always sold his wine under the California label. He was





*Sara B. Smith*

perfectly willing to let his wine go before the public on its merit, and he popularized wines under his own brand and those made in California. In this business he found both pleasure and profit, and his example serves as a great impetus to the wine industry of the entire state. He, while abroad, sent cuttings from some of the principal vineyards of Europe to Olivina and in time the Olivina itself acquired a world wide reputation. In about 1887 he bought out his brother's interest, and after selling back to his brother his interest in the borax industry, about 1891, he devoted the remainder of his life to the growing of grapes and the development of a wine that was generally conceded to equal any foreign product.

He made his home at Olivina a delight to those cultured people who had the pleasure of visiting it. It contained a collection of rare and valuable paintings gathered in his European travels, and included many interesting curios from all parts of the world. He was a man of most engaging personality, and his circle of friends was co-extensive with that of his acquaintances. In New York City he was a member of the Colonial and the Manhattan Chess clubs, and in San Francisco he held membership in the Cosmos Club and the Chess Club.

Among the many tributes paid him at the time of his death a paragraph from one is roughly expressive of the feeling and judgment of his many friends:

"Although Julius Paul Smith has passed from the sphere of his usefulness his spirit lives. For generations to come California will profit by his cleverness and patriotism which prompted him to devote a large part of his life to the exemplification of the possibilities of California's hillsides if put under proper cultivation."

On November 24, 1870, Mr. Smith married Miss Sarah Barker. Mrs. Smith, who for nearly twenty years has been proprietor of Olivina, was born and reared in the State of New York. She continued the operation of the Livermore property and also maintains a home in San Francisco. In addition to her numerous business responsibilities she has found time for extensive travel, spending one winter in London, one in New York City and one in Florida, and has toured the continent and has been entirely around the world. She is the daughter of the late James Barker, a New York merchant and prominent in Masonic circles. There were eighteen Barker officers in the Revolutionary war, Mrs. Smith's father being a descendant of one of them. Her mother was Olive (Phelps) Barker, a native of New York and of Revolutionary stock and English descent. All her grandparents were New England people, one of them being of Quaker stock. Mrs. Smith's grandmother Barker was a lineal descendant of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. Smith is a member of the Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society of New England Women and the National California Club, all in New York; the California Club, the American College Club, the San Francisco Center of the Civic League, National League for Women, Service Club, University of Fine Arts, all in San Francisco. She is also a life member of the Red



Cross Society, a life member of "Save the Redwoods" Society, and a member of the Woman's San Francisco Building Association. She is a life member of the Navy League, and attended a banquet of that organization in Washington, District of Columbia, at the inauguration of President Harding.

**JAMES ROSTELLEN PRATT.** Among the early residents of San Francisco who took part in the business enterprises and ventures that contributed to the city's growth as a commercial center, was the late James Rostellen Pratt, who was prominently identified with the publishing business in this city during a number of the years of the municipality's development. While he was forced, when comparatively in the prime of life, to abandon his labors, because of a sudden failure of health, during the period of his business activity he not only accumulated a competence, but also established a reputation for integrity and business ability that has lasted to the present day.

Mr. Pratt was born in Ireland, in 1828, and was a lad when brought by his parents to the United States. The family settled at Boston, in the public schools of which city he received his educational training, and remained in that community until reaching the age of twenty-six years, when he was called to the West. Locating at San Francisco in 1854, he shortly thereafter entered the well known early publishing house of Towne & Bacon, accepting a minor position at first, from which he worked his way by assiduous industry and fidelity to a leading post in the firm's employ, and later was made an official of the concern. He remained with this enterprise until a physical breakdown caused his retirement, some years before his death, which occurred December 24, 1897. Mr. Pratt was one of the leading and public-spirited men of his times, and during the early days demonstrated his love of peace and order by becoming a member of the famous Vigilantes. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and to a number of other bodies, and in every way was a good citizen.

In 1856 Mr. Pratt married Katherine Clancy. They were the parents of four children. Their eldest son, Robert, is a resident of San Francisco. Their second child, Anna, married Ernest S. Simpson, who was born at Salem, Oregon. Mr. Simpson attended the public schools and the University of Pacific, becoming the editor of the university paper, and for some years continued in the same line after his graduation. He is now identified with the International Harvester Company. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, the eldest of whom is known by her stage name, Doria Fernanda. She is a famous operatic singer and is now at New York City, where she is following a highly successful stage career. One son, Ashley Simpson, died at the age of twenty-six. He was a graduate of Stanford and had done considerable newspaper work for the San Francisco dailies.

**HENRY J. BRUNNIER.** In his profession as a structural engineer, Henry J. Brunnier has designed and supervised some of the most notable work



in this line on the Pacific coast in recent years. Mr. Brunnier was sent to San Francisco by a New York engineering firm on May 4, 1906, two weeks after the great fire. Since 1908 he has been in business there for himself. He was born at Manning, Iowa, November 26, 1882, son of Martin and Caroline (Meyer) Brunnier. His grandfather Brunnier was born in France, while the Meyer family is of Danish ancestry. Martin Brunnier was a farmer in Iowa, later a merchant at Manning, and served as mayor of that town.

Henry J. Brunnier, one of three children, two of whom are living, spent the first ten years of his life on his father's Iowa farm. After that he lived at Manning, attended public schools, graduated from high school in 1900, and soon afterward entered Iowa State College at Ames. He was a student of engineering there, and graduated in 1904. Soon after leaving college Mr. Brunnier entered the engineering service of the American Bridge Company at Pittsburgh. A year later he removed to New York City and became a structural engineer with the New York Edison Company.

The firm of Ford, Bacon & Davis, one of the large engineering corporations of New York, with branch offices in San Francisco, sent him to the Pacific coast in May, 1906, and for two years he remained with that firm. In 1908 he began the individual practice of his profession. Since then Mr. Brunnier has designed the first concrete piers and seawalls for the San Francisco Harbor Commission, utilizing concrete instead of the old wooden structures. He is designer of the Young Men's Christian Association at San Diego, a building that attracted much attention in engineering journals on account of its originality and departure from the usual types. He also designed the Marston Department Store at San Diego, the American Can Company and Examiner Building at Los Angeles, and the Shredded Wheat Company's plant at Oakland. Mr. Brunnier is patentee of a hanging fender for docks, and was called to Honolulu to install these fenders on the piers of that city. For a number of years Mr. Brunnier has had an extensive general engineering practice, involving a great deal of work besides the larger enterprises just mentioned. At Santa Cruz he designed a timber wharf extending 3,000 feet out in the open sea. Predictions were made that the wharf was impractical, but eight years of test has proved its seaworthiness. At San Francisco, Mr. Brunnier designed the Memorial Golden Gate Museum for M. H. de Young, the Civic Center Library, the Gantner and Mattern knitting factory, the meat packing plant of the Virden Packing Company and numerous structures for the Standard Oil Company, one of the most important of which is the new office building, the largest of many large buildings of San Francisco. He also designed the Sharon Building and other structures for the Sharon estate, the Balfour-Guthrie Building, the California Insurance Building, the Federal Reserve Bank Building, the Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson Warehouse, and several warehouses for the Haslett Warehouse Company. Mr. Brunnier has designed and constructed a number of bridges in Humboldt County, one of which is the bridge spanning the South River at Port Kenyon. This

bridge contains the largest concrete girder span in the world. The span being 142 feet in length.

During the World war Mr. Brunnier left his office on a twenty-four hour notice, and going to Washington, was associated with Rudolph Wig in charge of all concrete ship construction by the Government.

Mr. Brunnier is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Pacific Association of Consulting Engineers, the American Concrete Institute, American Wood Preservers Association. He is a Tau Beta Pi, and Phi Kappa Phi, was elected to the honorary college association of the Cardinal Guild, is past master of Davidson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, is past president of the San Francisco Rotary Club, and past district governor and past international vice president of Rotary, is a member of the San Francisco Commercial Club, the Engineers Club, Old Colony Club, Chamber of Commerce, president of Lake Merced Golf and Country Club and Crystal Springs Golf Club.

In 1905 Mr. Brunnier married Miss Ann Weideman. They have one son, Henry, now attending Stanford University.

JOHN BRANNAN. The late Captain John Brannan was a California pioneer who was a fine example of the old-time New England seafaring man, and he was one of the sterling, well known and highly honored citizens of California at the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1862.

Captain Brannan was born in Saco, Maine, on the 19th of July, 1812, a son of Capt. Thomas Brannan, who was another of the sturdy men who "went down to the sea in ships" and who became captain of old-time sailing vessels that went forth from the New England Coast. The subject of this memoir was the second in a family of six children, and all of the others likewise are deceased, namely: Mary Ann, Samuel, Daniel K., Thomas, Jr., and Nancy.

Capt. John Brannan gained very limited educational discipline of regular order, but his alert mind and abounding self-reliance enabled him to profit fully from the lessons gained in connection with the practical duties and responsibilities of life, and he became a man of broad outlook and mature judgment. When he was but thirteen years of age he ran away from home and shipped as cabin boy on a sailing vessel, and with the passing years he became an authority in connection with practical navigation affairs. Within his career he visited leading seaports in all sections of the world, and became captain of vessels. It was in the '40s that Captain Brannan came to San Francisco and established a permanent residence in California. His family later came from Maine and joined him in the home which he established in San Francisco, the family having made the journey by the way of the Isthmus of Panama and having landed in San Francisco at the point where the present Bush and Sanson streets cross. Captain Brannan was in command of the first steamboat to be placed in commission between San Francisco and Sacramento, and he continued his active association

with navigation interests here until the '50s, when he became manager of the business interests of his brother Samuel R., who was at that time one of the leading capitalists and most influential citizens of San Francisco. This alliance continued until 1862, when Captain Brannan set forth on a voyage to China, for the benefit of his health, which had become much enfeebled. Three days prior to the arrival of the vessel in its Chinese port Captain Brannan died on shipboard, and the steamer "Washington" thereafter brought his mortal remains back to San Francisco for burial. Before coming to this state the captain had become affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and in San Francisco he became one of the early members of California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary French Pike and who was a native of Massachusetts, survived him a number of years and was a resident of San Francisco at the time of her death. They became the parents of two children: John Elias is deceased; and Sophia Pike Brannan became the wife of Robert Haight and still maintains her home in San Francisco, her two children being Robert Fletcher and Elizabeth, the latter of whom is the wife of Waldemar Young, a scenario writer for Laskey and they reside in Hollywood. Robert Fletcher is in the paper manufacturing business in San Francisco. He married Miss May Roberts, of Oakland, a daughter of one of the old pioneer family of Roberts of Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Haight are the parents of two children, Stanton Roberts Haight and Dorothy.

Robert Haight was a brother of Henry Huntington Haight, who was governor of California from 1868 to 1872. Sophia P. Haight was a native of Maine and came to California in 1851. She is a member of Ivy Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and of Crescent Court, Order of the Eastern Star.

WILLIAM HENRY GODDARD, who came to California in the year 1865, was long numbered among the sterling and honored citizens of San Francisco, and here he continued to maintain his home until his death.

Mr. Goddard was born in Gloucester, England, in the year 1845, a son of William H. and Charlotte Goddard, the former of whom died in 1863 and the latter in 1871, their entire lives having been passed in England. The subject of this memoir acquired his early education in the schools of his native land and was nineteen years of age when, in 1864, he embarked on a sailing vessel and set forth for New Zealand, the voyage having been of fourteen weeks' duration. After his arrival in New Zealand he worked at the blacksmith trade and was identified also with operations in the gold-mining "diggings." In the following year, 1873, his adventurous spirit led him still farther away from his native land, for it was in that year that he completed the long voyage from New Zealand to California, he having taken passage on the old vessel known as "Rolling Moses," which stopped about two weeks in Honolulu while en route. After his arrival in San Francisco Mr. Goddard, a skilled artisan found employment in the Riden

Iron Works, an industrial concern of which more specific mention is made on other pages of this work, in the personal memoir of the late Lewis Risen Mead. The Union Iron Works later numbered Mr. Goddard as a valued employe for a long term of years, and his entire career was marked by earnest and productive industry, as was it also by the integrity of purpose that is indicative of intrinsic nobility of character. While still a resident of England Mr. Goddard became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in San Francisco he became a charter member of Aurora Court of the Independent Order of Foresters.

The marriage of Mr. Goddard was solemnized in San Francisco, and he and his wife, Rebecca Eliza Goddard, became the parents of nine children, the loved wife and mother having survived her husband by a few years. Of the children all are living except one, and concerning them the following brief record is offered: Charlotte Louise resides in San Francisco, and is the widow of John Anderson, who was born and reared in Sweden and who was a young man when he came to the United States. He was an expert lithographer and followed his trade during virtually his entire active career, his death having occurred at his home in San Francisco on the 15th of April, 1916. Mr. Anderson is survived by his widow and three children: Mrs. Clara Louise Owens, John William and Oliver Ray, all of whom reside in San Francisco. Richard E. Goddard, the second child of the subject of this memoir, is now a resident of Los Angeles. William Henry (III) died in 1918. Arthur G. resides in San Francisco. Mrs. Mary Simmons is a resident of Novato, Martin County. Mrs. Rebecca Simmons, the next younger daughter, is a resident of San Francisco; Charles resides in the City of Oakland. James and Alfred remain in San Francisco.

SAMUEL KNIGHT has long held prestige as one of the able and influential members of the California bar, has held various offices of importance, especially in the line of his profession, and in connection with his service in the judge advocate-general's department after the nation became involved in the World war, he received commission as major in 1918. His initial service during the war was at Camp Kearney, California, and later he was assigned to duty at the port of embarkation of troops at Hoboken, New Jersey. After the signing of the historic armistice that brought the war to a close, but before the treaty of peace was signed, he was called upon for special service in connection with the affairs of the American Expeditionary Forces abroad, where he remained several months.

Samuel Knight was born in San Francisco, on the 28th of December, 1863, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Stuart (Haight) Knight, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Rochester, New York. He is the second of the three children who attained to maturity, the others being Fletcher H. and Robert Stuart. Samuel Knight, Sr., came to San Francisco in the year 1850, and was an influential executive in the banking department of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, he having been accidentally killed on the 26th of April, 1866. His widow survived him forty

years, and although a resident of California died in Rochester, New York, in September, 1907.

The earlier educational discipline of Maj. Samuel Knight was acquired in the schools of San Francisco. He continued his studies in Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1883, and then entered Yale University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and with a high oration appointment. After a course at the Yale Law School he studied law in the office of Henry W. Taft and entered the law school of Columbia University, New York City, in which he was graduated in 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of the old Empire State shortly thereafter. For a time he was associated with the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman of New York City, and in 1890 he returned to San Francisco and became associated with the law firm of Myrick & Deering. From 1895 to 1898 he held the offices of assistant United States attorney and United States attorney, respectively, for the Northern District of California. In 1898 he resigned his office and resumed the active practice of his profession, as a member of the firm of Cooper & Knight, in which his partner was J. A. Cooper. After Mr. Cooper was appointed presiding justice of the District Court of Appeals of the Second Judicial District of California Mr. Knight formed a law partnership with Charles Page, E. J. McCutcheon and R. T. Harding, and this association continued until the death of Mr. Page in 1912. Mr. Knight retired from the firm on the 1st of January, 1913, and until the spring of 1921 he was in independent practice for a time and then associated with F. Eldred Boland. Since February 1, 1921, he has been the senior member of the representative law firm of Knight, Boland, Hutchinson & Christin, which enjoys a large and important general law business and has high standing at the bar of the state.

Major Knight has been a trustee of the municipality of Hillsborough, his home district, since 1910. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, in the councils of which he has been influential in his native city and state. He is actively identified with the California State Bar Association and the San Francisco Bar Association, and is a member of the Pacific Union, Commercial, Olympic, Commonwealth and Pacific Coast Jockey Clubs, besides being a member of the Burlingame Country Club.

On October 8, 1895, he married Miss Mary Hard Holbrook, daughter of Charles Holbrook, of San Francisco.

LOUIS FEUSIER. Coming to California in 1852, the late Louis Feusier directed his business activities in such a capable manner as to make him a leading figure in mercantile affairs, while his social and civic connections were of an equally prominent character. Born in France in 1825, he spent his early childhood in his native land.

Leaving France at the age of seven with his widowed mother, he joined an elder brother who had located in Ohio. There he attended a

school conducted by an old German pedagogue and later entered the public schools of the state. In 1852 he made his journey to California via the Isthmus. After several years in mining and merchandising he went to Virginia City, Nevada, where he embarked in the mercantile business. During his stay there he gained a place high in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens and served as a member of the school board and as treasurer of his county. In addition to being prominent in public affairs he was likewise interested in building activities, and several of the stone structures which he had erected are still standing.

He left Virginia City in 1867 and returned permanently to San Francisco, where he contributed materially to the upbuilding and development of the city. He established himself in the wholesale produce business, and was one of the originators of the first produce exchange in San Francisco. He also organized the Occident and Orient Commercial Company, and as the directing head of the corporation was one of the pioneers of the salmon canning industry of the state. The Sebastopol winery was another of his enterprises, and all of these engaged his attention until he retired at the age of seventy-six. He continued to live quietly at the old home until 1917, when he passed away at the age of ninety-one.

Mr. Feusier married Miss Louise Guerne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Guerne. Her father came to California in 1849, via the Isthmus, and was joined several years later by his family. To Mr. and Mrs. Feusier there were born four children: Clarence, a resident of California; Josephine, whose death occurred in 1921; Maybelle and Estelle. The children and grandchildren were born in the old home still occupied by Mrs. Feusier, which was erected in the early days of San Francisco and is now one of the oldest structures in the city.

**LIZZIE KENNEDY BURKE.** Lizzie Kennedy Burke, a distinguished member of a remarkable family whose careers reflect honor upon San Francisco was the sixth child in the family of Eliza King Kennedy, wife of Thomas Kennedy of Navan, County Meath, Ireland.

In 1849 Mrs. Kennedy, her mother, then a widow, arranged to bring her family of one son and six daughters to America, and by 1851 they had all arrived in New York. They then started for San Francisco, Anne and Alice by way of Cape Horn, Lizzie and Mary by way of Nicaragua, Mrs. Kennedy with Kate and Delia and Patrick came late by way of Nicaragua. Before the close of 1854 they had all settled in San Francisco, where the Kennedys became one of the best known families of the early days and through their own achievements and the achievements of their descendants they have remained prominent in the life of the city and state.

In 1866 Miss Kennedy married William Francis Burke, a native of Cork, Ireland. He was for a long time in the shoe business, but for the later years of his life was assistant manager of the San Francisco Clearing House. He was a well known figure in the business and banking life of the city.





Lizzie K. Burke





Mrs. Lizzie Kennedy Burke is a most remarkable woman. With two of her sisters, Alice and Kate, she entered the school department of San Francisco in 1857. Alice left the department upon her marriage to James Lynch, but Kate and Lizzie remained, Kate until her death in 1890 and Lizzie until her retirement from the school department in 1914 after fifty-seven years of distinguished service.

During these years of service she held many prominent positions in the department. For many years she was vice-principal of the Union Primary Cosmopolitan Grammar School. Later she was principal of the Union Primary School, and for over twenty years, to the close of her career, she was principal of the Columbia Grammar School. Thousands of citizens of San Francisco have passed under her teaching, and men and women in all walks of the city's life look back upon their days with her with pleasure, and still hold her a welcome guest in their homes and in their offices. There is not a large or powerful organization in San Francisco today that does not number among its influential members former pupils of Lizzie Kennedy Burke.

During her service in the schools Mrs. Burke conceived and planned, and with the help of her sister, Kate Kennedy, organized the Teachers' Mutual Aid Society of San Francisco. This association was the first of its kind. It is now in its fifty-first year, and is still practical, solvent and successful, a monument to the foresight of its founders and a model for other associations of similar character throughout the United States and England.

Mrs. Burke has the further distinction of having served as the only woman member of the Charter Committee of One Hundred, convened to draft the city charter in 1898, which later became the present organic law of San Francisco.

There were four children in the Burke family: Katherine Delmar Burke, founder and principal of Miss Burke's School for Girls; Elizabeth King Burke, now deceased, who was the wife of the late Jere T. Burke of the law department of the Southern Pacific Company; William Francis Burke, assistant postmaster of San Francisco; and John Kennedy Burke, general superintendent of the Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company of San Francisco.

Elizabeth and Jere Burke left a family of seven minor children. Mrs. Burke assumed the guardianship of these children. Four have now attained their majority. Sherman, the eldest, is a captain in the United States Army, having entered the army service during the World war; Barbara Burke is vice president and associate principal of Miss Burke's School.

Mrs. Burke is now eighty-nine years of age, active, vigorous, still keenly interested in affairs and current events, and she now holds the important and essential position of supervising teacher upon the faculty of her daughter's school.

Of the other members of the Kennedy family Patrick J. Kennedy was a stock broker both in San Francisco and Virginia City and a well known notary public in San Francisco for many years before his death.

He married Jennie Cordiel, daughter of a Philadelphia family. Their children were: Thomas F. Kennedy, now representing American interests in Mexico; Eugene P. and Leo K. Kennedy, mining engineers. Mrs. Robert A. Kinzie, and Gerald Kennedy, who is connected with the Farmers Loan Bank.

Kate Kennedy became a noted educator, and through her suit with the Board of Education of San Francisco for the tenure of her position as principal of the North Cosmopolitan Grammar School, she secured the rendering of the famous "Kate Kennedy Decision," which gives the California school teachers a stronger hold on their positions than those of any other state in the Union. The Kate Kennedy Club, an organization of teachers, and the Kate Kennedy School are named after her.

Anne Kennedy, another daughter, married John M. Cushing, a pioneer who came from Massachusetts to San Francisco. Their sons, Oscar Kennedy Cushing and Charles S. Cushing, are engaged in law practice in San Francisco under the firm name of Cushing and Cushing. Both of these men have risen to the highest eminence in their chosen profession. Mrs. Cushing's daughter, Caroline, is the wife of Prof. Clyde A. Duniway, president of the University of Colorado Springs, but at the present writing, during his sabbatical year, is head of the Students' Union in London, England.

Mary Kennedy married Peter Gaughran, an accountant, and spent the long years of her widowhood in California.

Alice Kennedy married James Lynch, a pioneer who came to California with Stevenson's regiment in 1846. The details of his early life in California may be found elsewhere in this work. Their children were: James K. Lynch, for years with the First National Bank of San Francisco, and later the first governor of the Federal Reserve Bank there; Francis W. Lynch, who has been in the U. S. Customs Service in San Francisco for many years; Mrs. Thomas Kavanaugh; Henry W. Lynch, who is in the cattle business in San Luis Obispo County; Alice Lynch, who is in the postal service in San Francisco; and Mrs. Archie Smith of San Luis Obispo County.

Delia Kennedy married James Moffitt, a pioneer printer, who later became a member of the firm of Blake, Moffitt & Towne, paper merchants. Her sons are James Kennedy Moffitt, banker, and a regent of the University of California, and Dr. Herbert C. Moffitt, the eminent physician. Mrs. Moffitt's daughters are Lucy, Mrs. John Hampton Lynch of New York, and Alice, the late Mrs. George Doubleday of New York.

Of the original Kennedy family two survive, Mrs. Delia Moffitt of Piedmont, Oakland, and Mrs. Lizzie Kennedy Burke.

WILLIAM FRANCIS BURKE. When the late William Francis Burke reached San Francisco, a lad of sixteen years, at the beginning of the '60s, the city presented to his eyes a very different aspect from that which greets the eyes of the traveler today. The day of his arrival he witnessed the hanging, on the public square, of a man by an infuriated

mob. In spite of this startling occurrence, and the lack of present-day improvements, to him, as to the majority who came West in those days, it was a marvel, and certainly its scenic beauties were as wonderful.

William Francis Burke was an Irish lad who had come to California by way of the long and arduous Panama route, which included the overland trip across the isthmus, for the canal had not only been built, but the French disastrous attempt had not been begun. His boyhood had been spent at Dublin so he was used to city life, but San Francisco was entirely different from anything he had ever experienced. However, with the remarkable adaptability of his race, he soon became accustomed to his new environment, and secured work, and as soon as he had accumulated a little money went into business for himself as a shoe merchant. Subsequently he was connected with the San Francisco Clearing House. Earlier in life he became a charter member of the old City Guard, a famous organization of his time.

The death of this excellent man and good citizen occurred June 29, 1903, and he passed away, as he had lived, a devout member of the Roman Catholic faith. He was an ardent republican in his political belief. Mr. Burke also owned and operated a valuable farming property near St. Helena, Napa County, and was a man of numerous interests, and was at all times deeply interested in the progress of his adopted city. In 1866 he married Miss Lizzie Kennedy.

GAIL LAUGHLIN, attorney-at-law and lecturer of San Francisco, is one of the most remarkable women of the West, and one of her most remarkable traits is that through her public conflicts and triumphs she has retained her charity, her tenderness and womanliness. For years she was a worthy pioneer in the great movement to give to women equal rights before the law and equal opportunities to labor in all vocations, demonstrating by her life work what women can do in activities hitherto usually restricted to men. She is a woman of learning, genius, industry and high character, and is a noble refutation of the oft-times expressed belief that the entrance of woman into public life tends to lessen her distinctive character.

Gail Laughlin was born in Maine, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Stuart) Laughlin, and from the former, a native of Ireland, she inherits the brilliant wit of those from the Emerald Isle. Her mother was born in Connecticut. The parents had seven children. The father was for years engaged in the iron business, and died in 1876, but the mother survived him many years, passing away in 1899.

Even as a girl Gail Laughlin displayed unusual ability, and made such progress in the public schools that her teachers encouraged her in her ambition to strive for a higher education, and she went through Wesley College with honors, and was graduated from the law department of Cornell University, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and immediately thereafter entered upon a general practice of her profession in New York City, where she remained from 1898 until 1902. During this period she was extremely active in the suffrage movement, and has lectured in its

behalf in practically every state in the Union. From 1902 to 1903 she was in California in behalf of the movement, and then, going to Denver, Colorado, she formed a friendship, which was to last until it was terminated by death, with the noted leader, Doctor Sperry, a daughter of the well known "49er," Austin Sperry. These two self-sacrificing and capable women effected a great change in popular sentiment in Colorado, and Gail Laughlin continued to devote herself to the cause until 1914, when she located permanently at San Francisco, and once more engaged in the practice of law. While she is still in the very prime of usefulness, measured by the events in which she has participated and the good she has accomplished, her career appears a long one. Throughout it all she has commanded to a wonderful extent the respect of eminent lawyers, jurists, statesmen and the public at large, while she is the idol of the suffrage party. The facts of her life present a bright and inspiring record to women and men alike, and stands as an enduring monument to the ability of her sex.

Always a strong advocate of woman's clubs, she belongs to a number of them; is an ex-president of the National Confederation of Business and Professional Woman clubs; ex-president of the Civic clubs of the State of California, and is a director of several of the leading woman's clubs. She and Doctor Sperry maintained a home together until the latter died, and each gained much from this intimate friendship. As a lecturer Gail Laughlin has shown the close student in her mental composition, balanced by a keen, logical and practical mind, and mellowed by the imagination of a poet for those higher things not of earth.

WILLIAM H. T. HUIE. The family represented by William H. T. Huie, secretary and treasurer of the Eldorado Oil Works of San Francisco, comprises some notable characters in early and later California history, including Americans who came out to the coast at the beginning of the Mexican war.

Mr. Huie is a descendant of James Huie, who came to America from Dumfries, Scotland, prior to 1798. He was made a master in the United States navy in 1803. His son, James Blackman Huie, became identified with the City of Louisville, Kentucky. George William Huie, pioneer of the family in California, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, son of James Blackman Huie, graduated in medicine in 1848, University of Pennsylvania, crossed the plains to California and arrived during September, 1849. He practiced medicine in San Francisco, and in Sonoma County from 1852 until 1868, when, returning to San Francisco, he resumed his medical practice there until his death, August 6, 1877. He also owned and operated a drug store at the corner of Eleventh and Mission streets. While in Sonoma County he served as assessor in 1864-65.

On October 12, 1848, George William Huie married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Thompson. She was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, October 13, 1827, and died at San Rafael, California, October 18, 1905. Soon after her marriage she crossed the plains with her husband and his



*W. H. H. H. H.*





father under the leadership of her uncle, William Henry Thompson of the United States Navy. Her uncle had first visited California in 1846, with Commodore Stockton. William Henry Thompson had married a sister of G. W. Huie and she accompanied the party on the trip of 1849. Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Thompson was a member of the distinguished Slaughter family of Culpeper County, Virginia, and a daughter of Judge Robert Augustine Thompson, member of Congress from Virginia and judge of courts of California for many years, and Mary Ann Smith Slaughter, a daughter of Capt. Philip Slaughter and a granddaughter of James Slaughter, whose father, Robert Slaughter, was one of two brothers who were the first wardens of the famous St. Mark's Parish in Virginia, being chosen by the first vestry in 1731. Col. James Slaughter commanded a regiment at the first engagement of the Revolutionary war in Virginia. Capt. Philip Slaughter, his oldest son, went into the War of Independence in 1775. In 1778 at the age of twenty was promoted to captain and saw service until the close of the war. He was made first lieutenant of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, December 20, 1776; regimental paymaster, March 14, 1777; regimental paymaster of the Seventh Virginia, September 14, 1778; captain-lieutenant in November, 1778; captain in May, 1779, and retired February 12, 1781. He was a man of letters and wrote several books.

William H. T. Huie, son of George William and Sarah Elizabeth (Thompson) Huie, was born in Sonoma County, March 24, 1855. His brother, George B. Huie, a resident of Palo Alto, was early prominent in the National Guard of California, and was a first lieutenant of a battery during the Spanish-American war. Another brother, E. M. Huie, was a veteran of the National Guard of California. A third brother, R. B. Huie, who died in 1921, was for a number of years San Francisco manager for Grace & Company.

Educated in the schools of San Francisco, William H. T. Huie had his first employment in the Wells Fargo & Company Bank. After leaving there he took up surveying, acting as transit man on railroad surveys in Washington from 1880 to 1884, for the Southern Pacific in California during 1885, and carried the transit on the Soledad and Ventura divisions with O. H. Barren. During the Cleveland administration he was assistant weigh clerk for the United States Mint in San Francisco. Resuming his profession as civil engineer he did transit work for the firm of Scurry & Owens in Seattle, and in California helped on the survey from Stockton to Bakersfield for the California Midland Railway under Oliver Emory. In 1892 he became cashier and bookkeeper for E. L. G. Steele & Co., later known as George A. Moore & Co.

Mr. Huie has been secretary and treasurer of the Eldorado Oil Works since 1896, nearly thirty years. This industry was established in 1892, with factories in Berkeley. The company manufactures cocoanut oil, and is the largest concern of its kind in the state. It crushes about 40,000 tons of copra yearly, the product being marketed as "Snow Flake Cocoanut Oil."

Mr. Huie has been active in patriotic organizations, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, the Society of

Colonial Wars, the National Society of Americans of Royal Descent and the Baronial Order of Runnymede, made up of the descendants of the sixteen signers of the sureties of the Magna Charta. Mr. Huie is a member of Oriental Lodge of Masons, California Chapter Royal Arch Masons, the Masonic Club, is a democrat and vestryman in St. Luke's Episcopal Church in San Francisco.

He married November 19, 1905, Miss Lillie McMillen Reis, a native of San Francisco. Her father, Julius C. Reis, has been a well known banker of San Francisco, and his brothers, Gus and Julian Reis, were pioneers of California. The wife of Julius C. Reis, Ellen Renshaw Dent, was a daughter of George Renshaw Dent, who was a brother of Mrs. Gen. U. S. Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Huie have one daughter, Lillian, a student in Miss Burke's School.

CHARLES GOLDEN SHIPMAN, who died January 23, 1901, was one of the arrivals within the Golden Gate in the days of '49 and for many years active in business in this state.

He was born at New Haven, Connecticut, February 17, 1830. His grandmother was a Ball, a sister of Mary Ball, who married Augustine Washington and became the mother of George Washington.

Charles Golden Shipman was nineteen years old when on February 9, 1849, he embarked on the sailing vessel Clarissa Perkins from the harbor of New York, and started on the long voyage around the Horn. The ship went through snowstorms and gales and did not arrive in San Francisco until September 12, eight months later. In San Francisco Mr. Shipman was employed as a clerk by Dunbar Gibbs for three years, and in 1863 removed to Santa Rosa, where he was with the firm of Marks and Rosenberg. Subsequently he went to Foulson, Sacramento County, with Hyman Company. He was a member of the Society of California Pioneers and was reared in the Episcopal Church.

In 1861 Mr. Shipman married Rebecka Ann Beaver at Gilroy, California. Their one child is Charles Henry Shipman, a contractor in the electrical business, a member of the firm of Shipman and Lower in San Francisco. On September 17, 1904, he married Medey C. Corbett. Their home is at 107 Seventh Avenue.

SELIM E. WOODWORTH, whose death occurred at his home in the City of San Francisco in the year 1871, was not only a pioneer of the Pacific Coast and especially of California, but was also a man whose career was marked by much of spirited adventure and by large and worthy achievement, including distinguished service in the United States Navy, in which he gained the rank of commodore.

Commodore Woodworth was born in New York City, on the 15th of November, 1815, and was a son of Samuel Woodworth, scholar and poet, best known in history through having been the author of the loved poem entitled "The Old Oaken Bucket." Selim M. Woodworth gained good educational advantages, as gauged by the standards of the period, and he

was eighteen years of age when, in 1834, he sailed from the Port of New York City for a three years' cruise in the South Pacific Ocean, on a vessel commanded by Capt. Benjamin Morrell and of the primitive type common to that day. This ship was wrecked on the coast of Madagascar and all on board perished in the disaster with the exception of the subject of this memoir and one member of the crew. He was protected by a native woman and thus escaped death, and a considerable time elapsed ere he was able to make his escape on a whaling vessel that visited the island. He returned home, where he was greeted as one from the dead, as all hope for his return had been abandoned. In 1838 he was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy, and he continued in active service until April 1, 1846, when he obtained leave of absence and set forth for the settlements along the Columbia River, he having come to the Pacific Coast by way of the historic old Oregon trail. In the winter of 1846-47 Commodore Woodworth came to San Francisco, and after the completion of his service in connection with the Donner relief expedition, on which he had come to the coast, he was ordered to the sloop of war named the "Warren." Later he was placed in command of the transport Anita, and in 1849, upon his election to the California Senate from Monterey he resigned his commission in the navy. He continued influential in public affairs and business activities in California until the inception of the Civil war, when he tendered his services in the navy for aid in defense of the Union. He continued in service until the close of the war, and rose to the rank of commodore in the United States Navy. He resigned his naval commission in 1867 and returned to San Francisco, in which city he continued to reside, a distinguished and honored pioneer citizen, until the time of his death in 1871. It should here be made a matter of historic record that Commodore Woodworth erected in San Francisco the first house on the water front of the bay, this building having been on the north side of Clay Street, at the water's edge and on the site of what was later known as the Clay Street Market. Here he and his brother Frederick lived and carried on a successful commission business. Commodore Woodworth was a man of fine character, loyal and true in all of the relations of life, and eminently endowed with human sympathy and tolerance, as shown in his constant leadership in the protection of human life and property and in works of charity and benevolence. He was of small physical stature, but had the heart and courage of a lion, was firm in his convictions, broad in his views, and always ready to support the right. He served in 1851 as president of the local Vigilance Committee. He was fond of the great outdoors from his youth to the close of his life, and it may be noted in this connection that in 1854 he established a shooting box on Red Rock, a tiny isle midway between San Francisco and San Pablo Bay. He and his brother Frederick owned a lot at the corner of Market and Second streets in San Francisco, and in the period of squatters' trouble here the brothers were compelled to camp on their lot, which was then a mere sand hill, and to defend the same with shotguns, to prevent inroads by squatters. This lot is a portion of the ground on which the Grand Hotel later was

erected and now stands. Commodore Woodworth married, and the one surviving child was a son, Selim E. II, whose death occurred several years ago, on a steamship on which he was enroute to South America. Selim E. Woodworth II was graduated in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and continued his service in the navy until his death, he being survived by his widow, who was his cousin and a daughter of the late James S. Wethered. Three children likewise survive him, and Mrs. Woodworth still maintains her home in San Francisco.

MICHAEL NOLAN, a veteran of the Mexican war and a pioneer of San Francisco, was born in Ireland, in 1828. In early childhood he came to the United States with his relatives and settled in New Orleans. His education was received in the Southern states.

In 1846, after war with Mexico had been declared, he enlisted as a volunteer under Colonel Price, and served throughout the war. After receiving his discharge he returned to his home in New Orleans.

Having inherited a small fortune, he decided to locate in San Francisco, arriving there on November 13, 1849. He first engaged in mining speculations and later established a wholesale and retail grocery business at 87 and 89 Stevenson Street. The three-story brick building which he erected and occupied entirely for his groceries stood until the fire of 1906.

Fortune favored him and in the early '60s he was regarded as a wealthy man and was a well known figure in the commercial life of San Francisco. He was a charter member of the Society of California Pioneers, and prominent in other organizations of that period. His generous hospitality and genial courtesy, so typical of the Southern gentleman, won him a host of friends.

Mr. Nolan married Margaret Mulcahy, a native of Philadelphia, who came to San Francisco with her parents in 1856.

On September 4, 1903, Michael Nolan died, leaving his widow, who survived him for eight years, and eight children, three sons and five daughters, all of whom reside in San Francisco, and are prominent in their respective callings of music, art, educational work and business careers.

LUCY M. F. WANZER, M. D., now venerable in years, has made a record of distinguished professional and humanitarian achievement and service, and is one of the noble and loved women to whom her home city of San Francisco pays high tribute. The doctor was graduated in the medical department of the University of California, as a member of the class of the centennial year 1876, and has the distinction of having been the first female student and graduate of this department of the university. Though at the time of this writing, in the autumn of 1923, Doctor Wanzer is eighty-two years of age, she is still actively engaged in the practice of the exacting profession which she has dignified and honored alike by her gracious personality and her loyal stewardship. As a girl of seventeen years Doctor Wanzer began to fight her own way in the world, and she



*Lucy M. F. Wanger*



served in various positions to enable her to aid in the support of the family and also to earn the funds necessary to complete her university course. She had to overcome both precedent and prejudice in being accepted as a student in the medical school of the University of California, but her courage and characteristic resourcefulness and determination enabled her to gain her point at this time, as she has in the varied and benignant relations of her subsequent career. She has been physician to many of the most prominent and influential women in San Francisco, was here one of those actively concerned in the founding of the Children's Hospital, of which she is a director, and she stands today as one of the representative and honored members of her profession in the State of California.

Doctor Wanzer was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 11, 1841, and her maiden name was Lucy Maria Field. She is a daughter of Storer W. and Lucy Ann (Jones) Field, both natives of Massachusetts, where the former was born at Northfield and the latter at Greenfield. The mother of Doctor Wanzer was of English lineage and Revolutionary New England ancestry. One of her ancestors owned ships that plied to different ports and that were captured by the French. Mrs. Field was venerable in years at the time of her death, in June, 1893.

Storer W. Field, a watchmaker and jeweler, became a pioneer settler in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he opened a store in 1837, when the future metropolis was little more than an Indian village, the white settlers having been few in number. Ill health finally caused him to go to a farm near Madison, that state, and there he remained until 1858, he having become one of the leading men of Dane County and having there served as justice of the peace. In 1858 he and his wife, owing to the impaired health of the latter, made the journey to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and thus they here gained pioneer honors. Mr. Field's brother, Hampton E., had here established a home in 1853, and had urged Storer W. to come to California. Storer W. Field engaged in the mercantile business at Santa Cruz and, as president of the village council he became virtually the first mayor of that new vital little city. He was thus serving at the time when there was much confusion in the quieting of original Spanish titles in that and other parts of the state, and to adjust matters the Government deeded the Town of Santa Cruz to its municipal board of trustees. Later Mr. Field gave several years of service as treasurer of Santa Cruz County, and he continued to reside in Santa Cruz until his death, in 1894, his wife having passed away in the preceding year. Mr. Field was of English ancestry and the family was founded in New England in the early colonial period, representatives of the same having been patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution, including the paternal grandfather of Mr. Field, whose grandmother later drew a pension in recognition of this service on the part of her husband.

At the age of seventeen years Doctor Wanzer was graduated in the high school in Hartford, Connecticut, and upon her arrival in California she passed the examination that gained her a certificate to teach in the



schools of this state. She secured a school at Temescal, Alameda County, where she remained one year and taught in all grades from the primary up to that including algebra and other higher branches. During this period she gave her attention also to sewing, and her earnings were largely used in the support of her father's family. At Santa Cruz she thereafter was clerk in her father's store and also in the local postoffice, her father having been the postmaster. She was determined to study medicine, and in order to augment her income sufficiently to make this possible, she learned telegraphy and took charge of the Santa Cruz telegraph office, established in a corner of the postoffice. By her resourcefulness she acquired funds sufficient to enable her to complete one year's course in Trawl Institute, New York City, in which she was graduated and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Within a short time after her graduation, she married, and after her return to California she became a teacher in the Lincoln School at San Francisco. In time she entered the medical department of the University of California, in which she was graduated in November, 1876, as its first woman graduate, she and a young Scotch woman having made application for entrance at the same time. The regents of the university seemed shocked by the temerity of the ambitious young women, and tried to persuade them to go instead to the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia. Doctor Wanzer was refused entrance in the medical department of the university until the kindly interposition of two loyal friends, John F. Swift and Rev. Horatio Stebbins aided her in overcoming obstacles and gaining her ends. The regents acknowledged that the young woman had got the best of them, and asked the students of her class to accord to her such "hazing" that she would not remain at the school. The members of the class, however, treated their woman co-student with utmost courtesy and consideration, became her stanch friends and champions and gave to Doctor Wanzer pleasing associations and kindness that have remained as gracious memories to her during the long intervening years.

After receiving from the university her degree of Doctor of Medicine, Doctor Wanzer opened an office over a little plumbing shop at 130 Geary Street, San Francisco. Four years later she removed to 205 Taylor Street, where she remained more than twenty years—until the time when the site was given over to the erection of a new building. She then removed to 1220 Geary Street, and five years later she purchased her present home and office, at 2970 California Street. The doctor has long retained a substantial and representative general practice, but she now curtails her activities to office work and limited number of calls or visits. She has specialized in gynecology and obstetrics, as well as the treatment of diseases of children, and she is loved counselor and friend in many of the leading homes of San Francisco.

Doctor Wanzer was one of the founders and original directors of the Children's Hospital, erected and equipped for the care of women and children, and this hospital was the first in California to graduate trained nurses. When the state transferred the institution to the University of

California as a teaching school, Doctor Wanzer resigned her position as director, because she felt that the transfer was a virtual betrayal of the trust of the early donors to the hospital. She is a member of the American Medical Association, the California State Medical Society, the San Francisco County Medical Society, and the Woman's National Medical Association, besides being a life member of the San Francisco Academy of Science. She is affiliated with the Daughters of Rebekah and the Iota Chapter of the Epsilon College Sorority, and she is a member of the California Club and the Century Club.

ISAAC ELPHINSTONE DAVIS. Many years have passed since Isaac Elphinstone Davis of San Francisco was called to his last reward, but the work he accomplished lives on. He was a very retiring man, but public-spirited to an unusual degree, and while he declined honors for himself, was always working to secure the advancement of his city and associates. He was born in Massachusetts, November 12, 1823, a son of Francis and Mary (Parmenter) Davis, and one in a family of several children. Francis Davis was a farmer of Massachusetts, whose useful life terminated in 1838, his wife having passed away in 1833.

Losing his parents in his youth, Isaac E. Davis grew up a self-reliant lad, and after he had acquired a thorough grounding in the fundamentals of an education in the public schools of his native state he acquired a practical knowledge of engineering and went to Cuba on an engineering enterprise in Cuban waters. In December, 1849, he came to San Francisco on a sailing vessel by the Nicaragua route, and for a short time after his arrival went to work in the mines. He was a man of excellent judgment, and it did not take him long to determine that a fortune awaited those who, instead of working in the mines, provided for the necessities of the miners, and acting upon this conviction he established himself on San Francisquito Creek, below Redwood City, and operated a lime kiln. He had a small steamer plying between his lime kiln and San Francisco, and did a thriving business. In 1854 he associated with him A. P. Jordan, and the lime kiln was transferred to Santa Cruz, where Mr. Davis had acquired some large land holdings, and this association was maintained until the death of Mr. Jordan in 1864, during which period the business had assumed very large proportions, and the firm had acquired ownership of a number of sailing vessels which ran between San Francisco and Santa Cruz. Following the death of Mr. Jordan, Mr. Davis took Henry Cowell into partnership, the firm becoming Davis & Cowell, and this name was continued until the death of Mr. Davis. The business is now carried on as Cowell & Company, and is one of the largest on the coast dealing in cement, lime and fire brick.

About 1853 or 1854 Mr. Davis married the widow of Mr. Kendall, an engineer who died of consumption at Honolulu. Mr. and Mrs. Davis became the parents of four children: Willis E. Davis, who married Elise Kohler, both deceased; Gertrude, who married F. W. Van Sicklen, of San Francisco; Ethel A., who is deceased, was the wife of Edward C. Hodges; and Horace, who died as a child.

While he devoted himself to business cares and responsibilities Mr. Davis' worth was recognized by his fellow citizens, who sought to have him accept the nomination for mayor of San Francisco or that of governor of California, but he always refused. Public honors had no attraction for him. During the early days he had proved his bravery and good citizenship as a member of the Vigilance Committee, which established law and maintained order. Long a member of the Society of California Pioneers, he served it as president for the year ending July 7, 1888, and he was also at the time of his death vice president of the Masonic Temple Association. The death of this most excellent man and good citizen occurred September 25, 1888. His type of citizen has passed away, unfortunately so, for the city and state still have need of these men of iron who, undaunted by obstacles, forged their way to the front, and through their own initiative, good judgment and broad vision amassed fortunes where those of a different caliber failed. It is upon the deeds of such men as Mr. Davis that San Francisco and California of today have been reared.

JOHN F. TYLER, presiding judge of the Court of Appeals at San Francisco, is a native Californian, and has been one of the able members of the San Francisco bar for a third of a century.

Judge Tyler was born at San Francisco, December 8, 1864, son of John and Katherine Tyler, being one of their five children. He has one brother, Russell P., living. His father came to California in 1850, and is one of the oldest pioneers still living. During his active life he was engaged in buying and selling real estate.

Judge Tyler was educated at San Francisco, attended the Hastings Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. He had an extensive private practice and devoted his time to law to the exclusion of politics. Governor Stephens called him from his private practice to his present office as presiding judge of the Court of Appeals.

Judge Tyler married in 1891 Francis Kasenbery, a native of California. They have two children, Esmund F. and Norman K., stock raisers. Judge Tyler is a republican.

R. A. CROTHERS, publisher of the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, was trained for the law, practiced ten years in Canada before coming to San Francisco, and has given thirty years of his life to the upbuilding of The Bulletin. A Canadian by birth, he received his preliminary education at the academy at Clarenceville in the Province of Quebec. After a year's private tuition under the Rev. Archdeacon Naylor he entered McGill University, Montreal, at the age of seventeen. He graduated first in his class in 1876, winning the Chapman gold medal given in the honor course in Greek and Latin, Greek and Roman history and literature. Having taken his first year in law with his last year in art he received his degree as Bachelor of Civil Law in 1878, when he entered upon the practice of the legal profession, which he continued for two years. During the last five



*John F. Fry, Esq.*



years of this time he served on the board of examiners for the admission of students to study and practice law. Admission to the bar in the Province of Quebec was in the hands of the bar association, which elects each year two of its members to hold examinations semi-annually in the different cities of the province.

About this time his brother-in-law, the late Loring Pickering, one of the owners of the Morning Call and Evening Bulletin of San Francisco, was in failing health, and at his earnest solicitation Mr. Crothers was induced to go to San Francisco and take an interest in the two papers, with a view of being Mr. Pickering's successor when his ill health necessitated retirement. Going to San Francisco in June, 1888, Mr. Crothers, while learning the intricacies of journalism, was admitted to the bar of California, opened an office and practiced law for two years for the purpose of becoming familiar with the practice and procedure of the common law as an aid to his future work as a journalist.

Following the death of Mr. Pickering in December, 1894, the two papers were sold in the settlement of his estate. Mr. Crothers purchased The Bulletin, taking the title in his own name, though holding one-half of the property in trust for his sister, Mrs. Loring Pickering, and her son, Loring C. F. Pickering, then only four years of age. The Bulletin was perhaps the most influential paper in California, although in form it was one of the large blanket sheets of four and six pages with meager telegraphic service. To improve this service was the first task undertaken by Mr. Crothers on assuming the responsibilities of publisher. Interviewing all the publishers of evening papers on the coast and ascertaining how much each could contribute to the expense of a leased wire service, Mr. Crothers went before the directors of the old Associated Press at Chicago, laying his proposition before them for a complete telegraphic service. Colonel Diehl, then assistant general manager, was delegated to negotiate and secure the leased wire if possible. After three days of energetic work the wire was secured, and Mr. Crothers on his return to the coast was delighted to find the columns of The Bulletin replete with the extended telegraphic news of the world. This, with the advantage of the difference in time in its favor, enabled The Bulletin by a vigorous editorial policy and business management to attain its position as one of the six or seven great papers of the country.

During his thirty years as editor and publisher of The Bulletin Mr. Crothers has taken an active interest in municipal and civic affairs. He was one of the committee of fifty, known as the Committee of Safety, which took over the management of the affairs of the city after the earthquake and fire in April, 1906. He also served for five years as one of the active members of the board of directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

EDWIN H. SHOEMAKER, one of the superior business men and one of the most reputable citizens of this portion of the state, was born at Barton, Tioga County, New York, in 1840, September 23, and is the son of

Nicholas and Jesta (Keeler) Shoemaker. Both of his parents were natives of the "Keystone State," their births occurring at the City of Towanda, Bradford County. The father was educated in his native state, and was there prepared for the practice of law. This profession he followed with success and prominence in his native state until he finally came to the Pacific Coast in 1864, when he engaged in fruit growing near Santa Clara. This pursuit he followed with great interest, pleasure and profit, although he still handled a few cases in the local courts. He occupied positions of trust and responsibility both in Pennsylvania and California, serving as justice of the peace in the former. He and his wife are now deceased. They were trustworthy and reliable citizens.

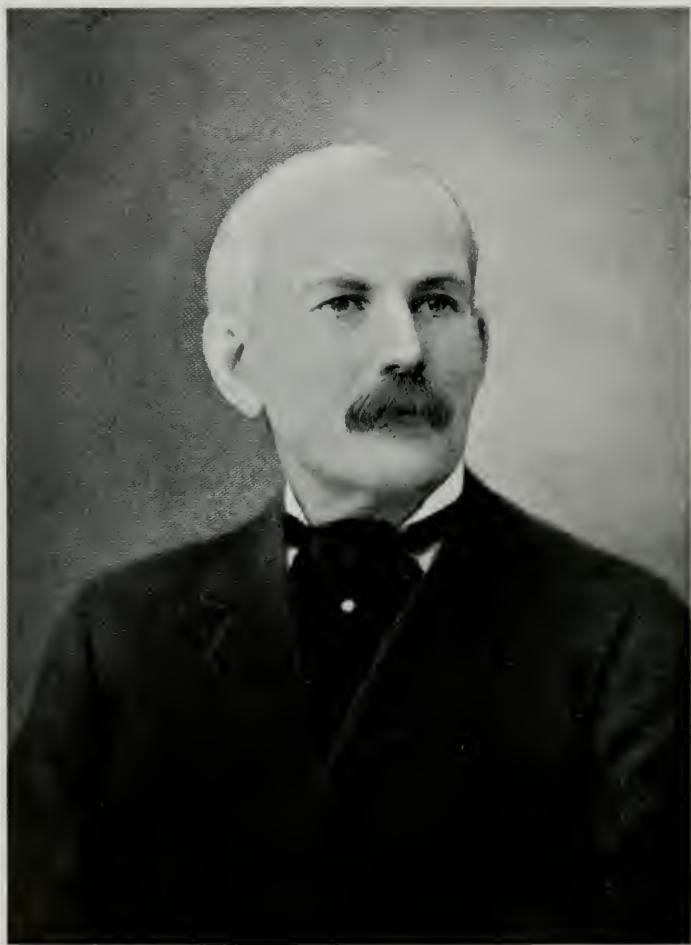
To their marriage the following children were born: Amelia, who became the bride of Phil W. Keyser, a prominent citizen and judge of Marysville, Yuba County, both deceased; Edwin H., subject of this registration; Charles W., a successful fruit grower at Fruitvale, Alameda County, where he occupies a portion of the old fruit ranch of that region and markets his products in the cities of the county.

Edwin H. Shoemaker received a sound education in his youthful days, principally in the public schools of New York. In early manhood he secured a position with the Erie Railway Company, and remained with that concern until he had mastered the triangles of railway operation. While a resident of New York he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Hollenback, who was a native of Pennsylvania. Soon after his marriage he concluded to leave the East and cast his future in the far West. He therefore started for California by vessel, taking the Panama route. That was the old course taken by thousands of pioneers who came to the "Golden State" in early times, before the railroads greatly changed the order of travel. He sailed down through the Caribbean Sea, then trekked across the isthmus and then sailed northward for San Francisco Bay, where he arrived in thirty days from the time he first started. He landed with all his possessions at what is now Oakland, but which was then known as Fruitvale, and at once took possession of a fruit ranch which was owned by a near relative. There he continued to work with success for some time, learning in the meantime much about growing fruit in the new climate. He located on this ranch in 1861, and managed its business and productions until 1875, by which time he had become proficient in growing "Pacific Coast products."

But he then decided to change his occupation, and accordingly came to Sausalito, Marin County, where he was chosen as conductor on the North Pacific Coast Railroad. He was amply competent to occupy this position owing to his former experience on the Erie Railroad. He ran the first train out of Sausalito over the old narrow gauge track. He revealed such aptitude for successful railway management that he was finally appointed superintendent of the entire system of the North Pacific Coast Railway Company. This appointment was made in 1881, and he continued to occupy the same post with noteworthy proficiency until 1903, when he resigned at the age of about sixty-three years.







EDWARD G. DENNISTON

Soon after he resigned from the railroad, he was elected a trustee of Sausalito, and served with masterly credit for several years. He also was appointed postmaster of the town, and served as such with superior skill and efficiency for about eight years. Since that time he has passed in the main a retired life, living over again his exemplary career. He takes pleasure in the fact that he was one of the pioneers in railroading in this portion of the country.

Mr. Shoemaker's wife passed away in 1918. She bore him two children. Mary O. became the wife of Charles D. Phelps, a passenger conductor on the North Western Pacific Railroad. They are the parents of five children: Charles Edwin, a locomotive engineer on the Southern Pacific running out of Los Angeles; Helen Olive, wife of Earl F. Wright, of Pomona, and they have two boys; James Brooks, a traveling salesman residing in Mill Valley and the father of one girl; Leonard S., a draughtsman of Pomona; and George O., with the General Electric Company. Jesta married Morris Rosenbledt, a successful business operator of San Francisco. She is the mother of three children: Harriet J., Miriam and James, all attending school. Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the Christian Science Church, and in politics is a staunch democrat. He is one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Railroad Conductors Union.

EDWARD GERE DENNISTON. Those who only know the San Francisco of today can have no conception of the courage and foresight of the men who were able to look ahead and see some of the marvelous developments which was bound to result from the westward trend of emigration, and be willing to brave the disadvantages of life in what was for many years a rough seaboard community. When Edward Gere Denniston arrived, the first time, in San Francisco in 1853, there was but little of the present magnificent metropolis to greet his eyes and make him promises for the future. Yet the keen vision of the man enabled him to look forward, and although he returned to his Eastern home, he came back, and made the city his home until he was claimed by death, and was spared to witness such a marvelous realization of his fondest dreams that to the last he could scarcely believe his own senses. He not only established his residence in the city, but founded a large industry, and invested largely in realty and bought stock in many local enterprises, so that he may well be called one of the founders of the present great San Francisco.

Edward Gere Denniston was born at Newark, New Jersey, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Gamble) Denniston, and was the youngest of the ten children born to his parents, three of whom came to San Francisco. Isaac Denniston was in a drayage business at Newark, and he also owned a farm in the vicinity of Newark, but later on in life came to the West and died at San Francisco. His father served with the rank of major in the American Revolution. Mrs. Denniston died at Newark, New Jersey in 1861.

Growing up in his native city, Edward Gere Denniston attended its schools, but he lived in an age when adventure lured. Gold had just

been discovered in California, and from every community outside of the state people were streaming forth in search of wealth, which they hoped might be theirs without undue labor. In 1853 young Denniston started out on his travels, and after spending several months at sea, during which period he visited the Hawaiian Islands and Tahiti, he landed at San Francisco. Business reasons made it imperative that he go back to Newark, but in 1868 he returned to the land of his dreams, and after his second arrival at San Francisco established the San Francisco Gold and Silver Plating Works, which his widow is still carrying on in a most capable manner. As the years went on Mr. Denniston bought real estate and gave his financial support to different business enterprises, and when he died, August 7, 1916, was one of the city's wealthy men. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest members of Occidental Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and he also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In political matters he always worked in conjunction with the republican party. Mr. Denniston took great delight in fishing, and during his later years spent a good deal of time enjoying this sport.

On January 4, 1876, Mr. Denniston was married to Anna B. Cowie, who was born in San Francisco, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (McGregor) Cowie, both natives of Scotland. They came to San Francisco around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel in 1853. After a brief experience in the mines he started a foundry in Sonora and conducted it until a short time prior to his death.

CAPT. LEROY PARKER DAINGERFIELD was a talented and brilliant Virginia man, and of a family of great distinction shared by its various members in the Old Dominion. Captain Daingerfield became identified with California soon after the first mining excitement, and one of his daughters is a resident of San Francisco.

He was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, December 14, 1825. The family subsequently moved to Bath County, Virginia, where he spent his early years. In 1850 Leroy Parker Daingerfield, with his brother, William Parker Daingerfield, left the East and after a long voyage around the Horn arrived in San Francisco. For a time the brothers engaged in mining in Shasta and Trinity counties. William Parker Daingerfield remained the rest of his life a resident of California and became a man of great distinction. Soon after taking up the practice of law he was elected judge of the Ninth Judicial District, comprising most of California. At the beginning of the Civil war he removed to San Francisco, where he practiced law and subsequently served on the bench of the Twelfth Judicial District and was finally made a judge of the Superior Court and served until he died while in the performance of his duties, in 1880.

Leroy Parker Daingerfield in 1852 kept a hotel near the town of Sacramento. Believing that the true wealth of California lay in agriculture rather than in mining, he began the growing of fruit, vegetables and hay as well as live stock. While he was proprietor of the hotel a man very ill applied for lodging. His partner refused him admittance, but Leroy

Daingerfield insisted that the man should not be turned away and he nursed the stranger through smallpox, contracting the disease himself after the man had gone his way. He had to nurse his own case. Fortunately he was not very ill, so that he could take an amount of gold to a stump some fifty feet away, indicate in writing what he wanted and a man would then come and get the gold and bring the supplies. Leroy Daingerfield was associated with many of the conspicuous pioneers of the '50s and knew many of the characters mentioned by Mark Twain in "Roughing It."

Captain Daingerfield in 1855 returned East and married Margaret Virginia Beard. Subsequently he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Bath County, Virginia, and from there moved to Augusta County. When the war broke out between the states he was one of the first to enlist in the Confederate army, and was the first man wounded in the battle of Philippi, where he lost a leg. Subsequently he was made a captain and put in the commissary department. Captain Daingerfield was a staunch democrat and a member of the Episcopal Church. He died October 8, 1904, at the age of seventy-nine, and was buried beside his wife at Verona, in Augusta County, Virginia. By his marriage there were three daughters: Eliza Leroy, who married John W. Alfriend; Juliet Octavia, who died when forty years old; and Lucy Brockenbrough.

Lucy Brockenbrough Daingerfield is the wife of William H. DeBell, and is now living at San Francisco, at 240 Twenty-first Avenue. Her husband is a prominent educator who has been assistant superintendent of schools in San Francisco for thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. DeBell have three children, Margaret Elizabeth, Henry Daingerfield and Virginia.

AUDREY C. MOORE, D. O., the pioneer osteopath in California, the first practitioner of osteopathy west of Kansas City, Missouri, has for over a quarter of a century been a resident of San Francisco. Dr. Audrey C. Moore for his pioneer work and his early distinguished attainments deserves all the honor that the profession can bestow upon him. The history of osteopathy in California is largely written around his personality.

He was born at Quincy, Illinois, March 12, 1867. His father, Samuel T. Moore, a native of LaGrange, Missouri, started the first tobacco factory in that section of the country. The firm was Moore, Wakefield & Turner at LaGrange, and their equipment was afterward sold to Wellman & Dwyer of Quincy, and that firm still continues the business. Samuel T. Moore was a Union soldier in the Civil war, being with Sherman on his march from Atlanta to the sea. Afterwards he became second vice president of the Gardner Corn Planter Works at Quincy, and died in 1874. He represented an old American family of Revolutionary stock and English descent. His wife, Cynthia Louisa Craig, was born at Canton, Missouri, is now living at Los Angeles, and is a member of a Maryland family of Scotch ancestry and Revolutionary stock.

Audrey C. Moore was educated in public schools, in the Missouri State Normal at Kirksville, and he remained at Kirksville for eleven

years clerking in a drug store. For two years he was deputy assessor of Adair County. His experience in the drug business led him to take up the study of medicine. While pursuing his studies he met Doctor Still, the originator and founder of the osteopathic science. Doctor Still had young Moore visit his school, which was located at Kirksville, and which as yet had not reached the point where it was chartered to confer diplomas. Mr. Moore found at the primitive school only Doctor Still and his two sons, Charles and Harry, and a man named H. C. Wells, taking treatment for a headache. Doctor Still placed his hands over those of Doctor Moore and directed his movements in treating this case. The man was relieved, and after two or three days of continued investigation Doctor Moore decided to take up the new science. In the course of study he treated Mr. Wells repeatedly, and the latter induced him to go to Platte City, Missouri, where five patients awaited him in the office. He received a certificate of graduation from Doctor Still, and at Platte City had all that he could possibly do. His graduation from Doctor Still's College was in 1894. That made him one of the very earliest pupils of the school. While practicing at Platte City Mr. Patterson, secretary of the Still School, telegraphed him to return. For several months he remained in the Kirksville institution, until the next class was graduated, when they all received diplomas.

Doctor Moore did some of the pioneer work of his profession in combating the prejudices that assailed it, and he was the first osteopath to be arrested. He went to Macon, Illinois, at the request of F. B. Tate, a manufacturer, and was arrested while working on the case. When the case came to trial he needed no attorney and was dismissed by the court.

In November, 1895, Doctor Moore met a Doctor Lowrie, who induced him to come to California for a vacation. A few days later he arrived in Los Angeles, and unable to resist the charm of the Golden State he started to practice, and in a short time had considerable business. Looking for a place to start a school, he finally took the Hotel Del Campo at Anaheim. That was in May, 1896. He started there with a class of twenty, B. W. Shier being associated with him. Out of this came the incorporation of the Pacific Sanatorium and School of Osteopathy, the second institution of its kind in the world after the parent school at Kirksville. In the same year Doctor Moore began publishing a sixteen-page monthly osteopathic journal, continuing it for the year he remained there. In this publication he was assisted by W. L. Metcalfe, who was running the Orange County paper and took care of the mechanical work for Doctor Moore. Many Los Angeles people became interested in the new school and induced Doctor Moore to remove to the larger city. He moved into the Pacific Block on Spring Street, and a year later Doctor Moore sold his interests to five men, Dr. C. E. Henry, a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical School, T. K. Smith, Dr. F. B. Duffy, C. E. Bailey and Mr. Hayden.

The school at Los Angeles founded by Doctor Moore has become one of the famous institutions. Every osteopath in the West owes a debt of gratitude to Doctor Moore for his pioneer work in the days before oste-







CRAVEN P. HESTER, LL.D.

opathy was recognized as a profession and when the fight for it was against a blank wall of opposition.

After selling his Los Angeles school Doctor Moore came to San Francisco, in 1897, and in the course of his practice he has had as patients many prominent men of the state. He leased the building at 204 Sutter Street for a period of ten years, remaining there until its destruction by fire. He then removed to 1123 Divisadero Street, and since 1915 has had his offices and beautifully appointed home at 1527 Sutter Street. Doctor Moore is a member of the Bay, the State and National Osteopathic associations. He was a member of the State Board of Examiners in 1906-07. He has many commercial interests in San Francisco. Doctor Moore is a progressive in politics and retains his affiliations in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Kirksville, Missouri.

On August 28, 1898, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Alice T. Meyer, who was born in that city. Her mother, Mary Meyer, was a pioneer woman of the state. Her father was a leading cattle man of Siskiyou County. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Triple Cleff Club and the Episcopal Church.

They have two sons, and the younger plans to follow the profession of his honored father. Both are members of the Olympic Club of San Francisco. These sons are Frederick C. Moore, a graduate of the San Francisco High School, now with the Shell Oil Company; and Audrey C., Jr., a student in high school.

CRAVEN P. HESTER was one of the prominent early jurists of California, a distinguished member of the bar, and one of the finest contributions made to the new state through the great exodus from the East in 1849.

He was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, May 17, 1796. He studied law under Judge Scott, one of the first judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana. He practiced law in Indiana for about seven years, removing to Bloomington, that state, in 1821. He carried on an extensive practice there until 1849, when he set out across the plains, leaving Indiana May 11, 1849. He located at San Jose, and was a resident of that city the rest of his life. He died in 1873. On August 25, 1819, he married Martha T. Leonard and they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in San Jose on August 25, 1869. She passed away in 1876.

Judge Hester came to California with a high reputation as a lawyer, and on October 7, 1850, was chosen district attorney for the Third Judicial District. Subsequently he was appointed by President Lincoln district judge, and served on the bench for a number of years.

Judge and Mrs. Hester were the parents of ten children, five of whom grew to maturity, and all but James came to California. James goes to distinction as a lawyer at Bloomington, Indiana. William Hester was the second child. Sarah married James K. Maddox. John also came to California.

Laura Hester, who is now Mrs. Phelps, resides at 1351 Sutter Street in San Francisco. She is the widow of John Phelps, who was born in New

York about 1843 and as a young man came to California and for a number of years was on the staff of the San Francisco Chronicle. He died in 1880. Mrs. Phelps' first husband was Mr. Thompson. Mrs. Phelps by her first marriage has one child, Harry Thompson, and he is married and has two daughters, Ruth and Hester Thompson.

HARRIET M. GILLESPIE, D. O. One of the honored members of the osteopathic profession in San Francisco, at 46 Kearney Street, is Miss Harriet M. Gillespie, who was brought to California during her infancy, and has achieved a notable and dignified place in her profession.

She was born in New Brunswick, Canada. Her father, John Gillespie, a descendant of one of the old Covenant families of Scotland, was engaged in business, also gave private instruction in navigation, and he enjoyed that esteem paid to men of solid character and personality. Doctor Gillespie also owes some of her forcefulness and moral principle to her mother, a woman of beautiful character. She was Sarah Jane (Johnston) Gillespie, and was also born in New Brunswick.

Another important influence on the career of Doctor Gillespie was that exercised by her maternal uncle, Samuel Johnston. The oldest brother of her mother, Samuel Johnston, came around Cape Horn in 1849 on the brig *Amelia*. He was six months in making this voyage. He and Tobias Mealey, the late senator from Minnesota, were partners in the lumber and shipping business when San Francisco was a tent city. They had their offices on the site of the old Masonic Temple. They also worked in the mines, became successful, and were still comparatively young when they retired.

Doctor Gillespie was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, and subsequently took up the study of osteopathy. She has been busily engaged in practice since 1906. She is a member of the Bay, the California State and National Osteopathic associations. She belongs to the Soroptomist Club of San Francisco and the Order of the Eastern Star. In religious conviction Doctor Gillespie belongs to the Bahai movement, the peace movement of the world, whose leader was the great Persian seer, Bahaollah. She has given much of her time to this movement, and has been identified with it for many years.

JOHN D. HUTTER, who has been a Californian for more than thirty years, is a native of Switzerland, and is probably one of the best known natives of that republic in California. In addition to his own private business he is editor of the *Swiss Journal of San Francisco*.

Mr. Hutter was born at Oberwald, Switzerland, April 9, 1866, son of Ignatz and Mary (Oberhaus) Hutter. The Hutters have lived in Switzerland from time immemorial. His father was a Swiss farmer. John D. Hutter was reared in his native country, attended the common schools and the Normal School at Sion in Canton Wallis. From this school he received a teacher's certificate, and was engaged in teaching in Switzerland for seven years.

Mr. Hutter came to the United States in 1891, and after six months in New Jersey and six months in Saint Louis arrived in California. During his first ten years in the state he was employed in offices of different companies, but since 1913 has conducted an insurance business, and has one of the successful agencies in San Francisco. His offices are in the Chronicle Building.

In 1923 he took the post of editor of the Swiss Journal. This is the official organ of the different Swiss societies in California, combined under one head known as the United Swiss Societies. Mr. Hutter belongs to all these societies and has occupied official positions in all of them. He is secretary of the San Francisco Helvetia Verein, is past noble arch of the United Ancient Order of Druids, and for some time after his arrival in California was a member of the San Francisco Turn Verein. As a youth in Switzerland he had the usual military training and service.

He married at San Francisco in 1892 Miss Rosa Hackl, who was born in Switzerland. At her death she left two daughters. The daughter Rose, wife of Edwin C. Porter, manager of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, office at San Francisco, is the mother of one son, Edwin, Jr. The second daughter, Miss Freda Hutter, lives with her father and is engaged in office work at San Francisco. In 1908 Mr. Hutter married Marie Volkmer, a native of Germany.

**CHARLES HENRY HOLT.** Few men in San Francisco have had a greater experience or success in the handling of land subdivisions than Mr. C. H. Holt, a native son and regarded as a genius in everything concerned with getting the land to the people and the people to the land. His business operations cover an extensive territory around San Francisco.

Mr. Holt was born at Alameda, California, June 23, 1885, son of Charles H. and Abbie (Spinney) Holt. He was only six months old when his father died. Charles H. Holt, Sr., was a newspaper man. He was of Scotch-English descent and of Revolutionary stock. His wife, Abbie Spinney, who also died when her son Charles was a small boy, was born in Maine of English descent.

Charles H. Holt was reared by a foster father, Mr. Cleveland Dam, a pioneer of Alameda County, and one of the ablest and most forceful citizens of that community, greatly loved by all with whom he came in contact. To him Charles Henry Holt owes a lasting debt of gratitude and affection.

Educated in the public schools of Oakland, graduating from high school in 1902, Charles H. Holt soon afterward entered the service of the Anglo-London Paris Bank. He was with that institution ten years, being exchange teller when he resigned in 1913. He gave up a banking career to engage in the real estate business, and he conducted his operations alone under the name of C. H. Holt Realty Company until February, 1922. At that date he formed a partnership with George L. Leonard, under the firm name of Leonard & Holt. Leonard & Holt is one of the two firms that operate on a large scale in the construction business as well as

handling the land itself. In some of their enterprises they have had as high as a hundred houses under construction at one time. They subdivided and sold Ingleside Terraces in San Francisco, and at the present time buildings to the value of about \$2,000,000 stand on this property. Their present program is the subdividing of property at Redwood City, Burlingame, Tamalpais Valley and the Cascades at Fairfax, all of these being large properties.

Mr. Holt is a member of the San Francisco Realty Board, the Chamber of Commerce, the Down Town Association and the California Real Estate Association. His offices are at 39 Montgomery Street. Mr. Holt is a member of Mill Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, San Francisco Commandery of the Knights Templar and Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to San Rafael Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Crystal Spring Country Club, the Emerald Lake Country Club, and is a republican voter.

In August, 1919, at Auburn, California, Mr. Holt married Miss Madge Prentiss. She was born in San Francisco, daughter of John Prentiss. She is a member of the Woman's Civic Club, is organist for her chapter of the Eastern Star, and attends the Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Holt have three children, Cleveland Loring, Jean and Sally.

CHARLES WEBSTER DOE has been a resident of San Francisco for nearly half a century and has been long and prominently identified with the lumber industry and allied lines of business enterprise, in which connection he is now the executive head of the California Door Company, an important corporation that has wide and varied interests, with extensive sawmills, logging camps, timber lands and factories. The planing mill and door factory of the concern are established at Oakland, and the principal sawmill is in Diamond Springs, Eldorado County.

Mr. Doe is a scion of sterling New England Colonial ancestry and claims the old Pine Tree State as the place of his nativity. The ancestral record of Charles W. Doe shows that Nicholas Doe was probably the son of Henry Doe, who came to America in April, 1637, with his wife and four children from Ormsby, County of Norfolk, England, and settled at Oyster River, New Hampshire. He was born at Parsonsfield, Maine, on the 25th of April, 1855, and is a son of Alvah and Martha (Leavitt) Doe, he being the youngest in a family of seven sons. The father was a substantial farmer in Maine, where he died in the year 1885, and the widowed mother passed to the life eternal in the year 1870.

The public schools of his native place afforded Charles W. Doe his early education, which was advanced by his attending high school in the City of Boston, Massachusetts. He was twenty-two years of age when, in 1877, he came to San Francisco and associated himself with the wholesale lumber business of B. & J. S. Doe & Company. With the passing years he became one of the principals and leading executives of this important industrial corporation, the title of which was changed to its present form, the California Door Company about the year 1900. Mr. Doe



C. W. Doe





has long been one of the vigorous and resourceful business men of the state of his adoption and has standing as one of the honored and influential citizens of San Francisco.

On the 13th of January, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Doe to Miss Laura Mitchell, who was born and reared in San Francisco. Both sons, Alvah and Charles, Jr., are graduates of Stanford. Charles is an athlete and played on the varsity team, being known as the champion half-back on the Pacific Coast. In 1920 he was chosen to represent America in the Olympian games at Antwerp, Belgium, and again in 1924 was chosen as one of the American representatives at the meet in Paris. During the war he drove an ambulance for six months at the front in Italy and was the recipient of many decorations. He is a Mason. Unmarried. Alvah is married and has two children, Laura and Elizabeth; Laura (Mrs. Pettigrew) has one girl, Nancy; Aileen (Mrs. Johnson) has one girl, Aileen; Marian (Mrs. Shores) has two sons, Charles Doe and Terrell Shores. Of the five children of this union the eldest is Alvah Bartlett, who is actively identified with the business of the California Door Company; Laura is the wife of P. L. Pettigrew of San Francisco; Aileen likewise resides in this city, she being the widow of W. P. Johnson; Marian is the wife of E. Shores of San Francisco; and Charles Webster, Jr., is actively associated with the California Door Company. In connection with business affairs and loyal and progressive citizenship the two sons are well upholding the prestige of the family name.

ISAIAS WARREN HELLMAN. Probably no one family has been more conspicuously identified with the history of banking and finance on the Pacific Coast than that of Hellman. One of the younger representatives of this distinguished family, who has already risen to prominence in San Francisco banking circles, is Isaias Warren Hellman.

He was born in San Francisco, September 10, 1899, son of I. W. and Frances (Jacob) Hellman. His father, I. W. Hellman, was president of the Union Trust Company of San Francisco, was vice president of the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank, and vice president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, and chairman of the Board of Columbus Savings and Loan Society.

Isaias Warren Hellman was reared in a home of wealth and culture, was given liberal advantages, and graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of California in 1920. In the four years since his graduation he has rapidly advanced in banking circles. During 1920 and 1921 he was a clerk in the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank, and then spent about a year of work and further education in metropolitan banking methods in New York. Returning to the West, he was assistant cashier of the Union Trust Company of San Francisco in 1922-23, and in 1924 became vice president and director of the Wells Fargo Bank and the Union Trust Company. He is also a director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles.

Mr. Hellman, who is unmarried, is a republican, a member of Temple

Emanuel at San Francisco, and belongs to the Concordia Club, Argonaut Club, Olympic Club, Union League Club and Beresford Country Club.

**SETH MANN.** An active member of the San Francisco bar for over forty years, the professional work of Seth Mann has been invested with a large measure of public importance. He is one of the foremost experts on traffic law in the country, and for many years has been attorney for the Traffic Bureau of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

He was born at Randolph, Massachusetts, June 29, 1860, of old Colonial New England stock with Revolutionary ancestors on both sides. His father was of English and his mother of Scotch-English descent. Levi Mann, his father, was born in Vermont, and descended from ancestors who settled at Scituate, Massachusetts, prior to 1640. He married Abbie Allen Spear, a native of Randolph, Massachusetts, and daughter of Capt. Otis Spear, who took part in the Mexican war in 1846-48. Levi Mann and wife came to California in 1852 by the Panama route, and he first engaged in business in mining and then in business at Marysville, where he became prominent in official and political affairs.

Seth Mann was reared and educated in San Francisco, attending public school there, and graduated Bachelor of Arts from the University of California in 1881. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1883, and since then has been engaged steadily in practice, involving chiefly traffic law. He has been attorney for and traffic manager of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce since 1905. Among his important professional achievements was the work he did in assisting in framing the public utility laws of California. During the World war, from July, 1918, to March 1, 1920, he was a member of the Western Freight Traffic Committee of the United States Railroad Administration. He served three years as chairman of the special commission of the Merchant Marine of the National Industrial Traffic League, which is the national shippers' organization, with headquarters at Chicago.

Through these organizations and other matters in which Mr. Mann has been employed as an expert traffic attorney it is estimated that the people of California have been saved a sum aggregating \$25,000,000. This estimate includes the reduction in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valley rail rates in 1912, amounting to \$400,000 and continuous since then. The toll charges now absorbed by the railroads effected a saving of \$250,000 annually and free switching charges between \$250,000 and \$300,000 annually.

Mr. Mann has been one of the prominent men of the democratic party in California, serving as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1898 to 1900, and serving repeatedly on county and state central committees and for twenty years attending as a delegate various county and state conventions. He was a member of the state convention that nominated the late Franklin K. Lane for governor. He acted as a personal representative of President Wilson on his excursion to Alaska in the summer of 1913. Mr. Mann is a member of the San Francisco, California State and American Bar associations, belongs to the Commonwealth Club,

Bohemian Club, Commercial Club and Family Club of San Francisco, Pacific Lodge No. 136 of the Masonic Order, Oakland Lodge No. 171, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Chi Phi college fraternity.

He married Miss Maude L. Daulton, of Oakland, California. She is a native daughter. Her father, H. C. Daulton, was a prominent citizen of Fresno and Madera counties, a stock farmer, was supervisor of Fresno County, and Daulton Station was named for him. Mrs. Mann is of Revolutionary stock, English descent. They have two children. The daughter, Dorothy, married Innes Randolph, who is a representative of the General Motors Company and now lives at Calcutta, India. They have two daughters, Ethel and Dorothy Randolph. The son, Daulton Mann, born April 15, 1893, is assistant manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. By his marriage to Ethel Gregg, daughter of Wellington Gregg, he has a son, Daulton, Jr.

**T. L. CHRISTIANSON.** A native of California, T. L. Christianson since 1912 has enjoyed a practice along certain distinctive lines in Alameda County and before other courts in the San Francisco Bay district. His record shows him to be one of the most successful trial attorneys on the coast. He is a man of recognized scholarship in the law, has a certain fearlessness and independence of character, and is undoubtedly thoroughly qualified for official duties, though not of the conventional type. He has interested himself in the republican party, and those who appreciate his abilities have supported him for the nomination of district attorney for Alameda County, he having been a candidate for that office in 1912, again in 1916 and again in 1922.

Mr. Christianson was born at Oakland, California, February 16, 1880, son of Capt. H. O. and Karen (Thompson) Christianson. His father, a native of Norway, came to California in 1876, and was well known on the Pacific Coast as a master mariner. He was captain of Melpomene, the biggest iron vessel in the world at that time. He died in Oregon in 1893, and his widow passed away at Oakland in 1901.

T. L. Christianson spent his early years in Washington County, Oregon. His opportunities for a liberal education were limited to his individual efforts and aspirations. When he was seventeen, after only a country school training, he returned to Oakland and for a short time attended public and night schools. He also studied dentistry, clerked in a drug store, was a student in the offices of various physicians, and this early experience and interest to some extent determined his reputation as an attorney along medico-legal lines. His ability was such that he was appointed an assistant to the surgeon-general under Governor Pardee. While in that position he took up the study of law, and subsequently, going East, entered the law department of Valparaiso University in Indiana, concluding his junior year there, and took his last year in the American Central Law School of Indianapolis. He was graduated with the Bachelor of Laws degree, one of the first in the class, and in the meantime took his bar examinations and was admitted to practice in

the courts of Indiana. He was admitted to practice before the Department of the Interior, United States Patent Office in 1913. He remained at Indianapolis, associated with the law firm of Holtzman and Coleman, and about two years later returned West, was admitted to the California bar and immediately opened an office in the Plaza Building at Oakland.

As an attorney Mr. Christianson's forte is in trial work. He has appeared as an attorney for the defense in some notable criminal cases. His resourcefulness and manner and character have enabled him to impress his influence on court and jury to the winning of most of his cases. He is doubtless one of the foremost authorities in California on the special branch of law pertaining to medical jurisprudence and toxicology, and in law cases involving these subjects he has frequently been called as assistant counsel by other attorneys. He is California representative for Samuel Herrick, patent attorney at Washington, District of Columbia. He has been elected to membership in the Medical-Legal Society of New York.

Mr. Christianson married, March 28, 1907, Miss Elizabeth L. Spencer. She was born at Denver, Colorado, daughter of Joseph Spencer, who is now connected with the Water Company at Burlingame, California, and her grandfather was a successful physician in New York City, the Spencers being of English ancestry. Mrs. Christianson died January 2, 1919. Five children were born to their marriage: Lawrence Spencer and Blaine Ingersoll, both now in the high school; Elizabeth Avis and Lorraine Enid, twins, attending grammar school, and Primavera.

FRANCIS JOSEPH TILLMAN, whose death occurred about one month prior to the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth, was one of the historic company of California pioneers of the memorable year 1849, and in the state of his adoption he gained prestige as one of the representative business men and influential citizens of San Francisco, where he was familiarly known as Frank Tillman and where he continued to maintain his home until his death, in the fullness of years and well earned honors.

Mr. Tillman was born in Arnesburg, Germany, on the 14th of March, 1819, and his death occurred February 7, 1904. His father was an extensive farmer in Germany, and was a man of wealth and influence, he having owned nearly the entire town of Arnesburg. The father, Henry Tillman, passed his entire life in Germany, where he died in 1833 and where his widow passed away in 1843. Their children were nine in number, namely: Clement, William (came to the United States and established his residence at Vicksburg, Mississippi), Henry, Bernard, Francis Joseph, Jennie, Sophia, Caroline and Minna.

The subject of this memoir gained much of his early education in Catholic institutions at Cologne, Germany, and in this connection he became a close student of the Bible, much of which he memorized and from which he was able to quote copiously and accurately throughout the subsequent course of his long and useful life. Upon coming to the United States he remained for a time in the City of Philadelphia and he then went

to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he engaged in the sale and installation of lightning rods. When gold was discovered in California he promptly decided to make his way to this new Eldorado. After a journey of nine months duration, by way of the straits of Magellan, he arrived in San Francisco on the 3d of October, 1849. Thence he made his way to the gold mining camps in the McCollomey Hills, and in his quest for gold he was successful to the extent of accumulating \$5,000, but he suffered an attack of scurvy and before recuperating his health he had spent all the money he had thus won. In 1851 he engaged in the safe and scale business in San Francisco, where he became sole agent for the Tilton-McFarlane safes. His establishment was destroyed by fire in the following year, but he rebuilt and restocked his establishment, and with the passing years he developed a substantial and prosperous business, to the management of which he continued to give his attention until 1879, when he retired, with an unblemished record and with standing as one of the reliable and influential men of affairs in the California metropolis. He commanded unqualified popular esteem, and was an appreciative and popular member of the California Society of Pioneers at the time of his death.

On the 22d of August, 1867, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Tillman and Miss Anna McKenna, who was born on Prince Edward Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, Canada, of Irish and Scotch ancestry. Of the children the first born was Christine, who is deceased; Minna is the wife of a Mr. Briggs, of Victoria, British Columbia; Frances is a nun of one of the Catholic sisterhoods; John Henry resides in San Francisco; Annie is deceased; Francis Joseph, Jr., is a representative physician and surgeon in San Francisco; Amy Josephine is the wife of J. M. Cline, of this city; Miss Louise likewise remains in her native city; Joseph Eugene is deceased; and Dr. Tilton E. is a successful physician and surgeon engaged in practice in San Francisco. Mrs. Tillman is venerable in years, and is one of the loved pioneer women of San Francisco. She is an earnest communicant of the Catholic Church, as was also her husband.

FABRIZIO MARSICANO was a San Francisco pioneer, and for more than half a century prominently identified with the manufacturing and commercial interests of the state.

He was born in Italy, in 1838, was educated there, and was about fourteen years of age when he arrived in San Francisco, having made the voyage around the Horn. For sometime he worked in the mines, and subsequently moved to San Francisco and engaged in the salt business, and also became a dealer in fruit and produce. He was the sole organizer of the American Salt Company, owning and operating a solar salt refinery at Mount Eden, Alameda County, California. He continued this business with success until his death in May, 1912. He was a member of the California Pioneers, and he and his family were Catholics. Mrs. Marsicano is a member of the San Francisco Woman's Catholic Council and of the Woman's Auxiliary of California Pioneers.

Fabrizio Marsicano married Marina Frapolli, a native of San Fran-

cisco. They were the parents of eight children, all living in San Francisco, named: Frances, wife of Robert Harris; Frank; Charlotte; Fabrizio; Elvera; Alfred; Josephine, and Lillian.

Baptiste Frapolli, father of Mrs. Marsicano, was born in Switzerland, was reared and educated there, and as a boy went to South America and in August, 1849, arrived in San Francisco. In this city he established one of the first wholesale and retail grocery stores, the firm being Frapolli and Scalmanini, located on Front and Washington streets. The property there is still owned by his family. After selling his business he lived retired. His wife was Theresa Regoli, a native of Switzerland. Mr. Frapolli died in 1890, at the age of sixty-nine, and his wife, in 1908, aged seventy. Their children were: Magdalin, Marina, Frank, Amelia, Adelle, Silvio and Romilda, the last two now deceased.

RICHARD DERBY was born and reared in the national metropolis, where his father was a substantial capitalist and influential man of affairs, and he was a youth of nineteen years when he came to San Francisco, which fair city continued to represent his home and the central stage of his business activities until his life came to its close, his death having occurred January 7, 1905.

Mr. Derby was born in New York City, in the year 1858, and was a son of Thomas and Fannie (Nixon) Derby, his mother having been a daughter of Sir John Nixon, whose home and estate were in the north of Ireland. The other five children of the family were Thomas, Hannah (deceased), Margaret, Elizabeth and John (deceased).

To the public schools of his native city the subject of this memoir was indebted for his early education, which was supplemented by his attending the University of New York. As stated above, he was nineteen years of age when he came to San Francisco, and here he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and with this great system he held for a number of years the office of auditor. At the time of his death he was secretary and treasurer of the Pacific Improvement Company, and he served also as treasurer of the Geary Street Railway Company. He was a republican in political allegiance, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a popular member of the Olympic Club, a representative San Francisco organization.

On the 6th of July, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Derby and Miss Elizabeth Wallace, a daughter of Robert Wallace and Elizabeth (Thomson) Wallace, and since his death she has continued to maintain her home in San Francisco. Of their four children the eldest is Earle, who is manager of operations with the Pacific Oil Company and with headquarters in San Francisco; Desiree died at the age of eight years and ten months; Winona is the wife of Col. Henry T. Burgin, of San Francisco; and Richard, Jr., of San Francisco, served as a captain in the aviation department of the United States Army in the World war period, and after the close of the war he continued his service in this Government department. He was killed by his aeroplane falling at McCook Field,



Dayton, Ohio. He had married Miss Anita Dirges, of Tacoma, Washington, and the widow and two children survive him, Richard III, and Anita, live in Tacoma, Washington. After returning from the war he came to San Francisco, and was aide to Gen. Hunter Liggitt for two years, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, after which he transferred to McCook Field in the engineering school at that place, and it was during his service there that he met with the accident that caused his death.

Mr. Derby was a man of gracious personality, fine intellectuality and marked executive ability. He made for himself substantial and worthy success after coming to California, and was in the very prime of his strong and useful manhood at the time of his death.

GEORGE HOLBROOK BAKER was a pioneer who did much to bring California and its early conditions to the attention of the world, and his exceptional talent and business ability enabled him to render large contribution to the civic and material development and progress in the state of his adoption, and especially the City of San Francisco.

A representative of a sterling New England Colonial family, Mr. Baker was born on the paternal homestead farm near Dedham, Massachusetts, and the date of his nativity was March 9, 1827. He was the second in a family of four children, the others having been Elizabeth (Mrs. Richard Richardson), Francis and John. He was a son of John and Evelyn (Holbrook) Baker, the American progenitors in both the paternal and maternal lines having come from England about 1630 and both families having given patriot soldiers to the Continental forces in the War of the Revolution. John Baker was a substantial farmer in the old Bay State, where he remained until his death, in 1868, his wife having passed away about the year 1852. The father of Mrs. Baker was a bell founder and organ builder, and had the distinction of casting the first large bell ever manufactured in the United States, the firm of which he was a member having been organized in 1816 and the name of Holbrook having long been one of prominence in connection with manufacturing industry in Massachusetts.

He to whom this memoir is dedicated was afforded the advantages of private and other schools in the City of Boston, and thereafter he attended the Academy of Design in New York City, where he took a course through which he well developed his natural artistic talent. As an artist and effective writer he was able to bring his ability effectively into play when he came to California, within a short time after the historic discovery of gold in this state had attracted almost universal attention throughout the civilized world. He made his way to the Pacific Coast by way of Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, and arrived in San Francisco on the 28th of May, 1849. Of his impressions and experiences in California in that early day he wrote interesting articles for the New York Tribune, and in this connection it is specially pleasing to note that he made the first drawings depicting San Francisco, which then had a population of about 2,000 persons, these drawings having been used to illustrate his articles in the New York Tribune.



Soon after his arrival in San Francisco Mr. Baker made his way to the gold mining camps on the Sacramento River, and finally he became associated with General Winn and established a general merchandise business at Sacramento, General Winn being accredited as the founder of the fine organization known as the Native Sons of the Golden West. In 1850 Mr. Baker made a trip to Portland, Oregon, but he soon returned to Sacramento. He made many sketches of different mines in California and Nevada, and was one of the most talented and successful newspaper artists of the pioneer days in California and on the Pacific Coast in general. Such of his sketches and drawings as were preserved in newspaper files and elsewhere eventually became of great historic value. In 1856 Mr. Baker became editor and publisher of the *Granite Journal* at Sacramento, and in that city he was editor and publisher also of a periodical called the *Spirit of the Age*. In the capital city he later engaged independently in the lithographing business, and there he continued as a pioneer in this field of enterprise until 1862, when he established his home and business headquarters in San Francisco. In 1850 Mr. Baker returned to Boston, the journey having been made on this occasion by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and in the following year he returned, alone, across the plains, his trip to the East having been made for the purpose of buying goods for the store which he and General Winn had established at Sacramento. From 1862 until his retirement, about 1890, Mr. Baker conducted the leading lithographic establishment and business in San Francisco, and he was one of the venerable and revered pioneer citizens of this city at the time of his death, in January, 1906.

Mr. Baker was a spirited supporter of the cause of the republican party, and in the '50s he was a valued attache of the office of the surveyor general of California. He was a life member of the California Society of Pioneers, and was affiliated also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

February 11, 1856, recorded the marriage of Mr. Baker and Miss Mary A. Belden, who was born in England, and who died in 1898, when about sixty years of age. Of this union there were born seven children: Mary is the wife of C. P. Blanchard, of Seattle, Washington; Eugenia is the wife of George Lilly, of San Francisco; Charles H. married Miss Dora Burtchaell, and they maintain their home in San Francisco; and the other four children are deceased.

CHARLIE JENKINS BOSWORTH, resident manager for the Fidelity and Casualty Company at San Francisco, is a native son, and record of his family in California dates from the first year following the discovery of gold. His father, Solomon Dewey Bosworth, was a splendid example of the old type of California pioneer. He was born on a farm at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1824. He entered Union College in 1843, and after graduating, and after tutoring and teaching school for about three years, he heard of the wonderful opportunities in California and



Ernest Bonworth



set out for the Pacific Coast late in 1851. Before coming to California he married Miss Emma Whitbeck Lansing, of Schenectady, New York.

As Solomon Dewey Bosworth landed in San Francisco in the spring of 1852, he immediately proceeded to the gold diggings in Grass Valley, Nevada County. In 1854 his wife, Emma Whitbeck Lansing, joined him, and they occupied a house on Church Street, directly north of the Methodist Church. Seventy years later this house, with some alterations, is standing in a splendid state of preservation.

In the early '50s a notorious character, known as Jennie-on-the-Green, was conducting a dance hall at the corner of Mill and Walsh streets in Grass Valley, and cutting frays and shooting craps became so numerous in her place that she was warned by the authorities to find some other location in which to live, if live she desired to. Accordingly she disposed of the place to Lola Montez, another famous character, who made wonderful improvements in the house and grounds. After reigning for a while in Grass Valley Lola decided to go to Australia, and the purchaser she found for her property was Solomon Dewey Bosworth.

It was in that old Montez house, which is still standing there as a memory of the days of old, the days of gold, that six of the eight children born to Solomon Dewey Bosworth and Emma Whitbeck Lansing came into the world. Solomon D. Bosworth died at Grass Valley in July, 1896. His widow passed away in San Francisco in September, 1913.

The habits of riding and hunting represented the chief tastes of the boys among whom Charlie Jenkins Bosworth grew up. All his associates were splendid horsemen and good shots at the early age of twelve. As there was no closed season for game in those days, the boys had constant opportunity to improve their skill as marksmen and hunters. Charlie Jenkins Bosworth was born at Grass Valley, October 24, 1861, and in 1875, at the age of fourteen, moved to San Francisco, attending the Pacific Business College, then located on Post Street, between Stockton and Powell. Graduating there, he went to work for a large mercantile establishment, and had about ten years of this kind of experience. Then, after a three months' visit at the old home in Grass Valley, he became a mines foreman near Washington, Nevada County, his experience in the practical operations of a mine covering about a year. He resigned to try his luck again in mercantile pursuits, and for about a year held a position in Los Angeles. It was on his return to San Francisco that he entered the employ of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York. With that old and well known organization his service has been continuous for more than a third of a century. At first he was an accident insurance solicitor, then city agent, then general agent, and for some years has held the position of resident manager.

Mr. Bosworth married at Santa Cruz, California, November 21, 1891, Miss Anna Louise Hoffman, a native of Yreka, California, and a daughter of Christian Hoffman. Mr. Bosworth's second marriage occurred October 23, 1919, at Berkeley, California, when Julia Pauline Sterne became his bride. She was born in Mariposa, California, a daughter of Joseph Amador

Sterne and Elizabeth M. Sterne. Mr. Bosworth has three children, the two of his first marriage being Charles Lansing Bosworth and Anna Gertrude Bosworth, and the youngest and third child is Lansing Bosworth, but none of them are married. Charles Lansing Bosworth is a graduate of the University of Farm School at Davis, California, is now employed with the Associated Oil Company of California, and during the World war was a second lieutenant in Battery A, Fortieth Field Artillery, serving for about two years. Charlie Jenkins Bosworth served as a private in the California militia in 1882. He is a republican in politics, and some of his social and church affiliations are represented by his membership in the following clubs: San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Exchange Club, San Francisco Commercial Club, the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, California Academy of Sciences, Piedmont Civic Center, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, California State Fish and Game Protective League, Lagunitas Rod and Gun Club, Pepper Gun Club, Eureka Gun Club and Piedmont Republican Club.

**DRURY JOHN TALLANT.** It is especially gratifying to be able to offer in this publication even a brief tribute to this honored pioneer and influential business man who in his day did much to forward the progress and prosperity of San Francisco, in which city he was long and actively identified with banking enterprise, he having been one of the venerable and veteran representatives of this line of business here at the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1882.

Mr. Tallant was born in England, on the 5th of July, 1812, and was a son of William and Jane (Drury) Tallant, who passed their entire lives in England, their other five children having been William, Jr., Sarah Ann, Jane, Henry and Walter. Mr. Tallant received good educational advantages in his youth, and was about eighteen years of age when he came to the United States and became associated with the banking house of James Robb in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained several years and gained valuable experience in American business methods and policies, especially along financial lines. In coming to California he made his way through Mexico, three months being required to complete the journey to San Francisco, where he arrived July 15, 1840, the historic year which marked the discovery of gold in California and ushered in the era of development and progress in this fair commonwealth. In San Francisco he organized the banking house of Tallant & Wilde, and he made this one of the strong, useful and valuable financial institutions of the pioneer period in California history. After the death of Judge Wilde the name of the institution was changed to the Tallant Banking Company. He had much of leadership in community affairs, was known and honored for his sterling character, and he lived and labored wisely and well, the angle of his influence constantly widening in beneficence in connection with the civic and business life of the city and state in which he long maintained his home and of which he may consistently be termed one of the founders and builders. Mr. Tallant was an early and active men-





Jones Truhy,  
A.C. Freeman



ber of the Pacific Union Club, and was serving as treasurer of the Society of California Pioneers at the time of his death, which occurred shortly after he had celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Tallant chose as his wife Miss Elizabeth McCoy, a daughter of Gen. Robert McCoy, who was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, and who was a child at the time of the family immigration to America. He was reared in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and in connection with military affairs served as commissary general and also as brigadier-general in active warfare, besides which he gained distinction in public affairs and was called into service as a member of the United States Congress. Mrs. Tallant died when about sixty-three years of age. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Tallant only three are living at the time of this writing, in the winter of 1922-23: Elizabeth, the widow of the late Capt. John J. Brice, of the United States Navy, resides in San Francisco and has graciously supplied the data from which this memorial tribute to her father is drawn, and George Payne Tallant and Mrs. Ann T. Brodie, who reside at Santa Barbara, this state. The firstborn child died young, as did also the ninth and tenth, and the names of the other deceased children are here recorded: Robert, John D., Jane, Anne and Frederick William.

ABRAHAM CLARK FREEMAN. As an authority on the law and a contributor to legal literature, not only state but national, probably the most distinguished Californian of his generation was the late Abraham Clark Freeman of San Francisco. He had a large private practice as a lawyer, though his permanent fame rests upon his voluminous work as a law author.

He was born in Hancock County, Illinois, May 15, 1843, and died April 11, 1911. He was a son of Obadia S. and Nancy (Clark) Freeman, and a grandson of John and Harriet (Alston) Freeman. His mother was a descendant of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

His early advantages were those of the district schools in Southern Illinois. At the age of seventeen he was given a license to teach school in California. In September, 1861, he accompanied his father to California. The family located at Elk Grove. A. C. Freeman taught a district school in San Joaquin County during 1861-62. He also worked on his father's farm. In September, 1863, he entered the law office of Morris M. Estee, then district attorney of Sacramento County. He had long cherished an ambition for the law and had done much private study in that direction. He was therefore able to pass the examination before the Supreme Court in July, 1864, and was only a few weeks past the age of twenty-one when he was admitted to practice. However, he remained with Mr. Estee two years and four years under James C. Goods, improving these exceptional opportunities for study and experience. He practiced for a time as partner of Thomas H. Clunie, and in 1872 formed a partnership with J. H. Alexander, one of the Superior Court judges. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Mr. Bates, and in November, 1886, they removed their

law offices to San Francisco. For many years he looked after a large and important clientele. He was a man of phenomenal industry, loving work for work's sake and particularly as a law editor his industry and enthusiasm did not fail until the last few weeks of his life. He displayed an unsurpassed genius as a legal editor.

His first volume, published in 1873, was on the "Law of Judgments" and was the first national treatise written or published in California. Of it the American Law Review said: "It seems impossible for a young lawyer to have composed so good a book in so good a manner; yet it seems almost impossible that, if old in law, so able a lawyer should not long since have become familiar to the profession everywhere; and we confess to a painful doubt lest he turn out to be some eminent barrister whom not to know is only to confess our own ignorance." He was author of "Cotenancy and Partition," published in 1874, "Executions," published in 1876, "Void Judicial States," published in 1877. As a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1878-79 he took an active part in framing the new constitution and was a member of the committee appointed by the governor to propose such amendments as were required to harmonize the codes of the state with its new constitution. He was member and president of the commission to revise and reform the laws of California from 1899 to April 30, 1903.

The greatest volume of his work as a law editor was accomplished while editor of the American Decisions, a post he assumed in 1879, and of American State Reports, which he began in 1888.

One concise tribute to his labors is: "He gave the best that was in him for the promotion and dissemination of the condensed legal ideas with which his wonderfully quick and direct brain was so familiar. His work has, as it were, radiated from him apparently without effort. The most knotty legal problem was solved in his unique and direct manner, which still further strengthened the likeness to Abraham Lincoln. But it is mainly with regard to his legal works that we speak of him as a great public servant. From the time when he commenced his publications—his monumental work on Judgments, which ran through four editions from 1873 to 1892, than which we venture to say no work is better known throughout the whole continent, his work on Executions in civil cases, which he produced in three editions between 1876 and 1891, his earlier work on Cotenancy and Partition, which was produced in 1874, with a second edition in 1886, his splendid contribution on the subject of Partition to the thirtieth volume of the 'Cyc'—all through these works run the undoubted mark of his peculiar ability. Strong in seizing his facts, stronger in discrimination, he was at his best in that keen analysis which never failed him in dissecting his legal subjects with almost surgical delight, and his judgment was unfailing; we are nearly justified in saying that his judgment was unerring. The works we have mentioned, great in themselves and in their service to the profession, appear puny and insignificant beside the colossal work upon which he had been engaged for the past twenty-five years. His name will go down to posterity forever coupled with the editorship of the trinity series





*Josephine B. Freeman*

of reports, the American Decisions, the American Reports and the American State Reports. In 1886, when on the death of Mr. Proffatt, he assumed the chair of American Decisions, then in their twelfth volume, his modesty made it apparent that he entered upon the great work with an amount of diffidence that might well have become a less learned man."

Speaking of his work in the American Decisions and State Reports, the American Law Review says: "It is our deliberate judgment that if this enormous mass of annotations, written in careful text-book form, built with skill and patient diligence, were collected, arranged and printed in the form of an abridgment, no similar publication could hold the field. Mr. Freeman, however, disdained the idea of producing a separate encyclopedia of law. His aim was unique. By combining his commentaries with a fine selection of cases, drawn from every state in the Union, he produced an original and unified system, the benefits of which will be lasting. Mr. Freeman's life has been essentially an intellectual one. He has looked upon stirring scenes and stood in the midst of the dissensions of men, but his dispassionate nature and the dominance of his intellectual faculties kept him from assuming any conspicuous place of activity in the turmoils he witnessed. He was a striking type of self-made man. Neither so exceedingly lowly in his origin nor so exalted in future life as Abraham Lincoln, he was unmistakably of the same stuff, born in the same state and, like his great prototype, he had his way to win in the world, with little besides a rugged frame and stubborn will and clear brain and an honest conscience."

Achievements that associate his name and reputation permanently with the literature of American law were not incompatible with the leisure to cultivate friendship and enjoy the pleasures of home. Mr. Freeman is survived by Mrs. Freeman, whose home is at 3301 Washington Street, San Francisco. They were married at Elk Grove, California, September 17, 1867. Before her marriage Mrs. Freeman was Miss Josephine B. Foulks, daughter of Alfred and Euphemia (Pugh) Foulks, her father a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Ohio. Mrs. Freeman is of Holland-Dutch and English descent on the paternal side, and Welsh in the maternal line. Her grandfather, George Foulks, was a native of Virginia, moving from that state to Pennsylvania. Her maternal grandfather, Jonathan Pugh, was also a native of Virginia, a son of John Pugh, who came from Wales. Her father was a merchant in Ohio until his death. Mrs. Freeman was an infant when her father died, and in 1853 she accompanied her mother across the plains to California, being six months on the way. She was reared and educated at Elk Grove, where she lived until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman had one daughter, Mabel V., the wife of Benjamin Romaine, of San Francisco.

CLARENCE M. DOWSEE has had a broad and varied experience that gives him authoritative status in connection with the abstract business, and at Redwood City, judicial center of San Mateo County, he is now successfully established in this important line of enterprise, as president of the George H. Rice Abstract Company.

Mr. Doxsee was born in Medina County, Ohio, on the 30th of July, 1861, and is a son of Alfred R. and Mary J. (Bennett) Doxsee, both likewise natives of the old Buckeye State. The public schools of Ohio and Iowa afforded Clarence M. Doxsee his youthful education, his parents having become pioneer settlers in Iowa. After leaving school Mr. Doxsee was for a number of years actively identified with the abstract business in Iowa, where he continued his residence until 1901, when he came to California and settled in Santa Clara County. There he remained four years, at the expiration of which he established his residence at Redwood City and became associated with George H. Rice in the abstract business. The business was finally incorporated under the title of the George H. Rice Abstract Company, and of this company, as previously noted, Mr. Doxsee is the president. The service of this concern is at all times exact and authoritative, and its offices have the best of facilities for giving reliable abstracts of all realty titles in San Mateo County. The company figures as the medium of ultimate decision in connection with all important real estate transfers in this county, and its service is of inestimable value. In 1922 the company completed and established its offices in its present modern building and is now affiliated with the Western Title Insurance Company.

Mr. Doxsee is one of the wide-awake and progressive citizens of San Mateo County, is a republican in political adherency, and he and his wife hold membership in the Congregational Church, while in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

The year 1886 recorded the marriage of Mr. Doxsee and Miss Mary H. Ingham, who was born and reared in Iowa, and the children of this union are four in number: Margaret, Wilbur H. (associated with his father's business), Caroline M. (Mrs. C. H. Woodhams) and Ruth.

AARON FLEISHHACKER and Delia (Stern) Fleishhacker are names that San Francisco may properly hold in affectionate memory. Both were pioneers, conspicuous for good work and all those influences that exalt a community.

Aaron Fleishhacker was born in Bavaria, in 1820. He came to California during the gold rush period, for a time being identified with the general mercantile business at Forrest City and later at Carson City, Nevada. He was a man of energy, was prosperous, and after his marriage in 1857, to Delia Stern, he returned to California and located at San Francisco. For a number of years he was intimately associated with that group of stalwart pioneer metropolitans known as the "Big Four," comprising O'Brien, Mackey, Flood and Hopkins. In 1880 Aaron Fleishhacker took up the business of manufacturing paper boxes, and to that line he gave his chief attention until his death in 1900.

Among San Francisco's pioneer women Delia (Stern) Fleishhacker was one of the most conspicuous. She was seventeen years of age when she came to California as the bride of Aaron Fleishhacker. She was born in New York, in October, 1839, was reared and educated at Albany, and was a resident of California for over sixty-five years. She became the

leader of the Jewish women in San Francisco, being a real representative of the Jewish aristocracy of the state. Possessed of great source of character and tremendous will power, she was always the center and directing head in all projects in which she took part. There was no movement in Jewish circles in which she was not consulted and her keen intellect and broad understanding were admired by all who came in contact with this gracious woman.

Her last days were spent at her country estate at Atherton, where she passed away August 24, 1923, at the age of eighty-four. She was buried in the Home of Peace Cemetery. Rabbi Reuen R. Rinder of Temple Emanuel officiating. The entire service was marked by simplicity, in keeping with her own life. Though known for many activities and outside interests, the dominating part in her life was the intimate sympathy between her and her children. She was a constant inspiration to her two sons, and the debt they owed to her was well expressed by her son, Mortimer Fleishhacker, who spoke feelingly of her life and her influence at the funeral at the home.

Mrs. Fleishhacker was author of several volumes of Travel Records and also issued innumerable selections of beautiful poetry. The San Francisco public knew her chiefly for her work in charitable organizations. She was the first president of the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society, filling that office many years; was a member of the city and county Federation of Women's clubs; was connected with the various San Francisco philanthropic bodies and Jewish benevolent societies, including the Council of Jewish Women, the Federation of Jewish Charities, Pacific Orphan Asylum and the Beresford Country Club of San Mateo.

The influence of her lofty and noble character has transmitted and is made vital in the affairs of today to her children. Mrs. Fleishhacker was the mother of six. The oldest, Carrie, is the widow of Ludwig Schwabacher, who was the guiding spirit of the Crown Paper Company, now the Crown-Williamette Paper Company. Her two sons are James H. Schwabacher, with the Schwabacher-Frye Stationery Company, and Albert E. Schwabacher, in the bond business in San Francisco.

Emma, the second daughter, is the widow of Sigmund D. Rosenbaum, of the mercantile firm of Rosenbaum and Friedman, and who at one time was president of the Crown Paper Company. There is one daughter, Elsa Rosenbaum, wife of Eli Wiel, of the Buckingham, Hecht Shoe Company.

The third child is Mortimer Fleishhacker, now president of the Anglo-California Trust Company and president of the Great Western Power Company. He married Bella, daughter of Louis Gerstle, a prominent Californian whose record is given on other pages of this work.

The third daughter, Belle Claire, is the wife of Simon C. Scheeline, attorney, and is the mother of one daughter, Claire S. Heller, wife of Walter S. Heller.

Blanche married Frank Wolf, of New York City, a director of the Bruno Woolen Company, and is the mother of two daughters, Lucille, wife of Charles Heming, and Delia, a student in Vassar College.



The youngest child is Herbert Fleishhacker, a San Francisco banker whose career is also sketched elsewhere.

SIMON C. SCHEELINE, San Francisco attorney, who retired after nearly forty years of active membership in the California bar, has been a resident of the state sixty years.

He was born at Woodbury, in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1853, son of Nathan and Jeanette (Newhouse) Scheeline, both natives of Bavaria. Nathan Scheeline came to America when a boy, and in 1855 he came alone to California, locating in Sierra County. His family followed him in 1856, coming by way of Panama and Aspinwall. Nathan Scheeline for half a century or more was a resident of San Francisco, and active in its business and civic affairs, though the only office he ever held was school director. He died in 1917, when ninety years of age, while his good wife passed away in 1872.

Simon C. Scheeline was educated in the grammar and high schools of San Francisco, and then entered the University of California, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1874. While at the university he was also given a commission as second lieutenant of the National Guard of California. After graduating he went East, attended the Columbia Law School in New York, and was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1876. After two years in New York he returned to San Francisco and handled a large volume of law practice until he retired in 1913. His firm was Rosenbaum & Scheeline. He became a recognized authority on all legal matters affecting bond issues, specializing somewhat in that branch of the law, though a large part of his practice was in probate and corporation law.

Mr. Scheeline has many property and other interests in San Francisco, and has served as a director on a number of corporations. He is affiliated with Bay City Lodge No. 171, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of Golden Gate Council of the National Union, the Chamber of Commerce, Beresford County Club, Argonaut Club, San Francisco Bar Association, and the Federation of Jewish Charities and the constituent associations all now centered in the Community Chest. In his early manhood he took an active part in San Francisco politics, though never was a candidate.

Mr. Scheeline married in San Francisco, October 2, 1895, Miss Belle Claire Fleishhacker. Mrs. Scheeline is a director of and takes an active part in the affairs of Mount Zion Hospital. They have one child, Claire S., wife of Walter S. Heller, in the investment bond business, with the firm of Heller, Bruce & Company.

HENRY CLAY JUDSON was a lad of about nine years at the time of accompanying his parents across the plains to California, in 1854, and in this state he passed the remainder of his life, his career having been marked by large and worthy achievement and he having become a successful man of affairs and an influential and honored citizen.

Mr. Judson was born in the State of New York, on the 3d of June, 1845, and was a son of James and Ann (Easterbock) Judson, the former of whom was born in New York State, August 11, 1814, his death having occurred in 1883, and the latter of whom was born in England, on the 9th of October, 1816, she, like her husband, having been a resident of California at the time of her death, 1877.

Egbert Putnam Judson, an elder brother of James Judson, was the pioneer representative of the family in California, to which state he came in 1850, the year following that of the historic discovery of gold in this state. Egbert P. Judson became successfully identified with gold mining operations, and in 1854 he sent for and was joined by his mother and his brother's family. Egbert Putnam Judson was born in the State of New York on the 2d of March, 1812, and was there reared and educated. After he had been actively identified with gold mining in California a number of years he here manufactured the first giant powder ever produced in California.

The original manufacturing plant of the Giant Powder Company was established just south of the Twin Peaks, and removal was later made to a location on Nineteenth Avenue, just south of Golden Gate Park. After here continuing successful operations for several years the company removed its manufacturing plant to Alameda County, in North Berkeley, where Mr. Judson continued his active association with the important enterprise until he made an advantageous sale of his interest and the business was afterward continued by the great Du Pont Company, the leading concern in the manufacturing of explosives in the United States. After this sale Mr. Judson formed the Judson Dynamite and Powder Company and engaged independently in the manufacturing of explosives, he having been the owner of this large and important industrial enterprise at the time of his death, and having also been the executive head of the Judson Manufacturing Company, besides being a large stockholder in the Mission Woolen Mills and the San Francisco Candle Company, which latter corporation established the first candle factory west of the Mississippi River. Mr. Judson was connected also with the Auburn Fuse Company at Auburn, Placer County, was one of the largest stockholders in the Kennedy Mining Company and also of the Gwinn Mine and Development Company, besides which he was the principal owner of the old Sierra Gorda mine in Mexico. He became one of the largest landholders in San Francisco and did much to further the civic and material development of the state of his adoption, especially his home city. He remained a bachelor until his death. He was liberal, charitable and progressive. He believed in keeping his money in circulation for the help and betterment of mankind and the advancement of the community, and he was one of the well known and highly honored pioneer citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death, January 9, 1873.

Henry Clay Judson was a boy when he came with his parents and the three older children to California in 1854, the eldest of the children having been Charles C.; Charlotte A., the next younger, became the wife of Michael M. Lynch, and both are now deceased; Sophia C. became the wife

of C. S. Benedict, and both are deceased. Henry C. Judson attended a pioneer mission school in California and after leaving school he became identified with the San Francisco Chemical Works with which the family name has been long and conspicuously allied in California. With this line of industry he here continued his connection during practically the entire course of his business career. Mr. Judson was a lover and admirer of fine horses and became a leader in the events on the Pacific Coast. He owned many splendid horses, including the celebrated "Wildidle," an animal that made the first four-mile repeat race in California, on the old Bay district track, which long since passed out of existence and which is remembered only by those who retain recollections of the period of pioneer turf activities in California. Mr. Judson died on November 15, 1894.

The year 1877 recorded the marriage of Henry C. Judson and Ella A. Doane. Mrs. Judson is a daughter of the late Joshua G. and Mercy (Freeman) Doane, who came from Massachusetts to California in 1852 and of whose seven children four are living at the time of this writing, in the winter of 1923. Of the other children the following brief data are available: Eliza became the wife of John Coombs and both are deceased. William H. is the eldest son and his address is not known to his sister, Mrs. Judson. Jeanette S. is the wife of E. A. Jones, of San Francisco. Mary T., who became the wife of E. P. Hinds, is deceased. Orion K. resides in San Francisco. Newton B. is deceased. Joshua G. Doane was reared and educated in the East, where his marriage occurred, and in 1852 he came to California, where he became a successful grain broker, a line of enterprise which he here continued to follow until his death, August 13, 1891, his wife having preceded him to eternal rest. He was a charter member of the first San Francisco lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Judson still resides in San Francisco, as does also their only child, Charlotte, who is the wife of James Adams Levensaler, a native of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Levensaler have two children: Judson Doane, born January 21, 1908, and James Judson, born January 7, 1918.

JOHN E. CALDWELL was a California pioneer, and devoted many years of his useful life to the mercantile business in San Francisco.

He was born in New Jersey, in March, 1811, of Revolutionary stock and of English descent. His first American ancestors came to this country in the 1600s. He was reared and educated in New Jersey and Philadelphia, subsequently moved out to Illinois and arrived in California October 10, 1853, having made the journey across the plains with ox team. It was a six months' trip from Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mr. Caldwell was not of the rough, adventuresome type that took naturally to the experiences of mining, and found his chief work in the mercantile lines. However, he served as a member of one of the early Vigilance Committees of San Francisco. He died August 31, 1887.

He married in 1845, Springfield, Illinois, and was the father of six children. Among those who grew to mature years were: Anna D., who married Thomas J. Curry and is deceased; Frank, deceased; and Julia Alameda, a native of Alameda County, California. Julia Alameda became

the wife of Frank Orrin Hale, who was born near Halfmoon Bay in California in 1862, and was a hoisting engineer by trade. He died March 10, 1922. Mrs. Hale is the mother of four children: Frances, at home; Mabel, wife of Leonard Osborn and the mother of three children, Frank, Dorris and Charles; Eugene C.; and Jewel, deceased, was the wife of James Green How and the mother of a daughter, Virginia. Mrs. Hale is a resident of San Francisco. Mr. Hale was a Mason and a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. Mrs. Hale is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Association of Pioneer Women of California.

HARMON BELL, senior member of the law firm of Bell, Bell and Smith in Oakland, and one of the leaders in the Alameda County bar, is a native son, and has been in law practice in the Middle West and in California for over forty years. His father was one of the distinguished pioneer ministers of the Gospel in California, and altogether the associations of the family name in California are entitled to more than ordinary notice.

His father was Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Bell, a native of Orange County, New York, and son of a veteran of the War of 1812. Samuel B. Bell married Sophia Walworth, who was born at Cleveland, Ohio. Both were descended from Revolutionary ancestors, one of her forefathers having been an officer in the storming of Fort Ticonderoga.

Samuel B. Bell was ordained an Evangelist of the Presbyterian denomination at Onondaga, New York, in 1852, and in November of the same year was sent by the American Home Missionary Society to the Pacific Coast. He came around the Horn in the clipper ship Trade Wind, and on his arrival commenced his work on the ground on which the City of Oakland now stands, building the First Presbyterian Church there. He served as its pastor for many years, but his influence as a religious leader extended all over the San Francisco Bay district. He had unusual qualifications for a pioneer and leader, not only in religious but educational affairs, possessing great breadth of view and intellectual vision. He procured the charter for the College of California, now the University of California, being one of the founders of that institution. He also represented his district in the California State Senate and the House of Representatives for three years, during which time he was connected with important legislation, particularly aiding in the passing of the homestead law and introducing the bill creating the board of regents for the university. He was one of the original republicans when the party was formed, and attended the first republican convention in California.

The first chapter of his California activities covered just a decade. Soon after the Civil war broke out he went back East overland, and at New York in 1862 tendered his services to General Hooker, but was not permitted to go to the front. Instead, he was appointed pastor of the Fiftieth Street Presbyterian Church in New York. He also became widely known as a lecturer and orator, served as a member of two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and was active in church

councils. From New York City he went to Lyons in Wayne County, New York, and then to Hillsdale, Michigan. Accepting a chair in Washington College in Alameda County, he returned to California, subsequently resigning his work as a professor to become pastor of the First Congregational Church of Mansfield, Ohio. Subsequently he lived in Kansas City, Missouri, and on his second return to California made his home at Santa Barbara, where he lived retired until his death in 1897.

Mr. Harmon Bell, the Oakland attorney, was born at Oakland, March 23, 1855. He was seven years of age when the family returned East, and acquired his early education in Lyons Academy at Lyons, New York, in Hillsdale College at Hillsdale, Michigan, attended college in Alameda County while his father was professor there, and when twenty-two years of age entered the law offices of Dirlam and Lehman at Mansfield, Ohio. He completed his studies in the office of Judge Turner A. Gill at Kansas City, Missouri, being admitted to the Missouri bar May 1, 1878. Mr. Bell for twenty years was engaged in a successful law practice at Kansas City, and during that period of his life was elected a member of the Missouri State Legislature, serving from 1881 to 1882.

Since 1898 Mr. Bell has practiced as a member of the San Francisco bar. He specializes in corporation law, and has handled much notable litigation. In 1904 he became chief counsel for the San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose Railroad Company, and for the Oakland Traction Company, since which time he has had his offices in Oakland.

Mr. Bell married in 1880 Miss Catherine Wilson, a daughter of A. C. J. and Margaret Wilson, who were pioneers of Santa Barbara, California. Of the four children born to their marriage, two, Walworth and Marjorie, died in infancy. The son, Traylor W. Bell, who is a graduate of the University of California, is now associated with his father in the law firm of Bell, Bell and Smith, the junior partner being Stanley Smith. Traylor W. Bell married Miss Helen Chase of Oakland, daughter of Quincy A. Chase, and they have a son, Harmon Chase Bell. The second son of Mr. Bell is Joseph Samuel Bell, now in the dramatic profession. During the World war he was a second lieutenant, stationed in Kentucky.

During the World war Harmon Bell was food administrator of Oakland, and served as one of the dollar a year men with the Government. He is affiliated with Oakland Commandery of the Knights Templars, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Aahmes Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Oakland, is former president of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, is former trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Sequoia Club, Claremont Country Club, Oakland Lodge of Elks, Athenian Nile Club, and Oakland Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

ROBERT F. MORROW, a scion of a family that was founded in Virginia in an early period in our national history, was one of the sterling pioneers who had much to do with the development and progress of San Francisco, besides which he took great satisfaction in promoting farm industry



*H. H. Morrow*





in the state, a line of basic enterprise with which he continued to be identified until the time of his death. He was one of the prominent and influential men of San Francisco for many years, and here his death occurred when he was eighty-five years of age.

Mr. Morrow was born in that part of Virginia that now comprises the State of West Virginia, and the date of his birth was December 31, 1831. The parents moved to Ohio when he was very young and there he was reared and educated, and in 1852, about the time of attaining to his legal majority, he set forth to seek his fortunes in California, to which state he came by way of the Isthmus of Panama. After his arrival he made his way to Nevada County, where he became actively identified with placer gold-mining operations of the pioneer days. He formed a partnership with A. E. Head, who was one of the prominent mining men of the state. Later he became concerned in the development of the famous Comstock lode in Nevada, as superintendent of the Savage Mine at Virginia City. After his return to San Francisco he became one of the most prominent and successful operators on the San Francisco Stock Exchange. Eventually he became associated with Adolph Lowe and Charles Schmidt in the purchase of the old Sutter Street cable railway and in the development of this and other street-railway lines in San Francisco he was specially successful along financial lines, his interests in such enterprise having been sold to the United Railroad Company in the year 1901. In the midst of his large and important financial operations Mr. Morrow ever retained a deep interest in the fundamental industry of agriculture, and he found pleasure in the development of farm properties according to scientific standards, one of his fine cattle ranches, in Santa Clara County, being still in the possession of his family. He was a republican in politics.

The year 1868 recorded the marriage of Mr. Morrow and Miss Eliza Gunner, who died in 1879. The three surviving children are: Robert Head, William Grant and Dr. Howard, the latter of whom is a specialist in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the skin.

**WALLACE MCKINNEY ALEXANDER.** One of the qualities most frequently attributed to the San Francisco business man is the cosmopolitan character of his interests. His viewpoints are world wide, and his standards of judgment are based upon dealings limited by none of the ordinary conventions of commerce and trade. One of the men who exemplifies this quality in a high degree is Wallace McKinney Alexander, president of the great firm of Alexander & Baldwin, Limited, of Honolulu. Mr. Alexander is himself a native of the Hawaiian Islands, and his family were pioneers in the sugar planting and refining industry of the Pacific.

Mr. Alexander was born on the Island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, November 10, 1869. His mother, Martha Eliza (Cooke) Alexander, was born in Honolulu, both her parents being of Revolutionary stock and English descent, her father being a native of the State of Connecticut. Her parents went around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel to Honolulu, and

for some time had charge of the Royal School, where the Hawaiian chiefs and wives were educated.

Samuel Thomas Alexander, father of Wallace M. Alexander, was also a native of the Hawaiian Islands, born of American parents. His father, William Patterson Alexander, landed on the Hawaiian Islands in 1830, a missionary. The Alexander family is of American Revolutionary stock and of Scotch-Irish descent, coming to America on account of religious prosecution, and settled in Virginia and Maryland. Samuel T. Alexander with his brother-in-law, the late Henry P. Baldwin, his nephew, Joseph P. Cooke, and his son Wallace became factors in the sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands, founding the concern of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd. Samuel T. Alexander was a great traveler and hunter. He went around the globe, exploring and traveling over South America and Europe, the Orient, Australia and the South Sea Islands. His daughter, Anne M. Alexander, accompanied him on his last trip to Central Africa and later to the southern part of Africa. He was accidentally killed at Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River in 1904. Samuel T. Alexander was a man of real world spirit, active, broad gauged, chivalrous.

Of the three sisters of Wallace McKinney Alexander, mention has just been made of Miss Annie M. Alexander, who was her father's traveling companion and who for many years has been noted as a collector. She donated a museum of paleontological specimens to the University of California. She is now interested in ranching on Grizzly Island in the Sacramento River. The two other sisters are Miss Juliette Alexander, a resident at Piedmont, California, and Martha, the wife of John Waterhouse, of Honolulu.

Wallace McKinney Alexander completed his education in Yale University, graduating with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1892. In 1894, thirty years ago, he assisted in the organization of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., of which he is now president. It is one of the largest firms in Honolulu, representing a number of plantations and handling approximately 135 tons of sugar annually. The firm is a member of an organization in Honolulu known as the Sugar Factors Company. The greater part of the raw sugar controlled by the Sugar Factors Company is sent to the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company at Crockett on the Carquinez Straits, opposite Vallejo. This is one of the largest sugar refining plants in the world.

Mr. Alexander is also a vice president of the Matson Navigation Company, vice president of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Ltd., a vice president of the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company of California, a director of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, and a director of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and a director of the Columbia Steel Corporation.

At one time or another he has had some influential connection with nearly all the movements and organizations designed to influence and aid the commercial life of the Pacific and the far West. He served as chairman of the commission from San Francisco that visited Japan in 1920, and is

chairman of the Japanese Relations Committee of California. In 1921-22 he was president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and it was during his presidency that the Community Chest was organized to centralize most of the charitable and social welfare work of the city. He is a director of the Californians, Inc., perhaps the most distinctive publicity organization ever promoted, and is a director and member of the executive committee of the San Francisco Industrial Association. He was a member of the Theta Xi college fraternity, belongs to the Pacific Union Club, the Bohemian Club, the San Francisco Commercial Club, the Pacific Club at Honolulu, and the Yale Club of New York. He is a republican and a member of an interdenominational church.

Mr. Alexander married at Oakland, California, August 16, 1904, Miss Mary S. Barker. Mrs. Alexander is a native daughter and has been prominent in many social and civic movements. During the World war she was captain in charge of the canteen work at the end of the Oakland Mole. She has been active in the Red Cross and Community Chest movement in Oakland and in the Piedmont Interdenominational Church. She was born at San Francisco. Her father, the late Timothy L. Barker, was attracted to California from Auburn, New York, during the gold rush, arriving in the state in October, 1849. His name is associated with the pioneer history of the City of San Francisco. He was associated with Governor Booth in the wholesale grocery business in Sacramento and with Wellman Peck & Company in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have one daughter, Martha Barker Alexander.

CHARLES KELLOGG FIELD, editor of the *Sunset Magazine*, was reared and educated and has spent all of his mature life in the San Francisco Bay district. He was born in Montpelier, Vermont, September 18, 1873, a son of Henry K. and Kate L. (Daniels) Field. After coming to California he entered Stanford University, in its opening year, and was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1895. Following this for some thirteen years he was in the insurance business with the California agency of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. Subsequently his associations have been in literary work, covering a period of fifteen years. In 1908 he became associate editor of the *Sunset Magazine*, and since January, 1911, has been actively associated with the management and the glowing success of this great periodical of the Pacific Coast. His published books are "Fourleaved Clover, Stanford Rhymes" (1896), "Stanford Stories" (with Will Irwin) (1900), "The Cave Man" (1910), and "Prayer."

Mr. Fields is an honorary life member of the Bohemian and Commercial clubs of San Francisco and the Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Delta Chi and Ram's Head societies. His civic activities include the vice presidency of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, secretary of Californians, Inc., and chairman of the publicity committee of the Community Chest.

JOHN M. WILLIAMSON, M. D. Besides the reputation he has long enjoyed for capable and conscientious work in the general practice of

medicine and surgery, Doctor Williamson, of San Francisco, has been distinguished by important services rendered as an educator and in public health work.

Doctor Williamson, who has been practicing in San Francisco nearly forty years, is a native son of California, born at Vallejo, June 20, 1861. His father, Daniel Williamson, was born in Scotland, and came to California as early as 1852. He first settled in San Francisco, and later at Vallejo was engaged in farming and merchandising. He married Ellen Marshall, also a native of Scotland, and both parents are now deceased.

Dr. John M. Williamson attended the grammar and high schools of Vallejo, and for several years was in school work as a teacher in Napa and Solano counties. He then entered the medical department of the University of California, and was graduated Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1885. Through all the years subsequent to his graduation he has kept up his habit of intensive study to supplement his wide experience. After graduating he was an interne in the San Francisco City and County Hospital, and then engaged in private practice.

The various services he has rendered outside his private practice point to his high qualifications. At one time he was head superintendent of the San Francisco City and County Hospital. For the University of California he was in the faculty of the medical department from 1887 to 1910, holding the chair of anatomy and the chair of genito-urinary surgery; and in the dental department of the university he occupied the chair of anatomy for a number of years. Doctor Williamson from 1895 to 1899 was a member and from 1900 to 1903 was president of the San Francisco Board of Health, a position of exceptional responsibility. For several years he was a member of the State Medical Board of Examiners. Doctor Williamson in 1906, with associates, organized the Trinity Hospital at San Francisco, and was actively identified with the institution for ten years, until 1916. In politics he is a republican, but has not been active.

He married at San Francisco in 1888 Miss Lucy Gould. She was also born in California. Her father, C. B. Gould, was superintendent of the Market Street Railway at San Francisco. Mrs. Williamson was a teacher in San Francisco prior to her marriage. Doctor and Mrs. Williamson have one daughter, Miss Lora Williamson, a teacher in the public schools of San Francisco. Their only son was the late Marshall G. Williamson, who died in April, 1922. He graduated from the medical school of the University of California in 1916, and was in active service in the navy during the World war. He married Dr. Mary Craig, and there is one son, Craig Williamson, to carry on the name.

OLIVER CHARLES STINE. History teaches that the men who best succeed in any line of business requiring the expenditure of thought and the development of their intellect are those who have taken the rigidly-severe training necessary for the entrance to one or other of the learned professions. Especially is this true with reference to the preparation requisite for admission to the bar. Then, too, the knowledge thus gained can be



*Chase*



put to practical use in so many ways that the time spent in acquiring it is not lost even if a man never practice his profession. The late Oliver Charles Stine found this to be essentially true in his case. Graduated first from Evanston University, Illinois, and later, in 1898, from the legal department of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., with the degree of Bachelor of Law, he was fully qualified for the practice of law, but, instead, turned his attention to business, and found his operations accelerated and his profits increased because he knew the legal aspect of each transaction. This was particularly true in his real estate operations.

Oliver Charles Stine was born in Pennsylvania, October 20, 1877, and, deciding upon a legal career, prepared himself accordingly, as related above. Following his graduation he came west to California in the interests of the Century Dictionary, and after he reached the Sacramento Valley became so impressed with the prospects of this region for extensive real estate operations that he turned his attention to this line of work, specializing upon the division of tracts of land into small farms. His campaigns for the interesting of people and the bringing into this section settlers of responsibility were masterpieces, and he not only rendered a real service to these settlers in making it possible for them in this way to acquire permanent homes, but assisted very materially in developing the Valley. In this great development project he accomplished more than any other one man, and it stands as an enduring monument to his memory.

In 1905 Mr. Stine married Isabel Longdon, a daughter of Benjamin Longdon, who for many years was actively interested in sheep raising and agricultural pursuits upon an extensive scale in California. He was born at Belleview, Illinois, in 1844. His sympathies were with the North in the war between that section and the South, and he enlisted in the Union Army, and served in it during the greater part of the war. In the '70s he came to California, and was associated with Colonel Hollister in the sheep business. Mr. and Mrs. Stine became the parents of three children: John McLeod, Helen McLeod and Oliver Charles. Mr. Stine belonged to the Bohemian Club and was one of its prominent members; also to the Family Club of San Francisco and the Civic Club of Sacramento. In the very prime of useful manhood, when future accomplishments stretched out before him, and life promised the most, Mr. Stine was called by death from his family and friends. His passing was regarded as a heavy loss to his community, of which he had long been a useful citizen, to his associates, to whom his helpful friendship had always been an inspiration, and to his family, who were left desolate without his love and watchful care.

The untimely death of Mr. Stine has prevented the completion of one of the most beautiful and useful undertakings ever conceived for the upbuilding of San Francisco. He was the originator of the plan whereby the district taken in by the Panama-Pacific Exposition should be developed into the choicest residential district of the city. The property lying as it did on the shores of the bay and being protected by high bluffs from winds and inclement weather offered wonderful natural advantages for such a plan, and Mr. Stine worked untiringly towards this end. A large number



of different interests had to be harmonized in the course of such an undertaking, and Mr. Stine, enjoying as he did the unbounded confidence of these interests, succeeded in bringing them together where probably any other man would have failed. The project called for the development of the entire district from the Fine Arts Building south to the city docks. Plans were prepared in such a manner that every property owner would have a splendid view of the harbor and the Marin and Alameda County shores, as well as The Presidio and the Golden Gate. A building restriction of \$50,000 was placed on all residences, and the entire project was well under way when Mr. Stine's death stopped the whole proceeding, as it appeared that he was the only man capable of carrying through the enterprise to a successful completion. There is no doubt that the vast amount of labor performed by him in this matter was a considerable contributing factor in his demise, and San Francisco has lost the opportunity of having one of the most beautiful, useful and artistic residential districts in the country.

ARTHUR MERCEIN EBBETS, who died May 5, 1903, was prominent in the early struggle for law and order in San Francisco, and lived many years in the era of peace and progress that followed and achieved success as a business man.

He was born in New York State, January 18, 1830, was educated there, and at the age of nineteen left for California. He embarked on the sailing vessel *Pacific* August 5, 1849, sailed around the Horn and on reaching San Francisco at once engaged in business as a general merchant on Broadway, near Sansome. In 1850 Lowe and Brown became associated with him as partners, and they moved to California Street, near Sansome. In 1852 Mr. Ebbets erected the first granite building in San Francisco, its site being thirty feet west of Front Street. It contained three stores. Mr. Ebbets remained in that location until 1856, when, like many others, he went down in bankruptcy. Having to start over again, Mr. Ebbets then joined in the gold rush to the Frazier River mines in British Columbia, and soon established himself in business on Bellingham Bay, the agent for the Pacific Mail Company and the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and also conducted a store there until the gold mines panned out.

In 1859 he went to San Francisco and established a wholesale and retail coal yard on Sacramento Street, between Drum and Davis streets. He was in business there actively for over forty years, until he retired in 1901, and then erected a building on the site of his coal yard, renting this property.

Mr. Ebbets was twice married. He married Miss Charlotte Penniman, January 31, 1854. In 1864 Miss Elizabeth Stevenson became his wife. Of the four children by the first marriage only one survived, Charlotte. There were also four children by the second union: Caroline, Ann, Robert C. and Arthur S., but the last named died January 30, 1922.

The late Mr. Ebbets was a member of the famous Vigilance Committee of 1851 and 1856, and served on the executive committee of both these organizations. In March, 1902, about a year before his death, he witnessed

the placing of the bronze tablet marking the spot of Fort Gunnybags, which figured so conspicuously in the history of the Vigilantes. Mr. Ebbets was prominent in politics and public affairs. He served as county recorder in 1861, as chairman of the finance committee in 1874-75 and supervisor of the Fourth Ward, was president of the Mercantile Library, vice president of the Sportsman's Club, was a director and at one time president of the Society of California Pioneers, and was one of the organizers of the Fireman's Fund and Insurance companies, and held the first policy issued by that company in 1863-64. He was a member of Grace Episcopal Church. Mr. Ebbets bought a lot on the northwest corner of Jones and Washington streets, and upon it erected a large two-story mansion in 1852. All the lumber for the building was brought around Cape Horn. This was the first fine residence in San Francisco. Mr. Ebbets sold the old home in 1901. Among other things he was also well known in San Francisco as a remarkable weather prophet, basing his judgment of the weather on the fogs.

FERDINAND C. PETERSON, engaged in the general insurance business at 57 California Street, is one of the older native sons of San Francisco, and is a member of a family that has carried heavy responsibilities in the commercial affairs since pioneer times.

His father, S. B. Peterson, a native of Lessøe, Denmark, was born in 1829, and came to California in 1850. Prior to coming to California he had followed a seafaring life, eventually becoming a captain. In California after a brief trial at mining he returned to San Francisco, and was in the shipping and commission business until his death in November, 1905. He accumulated a wide range of interests. He was one of the original incorporators of the Alaska Packers Association, serving as a director for many years. He and his son Ferdinand were among the organizers of the Nak Nek Packing Company and the Red Salmon Canning Company, operating canneries in Alaska. His name was also associated with civic affairs, and he was active in the republican party. His wife, Mary Clausen, was also a native of Denmark, and they were married in New York in 1854. She came to California with her husband across the Isthmus of Panama, and made her home in San Francisco until her death in 1887. Mrs. S. B. Peterson was one of the original incorporators of the Old People's Home, starting what is now one of the notable institutions of San Francisco.

Ferdinand C. Peterson was born at San Francisco, February 2, 1855. He graduated from the Lincoln Grammar School in 1868, completed his high school course, and then took up the insurance business, with which he has been identified for nearly half a century. For many years he was city manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, England, working his way through the different departments in the San Francisco office from office boy to city manager. Severing his connection with this company in 1914, he opened an office as a general insurance broker, and has since continued in that line. He is also a director and vice president of the Nak Nek Packing Company and of the Red Salmon Canning Company, two of the large companies operating in the Alaskan waters.

The S. B. Peterson-Friis Company Estate, of which he is president, owns large commercial and investment interests.

Mr. Peterson was one of the early members of the Lincoln Grammar School Association, serving as its president during the year 1921-22, and is now a life director of that institution. He has been one of the Board of Trustees of the Old People's Home for a number of years, Mrs. Peterson being one of the Board of Woman Managers of that institution. Mr. Peterson has taken an active interest in republican politics, representing his party at county conventions in past years. He is a member of the Commonwealth Club and the Belvedere Golf and Country Club, and his home has been at Belvedere for thirty years. He is a member of the Boys' Welfare Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco, and a director of the Church Extension Board of the Bay Cities. He and Mrs. Peterson are members of the Howard Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Peterson is senior elder.

Mr. Peterson and Miss Mae Somers were married in the Howard Presbyterian Church, October 9, 1889. Mrs. Peterson is a native daughter of San Francisco. Her father, W. J. Somers, was a pioneer of the city and a capitalist. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have extensive property and other large interests in San Francisco. Her brother is Dr. George B. Somers, of the Lane and Stanford University Hospital. Mrs. Peterson has been president of the Francisca Club, the most prominent woman's club in the city. She is a life member of the Century and Woman's Athletic clubs, and one of the lady managers of the Young Women's Christian Association. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have three children.

The oldest, F. Somers Peterson, graduated Bachelor of Science with the class of 1912 from the University of California, and is in business as a manufacturer's agent, representing large Eastern factories. During the World war he enlisted in the military aviation service, and was stationed at North Island, Pensacola and Key West. He received a commission as a first lieutenant, and was granted an honorable discharge after the armistice. F. Somers Peterson married Miss Helen Holton, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, youngest daughter of W. A. Holton. They have one son, Holton.

Kate Peterson, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, is the wife of Ward Mailliard, of the firm of Mailliard & Schmiedell, San Francisco merchants. Their two sons are John W., the third, and William Mailliard.

G. Baltzer Peterson, the younger son, was born in San Francisco, graduated from the University of California in 1916, with the Bachelor of Science degree, and was an honor graduate of Harvard University in 1918. Enlisting in the light artillery, he went to France with the Ninety-first Division toward the close of the war, having attended the Officers' Training Camps at San Francisco and at Camp Lewis. He was commissioned a first lieutenant. Since the war he has been engaged in the salmon canning business, and he and his brother are members of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

DAVID BACIGALUPI, M. D. A name prominently identified with San Francisco's commercial, civic and professional life since pioneer times is that of Bacigalupi. A representative in the present generation is Dr.



*Demia E. Baizalup.*



David Bacigalupi, a prominent specialist in children's diseases, at 25 Columbia Street.

One of his grandfathers arrived in California and San Francisco as early as 1848. All his ancestors came from Italy. His grandfather, Giovanni Bacigalupi, arrived in California about 1852, and by 1856 he had seven brothers and one sister living on the Pacific Coast. From these has descended the numerous members of the family whose range of interests cover a large part of the state. Paul Bacigalupi, father of Doctor David, was born in Italy and came to California in 1852. He engaged in mining and later in the mercantile business in San Francisco, and is now a retired resident there. He married Mary Demartini, who was born in Italy, and died in San Francisco in 1922.

A son of these parents, David Bacigalupi, was born in San Francisco, December 3, 1876, and in his profession has honored his fortune of birth in being a native son of the Golden West. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of San Francisco, and in 1900 graduated from the Medical College of the University of California. He then went abroad, taking post-graduate work in Italy and in London, and for one year was an interne in a French hospital. For over twenty years Doctor Bacigalupi has carried on an extensive private practice in San Francisco, his attainments as a pediatrician making him especially well known in his profession. He also has some commercial interests, and is a director of the Italian-American Bank of San Francisco. Doctor Bacigalupi is a member of the California State Medical Society, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

On September 18, 1906, he married Miss Alice T. Bacigalupi. Her father, also an honored California pioneer, is James Bacigalupi, president of the Columbus Bank of San Francisco. The three children of Doctor and Mrs. Bacigalupi are Eugenia and Margaret, students in the Burke's School, and David, Jr., attending Potter's School. Doctor Bacigalupi has two brothers, Giovanni Bacigalupi, of San Francisco, and Tadini Bacigalupi, a well known practicing attorney of San Francisco, in partnership with Charles Elkus.

SOLOMON BAILEY BOSWELL wrote his name among California pioneers through an active and successful career as a business man in San Francisco, where his memory is still cherished by the old timers and where some of his family still resides.

He was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1828. He acquired an academic education there, and as a young man of twenty-two started for California in 1850. For about two years he was a miner in Grass Valley, where twice he was flooded out. He and his partner slept with their gold dust under their pillows at night. In 1852 Mr. Boswell moved to San Francisco, and was engaged in the produce business, joining the old firm of Shatthock and Geddes, which then became Boswell, Shatthock and Geddes. The firm owned a sailing vessel, the Brother Jonathan, and on one of its trips up the

Columbia River Mr. Geddes was drowned. The firm was then dissolved, and Mr. Boswell engaged in the stock brokerage business, and for many years the firm S. B. Boswell and Company enjoyed a high reputation as dealers in mining stock.

The late Mr. Boswell was a Knight Templar Mason. He was a republican in politics, and his party once requested him to become a candidate for mayor of San Francisco, but he refused. He died in 1884, at the age of fifty-six.

In 1853 he married Catherine Downes. Their two children were daughters, May Frances Boswell and Edith Marie Boswell. May Frances Boswell married Hugh B. Jones, of Montreal. Edith became the wife of Frederic R. King, son of Thomas Starr King. Mr. Hugh Jones is in the real estate business in San Francisco. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones: Hugh Beaven, Edith Boswell, Gladys Katherine, Monta J. and Rhoda Boswell.

JEFFERSON FRANKLIN WILCOXSON was a California pioneer of 1849, and was a man who wielded large and benignant influence in connection with the civic and material development and upbuilding of Sacramento, the fair capital city of the state.

Mr. Wilcoxson, in company with his brother Jackson and a man named Stovall, set forth from Carrollton, Missouri, on the long and hazardous journey across the plains to California, and after many hardships they arrived in the "land of promise" in 1849, the year that marked the historic discovery of gold in California. Jefferson F. Wilcoxson engaged in the brokerage business, and eventually he became the owner of a large amount of California real estate, he having been associated with Mr. Stovall in the ownership of one of the finest ranches in the Sacramento Valley, in Colusa County, a domain known as the Stovall-Wilcoxson Ranch. Mr. Wilcoxson was long and appreciatively affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and his funeral was held under Masonic offices, his death having occurred in April, 1898. Mr. Wilcoxson remained a bachelor until the close of his life, and his large estate in California was inherited by his nephews and nieces, the children of three of his brothers.

FISHER AMES. For nearly half a century Fisher Ames stood as one of the leading representatives of the San Francisco bar. He was singularly devoted to the practice of his profession, and while he accumulated a fortune and was identified with a number of business enterprises, his heart and soul were in the law.

He represented an old New England family of Colonial ancestry, and was born in New Hampshire, February 8, 1844. He was reared on a farm, was educated in Plymouth Academy and Kimball Union Academy in New Hampshire, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1869, and in 1870 finished his law course at Albany, New York, and was admitted to the New York bar May 10, 1870. Mr. Ames arrived in California in 1871, and was engaged in the practice of law steadily in San Francisco until his death



forty-six years later, on December 8, 1917. He brought to his profession unusual talent, though when he located in San Francisco he was comparatively unknown and without influential friends. During 1872-74 he was assistant to W. C. Burnett, city and county attorney. He was engaged in general practice, though he represented a number of business interests. At one time he was a director of the Sutter Street Railroad Company, and was also a director of an insurance company.

He was one of the ablest leaders of the democratic party in California for a number of years. He was a member of the San Francisco Board of Education from 1875 to 1877, and in 1874 was appointed special counsel by the Board of Supervisors. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders, which framed a city charter in 1883, and from 1887 to 1892 was a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Mr. Ames married Miss Emilie N. Morrison, a native of Plymouth, New Hampshire. Mrs. Ames resides in San Francisco, at the Colonial Hotel. The two children of their marriage are both deceased.

FAXON D. ATHERTON was a California pioneer whose character and large and beneficent influence were such as to make specially consistent a tribute to his memory, and this publication is a proper vehicle for such a memoir, for it was in San Francisco that he lived for many years, a substantial capitalist who used his resources wisely and well for the general good of the community. He was about fifty-nine years of age at the time of his death, and his wife passed away in 1890.

Mr. Atherton was born in Massachusetts, January 2, 1818, and was a representative of a family that was founded in New England in the early Colonial period of our national history. He acquired his early education in the schools of his native state, and at the age of eighteen years entered the shipping and mercantile business, and as supercargo had charge of the operation of vessels plying between Boston, Valparaiso, Chile, and Monterey, California. He gained wide and varied experience. His first visit was made to San Francisco, California, in 1836, when the future metropolis was a small town but already an entrepot of no little importance. He was established in business in South America at the inception of the great gold excitement in California in 1849. He amassed a substantial fortune through his connection with the exporting and importing trade and the shipping business. His marriage was solemnized in Valparaiso to Senorita Dominica de Goni, a member of one of the patrician old families of that country. In the early '60s, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton established their home in California, where he purchased land and built a fine residence in what is now the exclusive residential district known as Menlo Park. Retiring from the shipping business, he became prominent as a very large land holder in different parts of the state, owning large tracts of land in Haywards, Watsonville and other places. His financial resources and his influence were given freely and loyally in advancing measures and enterprises for the general good of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Atherton became the parents of seven children, of whom only the youngest is now living. The names of the children

are here given in respective order of birth: Alexandra, who married J. L. Rathbone; Elena, who married Frederick W. Macondray; Francisco; George, who married Gertrude Horn; Isabel, who married Enrique Edwards, of Valparaiso, Chile, South America; Faxon D., Jr., who married Jeannie Selby; and Florence.

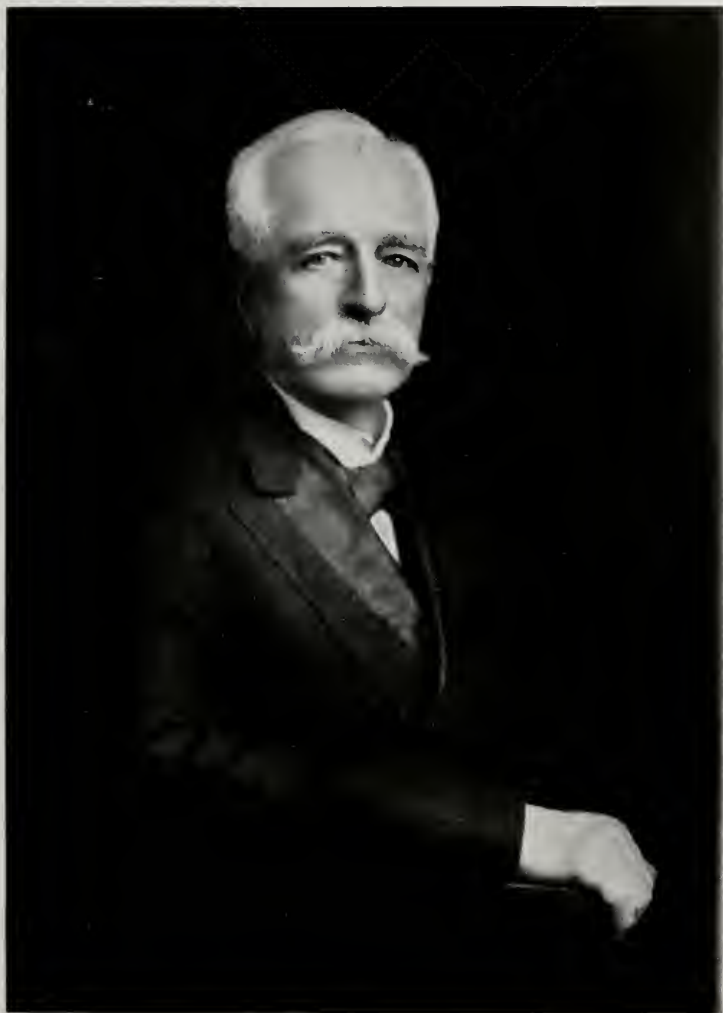
The marriage of Miss Florence Atherton to Edward L. Eyre was solemnized in San Francisco, and in this city Mrs. Eyre still maintains her home, at 2112 Pacific Avenue, and also in Menlo Park, she having long been a prominent and popular figure in the representative social life of the community.

Edward L. Eyre is a son of Col. Edward Engle Eyre and Mary (Tutt) Eyre. His parents crossed the plains to California in 1849, and Colonel Eyre was engaged in mining for a time, afterwards entering the stock brokerage business in San Francisco. They were always prominent and highly respected citizens of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Eyre are the parents of two children, Edward E. and D. Atherton.

HON. JEWETT WILLIAM ADAMS. In the far-away days when California and other states of the Western Coast were in the processes of development, many were the opportunities for the acquirement of great wealth by men possessed of sufficient initiative and vision to stake their all upon an investment whose outcome to those less optimistic seemed decidedly problematical. One of these pioneers whose rewards were commensurate with the great risks he ran, and who won public commendation and high office, was the late Hon. Jewett William Adams, whose activities covered many fields and bore him to the gubernatorial chair of a great state.

Governor Adams was born on a farm in the vicinity of Burlington, Vermont, August 6, 1834, a son of William and Nancy (Boardman) Adams, both of whom belonged to old and honored families of the East. After receiving an excellent education in his native state, Jewett William Adams came West, and arrived in California in 1852, where he entered the mines, and was fortunate to become a protege of General Fremont, and was engaged in working the old Fremont grant.

Subsequently he was attracted to Nevada, where he went into the teaming business, and in connection with it laid the foundation of his great fortune. It was while building up this large enterprise that he invented and put to practical use the iron hub, which gave him the nickname he held throughout life, of "Ironhub" Adams. While this is the most important manifestation of his inventive genius, he produced a number of appliances, and took in this kind of work, especially in after life, a relaxation that was much needed. The cattle business next attracted him, and in partnership with Mr. Maggill, under the firm name of Adams & Maggill, built up one of the largest cattle industries in Nevada. This firm also handled sheep, but were best known as cattlemen. Governor Adams was also the pioneer of the plaster business at San Francisco, and controlled the Empire Hard-wall Plaster Company, which was a source of extensive profits. In fact, it would be difficult to mention anything with which he became interested that



JEWETT W. ADAMS



was not lucrative, for his was the genius which knew how to develop any business to paying proportions. Entering politics at Carson City, Nevada, he became one of the dominating factors in the democratic party, and was elected lieutenant governor, under Governor Bradley, and was really acting governor for practically all of the term, and was elected governor on his record.

On January 16, 1878, Governor Adams married Miss Emma E. Lec, a native of Philadelphia and a descendant of the Virginia Lees. They had one daughter, Frances. She married George Corse, Jr., of San Francisco, and they have two children: Jean and Frances May. After years of great activity in varied lines Governor Adams retired as one of the very wealthy capitalists of the West, and enjoyed a leisure he had undoubtedly earned until his death, which occurred June 18, 1920. His widow and daughter survive him. Governor Adams and his contemporaries are no more. They have passed the torch of life to other and younger hands, but the results they accomplished remain. They were the empire builders of the West, who, while strenuously working to honestly and legitimately amass personal fortunes, created something so wonderful and overwhelming that posterity will continue to enshrine their names into the far-distant ages.

MICHAEL SANOR was founder of one of the pioneer families of the San Francisco Bay district. A number of his descendants still live in and around San Francisco. One of them is his granddaughter, Mrs. Emma Gummer O'Donnell, at 1374 Fulton Street.

Michael Sanor was a native of Pennsylvania, and moved from there to Ohio and then to Missouri, and in 1849 set out with wagons and ox teams to California, Sacramento being his destination, though on his arrival he settled in the Santa Clara Valley and took up land. He was one of the pioneer agriculturists in that wonderfully fertile district. The party were on the way across the plains four months, experiencing no danger from the Indians, and the daughters rode ponies all the way. Michael Sanor finally sold his ranch in the Santa Clara Valley and lived retired. His first house was built of hewed logs, and later he had a house sent around the Horn by ship, and it was put together in Santa Clara.

Michael Sanor married a widow, Sina Frakes, who was a descendant of Italian nobility. She had two sons by her former marriage. The eight children of Michael Sanor were: Frank, who was killed by cattle thieves in 1851; Michael, a farmer, deceased; Jackson, a retired farmer; Van Buren, deceased, who was also engaged in farming; Polly, deceased; Sophia, who married James Williams, who came across the plains with the Sanor family and was a contractor; Isabelle, who married George W. Oldham, a farmer; and Sarah Frances.

Sarah Frances, the youngest child, became the wife of Samuel P. Gummer. Mr. Gummer was born in Brunswick, Maine, came to California in 1850, was in the undertaking business in San Francisco, and subsequently a contractor at Santa Clara. He spent his last years in San Francisco, where he died. His widow, Mrs. Sarah F. Gummer, is now eighty-four

years of age and is one of the three original charter members of the Association of Pioneer Women.

Mrs. Gummer was the mother of ten children, seven of whom reached mature years: James J., a cattle rancher of Trinity County, California; Everett E., head of the San Jose Undertaking Company; Lillian, widow of H. F. Prien, and since his death continuing the business founded as an importer at San Francisco; Sadie, wife of J. J. Stephens, of San Francisco; Frank A., a furniture merchant at Stockton; Grace, wife of Robert E. Reid, in the automobile business at Santa Ana; and Emma.

Emma Gummer, granddaughter of Michael Sanor, is the widow of Dr. C. C. O'Donnell. Doctor O'Donnell came to San Francisco in 1850. He was a native of Baltimore. For a time he was in the mining district at Mokdumne Hill, later at Sacramento, then at Santa Cruz, and after locating in San Francisco continued the active work of his profession until he retired. He was prominent in the political field and served for two years, 1884-6, as coroner of the City and County of San Francisco. He was the independent candidate for mayor against Mayor Ellert, making a very strong fight and polling almost a winning vote. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1878. Mrs. Emma Gummer O'Donnell is an active member of the Association of Pioneer Women, a charter member and past president of Buena Vista Parlor No. 68, Native Daughters of the Golden West, President's Assembly, Glenellen Woman's Improvement Club, was the founder and is president of the Bertola Assembly of California Women, California Club, of which she has served two years as secretary of the social science department, and at present is chairman of the department. She is also a member of the civic section of this club and is taking an active part in all matters relating to public improvement.

THOMAS HANSFORD WILLIAMS, who died November 5, 1915, was a native of California, was distinguished by the great business interests which he so ably managed, by national reputation as a horseman and turfman, and by a public-spirited generosity that made his personal services and his resources ever at the disposal of the state and community which he so loved.

He was born in the City of Sacramento, December 9, 1859, a son of Gen. Thomas Hansford and Mary Rebecca (Bryant) Williams. His mother's people were long identified with the State of Mississippi, and were of the same stock as the great American poet, William Cullen Bryant. The Williams family were old Virginians, later transplanting to Kentucky. His grandfather, Sherrod Williams, represented his Kentucky district in Congress twelve consecutive terms. He was a great friend of General Harrison, and helped elect Harrison to the presidency. The correspondence between Harrison and Sherrod Williams is still preserved by the descendants of the late Thomas H. Williams, Jr.

Thomas H. Williams, Sr., came to California in 1850, was a lawyer by profession, and first practiced in Eldorado County. He came to rank as one of the ablest members of the bar, and subsequently was one of the largest land owners in the state. For several years he was also interested

in the development of the great Comstock mines in Nevada. In 1859 he was elected attorney-general of California and filled that office for one term.

Thomas Hansford Williams, Jr., was reared in the San Francisco Bay district, attended public school at San Jose, in 1872 entered the Oakland High School, was graduated in 1877 from the Golden Gate Academy, then entered the University of California, but completed his higher education after 1879 in Santa Clara College, where he was graduated with the degrees Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Sciences in 1880. While at the University of California he was president of his class and active in athletics.

His education completed, he found large and interesting responsibilities awaiting him. His father at that time owned over 100,000 acres of land in Sacramento, San Joaquin and Contra Costa counties. Young Williams became manager of these branch properties, and for eight years showed exceptional ability in producing banner crops of grain on some of the land in the delta of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers. Then resigning the active management to his brother Percy, in 1887 he became associated with Mr. Ferris in the firm of Ferris & Williams, contractors. This firm handled a great volume of business, much of it connected with the pioneer movement for the reclamation of lands in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. They handled some contracts for the Government along these rivers, and also helped reclaim many thousands of acres in what is known as Grand Island and Roberts Island. Roberts Island had been acquired by Ferris & Williams from the Glasgow Land Company in 1890. This firm also did the grading on Sunset Heights.

As a great land owner, rancher and stockman, Mr. Williams had a busy program of responsibilities. In addition for several years before his death he had been president of the Federal Ballot Machine Company, president of the Mexican Investment Company, a director in the Pacific Packing Company of Guadalajara, Mexico, in the Shasta Water Company and the Jerome Garage Company of San Francisco.

He began the raising of thoroughbred horses in 1888, and in his stables were bred and trained some of the greatest horses claimed by California, and he was one of the most influential in contributing to the history of California turf records. He became vice president of the Blooded Horse Association in 1888, and the following year its president. In 1890 he secured control of the California Jockey Club, and reorganized it as the New California Jockey Club, and was its president until his death. Through this club he controlled the California tracks at Ingleside, Tanforan and Emeryville, and until racing was stopped by adverse legislation he kept the force at the very highest standard, and attracted nearly all the great track performers of the world to California.

Following the San Francisco fire of 1906 he threw open the Jockey Club grounds at Emeryville to over 4,000 homeless people, and subsequently he turned over the buildings at Ingleside for semi-permanent homes for the sufferers. This was one of the well known acts of public generosity, but throughout his life he was always seeking some opportunity to do good



to individuals or the community, and he well deserves the reputation of generosity associated with his name.

Mr. Williams was a member of the Pacific-Union, Olympic, Press and San Francisco Golf and Country clubs; the Athenian, Reliance, Athletic and Fairmont Country clubs of Oakland; the Marin Country Club; Sutter Club of Sacramento; Yosemite Club of Stockton; the Brook and Rocky Mountain Club; and the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association of New York.

March 23, 1901, at Oakland, he married Miss Beatrice Gray Steele, of a prominent California family. Her father, E. L. G. Steele, was of the firm of E. L. G. Steele & Company, successors to C. Adolph Low & Company, one of the first commission houses in San Francisco. E. L. G. Steele, who died in July, 1894, was knighted by King Kalakaua for services to the Hawaiian Islands. E. L. G. Steele was a son of Captain Joseph and Eliza Ann (Gray) Steele. Eliza Ann Gray was the first American woman to enter Japan. Capt. Joseph Steele had an interesting part in the American conquest of California, having sent some of his sailors ashore to protect the raising of the American flag in California.

The late Mr. Williams is survived by Mrs. Williams, whose home is at 3527 Clay Street, and two children, Thomas Hansford III and Beatrice Steele Williams.

GEORGE HENRY RICE was a resident of California for more than half a century, and was one of the venerable, honored and influential citizens of Redwood City, San Mateo County, at the time of his death, in 1908.

The sterling pioneer to whom this memoir is dedicated was born in Herkimer County, New York, on the 27th of March, 1833, and he was reared and educated in the old Empire State, where he continued to maintain his home until 1855, when, shortly after attaining to his legal majority, he set forth to seek his fortunes and win pioneer honors in California. He made the long and weary voyage around Cape Horn, and during virtually the entire trip, which was one of tempestuous order much of the time, he was confined to his berth on the little vessel. On arriving in California he passed an interval in the gold-mining districts, but the life of the mining camps did not appeal to him, and he soon made his way to Redwood City, where his marriage occurred soon afterward, and where he established his permanent home. He became one of the pioneers of San Mateo County, and did well his part in the civic and material development of this favored section of his adopted state. Mr. Rice was the founder of the first abstract and title business at Redwood City, made his records complete and authoritative and his concern continues to the present time as a veritable court of final resort in determining and authenticating all real estate titles in San Mateo County. He continued his active association with this business until the close of his long, worthy and useful life, in the fulness of years and well earned honors.

Mr. Rice maintained much of leadership in the directing of popular sentiment and action in his home city and county, and was influential in



G. H. Rice



community affairs in general. He served from 1884 to 1888 as county clerk of San Mateo County, and was for a number of years a member of the municipal Board of Trustees of Redwood City. His character was the positive expression of a strong, noble and unselfish nature, and it shone most effectively in the ideal associations with his family and his home. Mr. Rice was seventy-six years of age at the time of his death, on the 23d of April, 1908, and in the attractive old home at Redwood City still reside his widow and only daughter, Miss Mary Laura Rice, the one son, George Stanley, being now a resident of San Francisco. Mr. Rice was an earnest member of the Congregational Church, as are also his widow and daughter, who are popular figures in the representative social and cultural life of the community.

Upon coming to Redwood City Mr. Rice here formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary L. Tigue, and within a short time thereafter their marriage was solemnized. Thus was formed a companionship that was to continue its ideal relations until death severed the gracious ties many years later. Mrs. Rice can vividly call to memory the incidents and events of the weary journey which she made across the plains in the pioneer days in company with her parents, both of whom passed the remainder of their lives in California. The company of eight persons made the trip from Springfield, Missouri, with ox teams, and 180 days passed before the weary immigrants arrived at their destination in California. The Tigue family established residence at Redwood City, and here Mrs. Rice has maintained her home during the long intervening years, freighted with many hallowed memories and associations. Like her husband, she has an inviolable place in the affection and esteem of the community which was the center of their devoted companionship until the death of the revered husband and father.

FREDERICK G. ERNST JANSSEN was a California '49er and for many years prominently engaged in the wholesale grocery business in San Francisco and a man of recognized influence and position in that city.

He was born in Oldenberg, Germany, November 7, 1830, was reared and educated there, and as a youth of nineteen he set out to the United States, going around the Horn on the ship *Talisman* and reaching San Francisco September 12, 1849. He immediately went to the mines, but remained there only a short time. In San Francisco he set up in the retail grocery business, and when his store was burned he operated a wagon, selling his wares at the customer's door. He next engaged in the grocery business at Oakland at First and Broadway, and there again was visited by fire. His next store was at Sixth and Broadway. Selling this business he went to Europe. Having lived in America for several years, he could not accommodate himself to the restrictions of Germany, and soon left and arrived in San Francisco shortly after the earthquake of 1868. He became associated with the wholesale grocery firm of Kruse & Euler, and was in business until he finally retired. He was a charter member of the

Odd Fellows Lodge at Oakland, and a member of the Society of California Pioneers.

In December, 1855, Mr. Janssen married Leontine C. L. Helmke. She was born in Germany, and she and her husband were married in San Francisco. Of their thirteen children five are now living: Antoinette, of Chicago, widow of William Pirrie; Leontine C. L., of Oakland; Mrs. Louise Bartels, who resides in San Francisco; Mina, wife of Fred Helmke, of Fort Seward, California; and Edward A., of San Francisco.

**WALTER BURTON COPE.** Personally a man of genial presence, deep sympathies and many social interests, on the bench the law had in the late Judge Walter Burton Cope an inflexible exponent of unassailable integrity and fearless in decision. Twice elected judge of the Superior Court in Santa Barbara County, he served in many other responsible offices before coming to San Francisco, where his death occurred at the early age of forty-eight years.

Judge Cope was always proud of being a native Californian, his birth having taken place at Sacramento, in 1861. A fortunate home environment made possible the development and cultivation of natural talents, and after taking an academic course at San Mateo, a university and law course followed. In 1883 he was graduated from the Hastings College of Law, and in 1886 he was graduated from the University of California with high honors.

Mr. Cope located in Santa Barbara County and entered upon the practice of his profession, and the able handling of some notable cases of litigation in his early practice directed attention to his legal qualifications that subsequent events proved sound and reliable, and thus, without much effort on his part, caused such general public approval that he was elected district attorney by a large majority, although in politics he was a democrat and the county was normally republican. Prior to this he has been associated in practice with the late Judge Charles Fernald and Atty. J. J. Boyce, both of whom had a high opinion of his knowledge of the law and its proper application. After exceedingly valuable services to Santa Barbara County as district attorney he was called to the Superior bench, and served the public so faithfully and adequately that a reelection followed. In 1899 Judge Cope resigned as Superior Court judge, prior to removing to San Francisco, where a wider field was afforded for his talents. In this city he became a member of the law firm of Morrison, Cope, Foster & Cope, which later became Morrison, Cope & Brobeck, which continued until his death, one of the best known law firms of San Francisco.

For a number of years Judge Cope was president of the San Francisco Bar Association, and at the time of his death was a director of Hastings Law College, and for a time was president of the Alumni Association of the University of California.

In 1903, at Napa, California, Judge Cope married Miss Ethel Hartson, a member of a prominent family of that section. Mrs. Cope and their two

daughters survive. Judge Cope was a Mason of high degree. He belonged to such representative clubs of San Francisco as the Pacific Union, University of California, Southern, Olympic and Commonwealth.

DANIEL C. HEGER was a native son of California, a representative of an honored pioneer family, was a man of exceptional talent and business ability, and was the organizer of the D. C. Heger Company, engaged in business in San Francisco, and of this company he continued the executive head until his death.

Daniel C. Heger was born in San Francisco, on the 3d of February, 1867, a son of John and Martha (Thoday) Heger. The father came to San Francisco from Lockport, New York, in the year 1853, and became one of the pioneer merchant tailors of the California metropolis, where he built up a large and representative business under the title of the Heger Tailoring Company, with which he continued his active association until his death, December 15, 1916, his widow being now a resident of Berkeley, this state.

The public-school discipline of Daniel C. Heger included that of the Boys' High School in his native city, and thereafter he continued his studies effectively in the University of California. His independent business career was primarily in connection with the firm of D. C. Heger Company, of which he was the founder, and he was one of the popular and progressive business men of San Francisco at the time when his earnest, worthy and fruitful life came to its close. His sterling characteristics and genial personality gained to him a veritable host of friends, and he was identified with representative civic and social organizations, including Stanford Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the San Francisco Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Pacific Union and the Commonwealth clubs in his native city. Mr. Heger traveled extensively in Europe, and was well known as a connoisseur of art, he having been deeply interested in all that tended to advance the cultural interests of his home city.

On the 30th of September, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Heger and Miss Anna H. Darling, who survives him and whose attractive home in San Francisco is at 2428 Jackson Street. S. Ralph Heger, the only child of this union, was twenty-three years of age when he succeeded his honored father as head of the D. C. Heger Company, and in every way he is upholding the high prestige of a family name that has long been honored in San Francisco. He was graduated from the University of California, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters, and later was graduated from Georgetown University, in the District of Columbia, he having thereafter taken a course in the law department of St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, and having been admitted to the bar in 1921. At the age of twenty-one years S. Ralph Heger was united in marriage with Miss Geraldine Fitzgibbons, whose father was one of the founders of St. Francis Hospital in San Francisco. Mr. Heger made high record as an all-around

athlete while in college, and still continues to take lively interest in athletic sports. He is a popular member of the Olympic Club in his native city.

**WILLIAM DUNPHY.** The name of William Dunphy at one time was a power in California and Nevada, associated with a vast domain of ranch land, and with some of the largest interests in the West. William Dunphy was a California pioneer, and one of the strong figures in the generation of strong and courageous men.

He was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, December 24, 1829, son of William and Mary (Carroll) Dunphy, who spent all their lives in Ireland. Three of the sons came to America and to California. The other two were James and Kenney, who followed mining. William Dunphy had a brief career of education in the schools of Ireland, worked on his father's farm, but at the age of eleven obeyed the prompting of a restless nature and ran away from home, securing passage on a vessel that landed at St. Johns, Newfoundland. He reached there before he was twelve years of age, friendless and practically penniless. He worked in the fishing industry, and soon took passage on a vessel bound for a seal hunt. A full cargo of seals was secured, but on the return the vessel was wrecked on the ice, and many of the crew lost. The remainder, after forty-eight hours of suffering and when almost frozen and starved, were rescued by a passing vessel. This vessel encountered storms, and was shipped from port four months, during which time food gave out and death by starvation again stared them in the face. A passing vessel gave them provisions and finally they reached St. Johns in safety.

Mr. Dunphy's next experience was in New York, but a few months later went South and for several years engaged in cattle trading along the Mississippi. In 1846, during the Mexican war and when only eighteen years of age, he contracted to furnish the United States army with beef. Finally he joined Jack Hayes' Regiment of Texas Rangers, and was wounded several times in skirmishes. Following the war he engaged in the cattle business at Brownsville, Texas, but in 1849, news of gold discoveries in California having reached him, he started on horse back with another party of gold seekers. They went by way of Mexico and in the vicinity of Durango encountered hostile Indians and had many fights on the way. Finally they reached Mazatalan, whence a French bark took them up to San Francisco, arriving there December 21, 1849. William Dunphy bore scars to his grave, reminiscent of encounters with the Indians and bad men.

From San Francisco he at once went to the mines on Wood Creek in Tuolumne County, and experienced thirty days of successful gold digging. He tired of mining, and turned his attention to the cattle business as a dealer and raiser. In 1855 he became associated with Thomas Hildred, and this firm up to 1881 was one of the largest in ranching operations in the West. In 1881 Mr. Dunphy acquired the Hildred interests. The first ranch of the firm, located in San Joaquin Valley, was sold. Mr. Dunphy owned ranches in Elko, Eureka and Lander Counties, Nevada, embracing





WILLIAM DUNPHY



about 200,000 acres, and frequently as high as 30,000 head of cattle and herds of horses were grazing on his pastures. The Central Pacific Railway was built through the Dunphy ranch, which bordered it for some twenty-five miles. He owned another ranch of 12,000 acres in Monterey County, California. William Dunphy was one of the first ranchers to introduce blooded stock, and had many Herefords, Shorthorns and Jersey cattle. He helped establish the Dunphy & Hildred slaughter house of San Francisco, and acquired large parcels of San Francisco real estate.

In 1852 Mr. Dunphy married Carman Uvilla, who was born in Chile, South America, daughter of Carlos Uvilla, who came to California as a miner.

William Dunphy was a democrat and was a delegate to the National conventions that nominated Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland. He and his wife were Catholics, and he was a member of the Pacific Yacht Club, the Olympic Club and a life member of the Society of California Pioneers.

His children were James C., Carrie, Mary, Julia and Jennie. James C. is a life member of the Society of California Pioneers. Julia became the wife of Samuel Pearson, and Mary, the wife of Noah Flood.

Noah Flood was a native of Kentucky, but was reared and educated in Missouri and in the early '70s came to California and was a successful educator, being principal of several schools in San Francisco. He studied law, and carried on an extensive general practice in San Francisco until his death in 1910.

CAPT. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON was one of the first settlers of English or American blood to locate in San Francisco. He was a pioneer of pioneers and a brief recital of his career brings up some of the most interesting historical events and associations of the old Presidio which historically was the beginning of settlement by European races on the Bay of San Francisco.

His father was a rich land owner in England and William A. was born in London. He was educated there and as a youth went to sea. His first visit to San Francisco occurred in 1822. He engaged in trading in hides and tallow, and lightered these supplies out of the Bay in small boats to the ocean-going ships that lay outside. At that time none of the regular ocean liners came into the Bay. Later Captain Richardson had the distinction of piloting the first deep sea ship to enter the San Francisco Bay, landing it at Sausalito. He did trading for several years and in the meantime acquired large tracts of land in Marin County. On this land he raised horses and cattle. He also owned two blocks now incorporated in the Presidio, the United States Military Reserve. When he first saw San Francisco, the Presidio was the center of the little garrets maintained by the Mexican government. He sent a boatload of lumber to build the first wharf at San Diego, taking this from Mendocino County. He also operated a barge from Sausalito to San Francisco, carrying fresh water for the city. For a time he lived in a tent on what is now Dupont Street near Clay. He came to know all of the California coast country by his business

travels. Once he made a trip to Los Angeles by horseback. He brought back with him three chickens, and having missed one of the fowl one morning and noticing the bear track, he secured some Indians and tracked the animal to what is now the Mission and killed it.

Capt. William A. Richardson died at San Francisco in 1856. At Mission Dolores he married a daughter of Ignatius Martinus, the first commander of the Presidio under the Mexican government. To this union were born three children. Maryanna, born April 9, 1826, was the first white girl born at Presidio. Stephen, the second child, was born in 1831. The third child, Frank, died in early manhood. All the family were Catholics.

The son Stephen, now living at San Francisco, is ninety-two years of age and is the oldest native son in California. He is a member of Mount Tamalpais Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. For many years he conducted a ranch in Marin County. By his marriage to Mary Gordon, he became the father of five children: Stella, who died in infancy; William, of San Francisco; Thomas, of Oakland; Josephine and Mary of San Francisco.

Maryanna Richardson, the only daughter of Captain Richardson, was married to Manuel Torres. Her husband was born at Lima, Peru, January 1, 1826, and came to California in 1842 on a merchant ship with his brother-in-law, Captain Smith, who had a large ranch in Sonoma County. Manuel Torres took charge of this ranch, raising horses, cattle and potatoes, and at one time employed 300 Indians. He was one of the first settlers in Sonoma County and owned extensive holdings there until his death in 1910. His wife died in 1908. Manuel Torres operated the Estudillo House in San Leandro, and also the Marin Hotel in San Rafael. He is a staunch democrat and was twice elected a member of the California General Assembly. Manuel Torres and wife were the parents of six children: Manuel S., who died when forty-eight years of age; Ruth M., who became the wife of Col. F. E. Beck, of San Francisco; Jane Josephine, deceased wife of George W. Davis, former county clerk of Marin County; Alfred of San Francisco; Charles E., who resides at 233 Clayton Street in San Francisco, and Albert, also of San Francisco.

ELIZA DOUGLAS KEITH has been a resident of San Francisco from the time of her birth, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, to the present, and in both the agnatic and maternal lines is a representative of honored pioneer families of California, with ancestral record running back to the Colonial period of American history. Thus it is not strange that Miss Keith has consistently designated herself as an "uncompromising American." She has to her credit a record of splendid achievement in connection with educational work in various phases, has exceptional literary talent and has gained reputation of no circumscribed order as a newspaper correspondent and editorial writer, and has had not little leadership in the shaping of popular sentiment and action in connection with civic affairs in

her native city and state. She is one of the popular and successful teachers in the public schools of San Francisco, where she is now (1924) principal of the Sherman School.

Miss Keith is a daughter of William Henry and Sarah Ann (Atwill) Keith, both now deceased, the former of whom was born in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, and the latter in New York City. William Henry Keith became a California pioneer in the year 1851, and in the passing years he gained a secure status as one of the leading business men of San Francisco. His wife was reared in California, where her father, Joseph F. Atwill, was a pioneer of the historic year 1849, a publisher of music and an early dealer in musical instruments in San Francisco, and later served as a court judge in Nevada. Miss Keith has one brother, William Henry, Jr., who is a talented solo baritone, and also a representative teacher of vocal music in New York City and San Francisco.

On the paternal side Miss Keith is of English and Scotch lineage, as representative of the Keith and Flower families. Some of her ancestors on the paternal side lie in Greenwood Cemetery, New York, and others in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston. On the maternal side Miss Keith is a representative of early Dutch and English families of New York and also of American Revolutionary stock in New England, that cradle of much of our national history. Family names of kinship on the maternal side are Douglas, Fairfield, Dodge and Atwill. In New York in early days the name of the Douglas family was spelled Dugliss, as shown on the ancient tombstone of Hosea Dugliss, head of the family at the time of his death, but in later generations the major part of representatives of the family have used the historic spelling of the patronymic as Douglas.

In the public schools of San Francisco Miss Keith continued her studies until her graduation from the Girls High School, and in all the succeeding years she has not ceased consecutively to advance herself along cultural avenues. In newspaper work she has been a writer of editorials and special articles, in which connection she was for some time employed on San Francisco papers, besides having been retained as a paid contributor to various papers in the East. She has made also a reputation as an engaging public speaker, and there has been frequent requisition for her service along this line.

In connection with her work in the public schools of her native city Miss Keith has found various opportunities to give expression to her fervid patriotism and her loyalty to the land of her birth. Thus it is to be noted that she introduced in the public schools of San Francisco the gracious innovation of the daily salute of the national flag. In 1919 she was made principal of the Starr-King School, and in the following year was promoted to her present position, that of principal of the Sherman School. She has prepared and published many educational booklets for free distribution to pupils in the schools.

Miss Keith has had much of leadership in the affairs of that splendid organization of California women, the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and she had the distinction of serving as its grand president in

1902-03, besides which she was sponsor of the introduction into the organization of the annual observation of Arbor Day. She is loyally aligned in the ranks of the republican party, and among her insistent economic convictions is one to the effect that California should prescribe further oriental invasion. She was baptised in the Presbyterian Church, but is now enrolled in the Protestant Episcopal Church. She is a member of the National Educational Association, and has membership in various cultural, civic and social organizations of representative order.

JOSEPH FAIRFIELD ATWILL was a California pioneer of 1849, and became prominently identified with early business enterprise in the City of San Francisco, where he was a leader in public affairs. Later, for a number of years, he was engaged in the practice of law in the State of Nevada, where also he was elected to judicial office, and he passed the closing period of his long and useful life as an honored pioneer citizen in Oakland, California, where he died at the age of eighty years.

Of sterling Colonial American ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, Judge Atwill was born in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, and was a son of Eben and Sarah (Dodge) Atwill, both likewise natives of the old Bay State. The father became a successful contractor and builder, and was still a young man at the time of his death, which occurred prior to the year 1820. His widow, the mother of Joseph F. Atwill, passed away in 1856, on the day of the inauguration of President Franklin Pierce. She was a woman of most gracious personality, and had been acquainted with every president of the United States from General George Washington to President Pierce.

Joseph F. Atwill was reared in a home of culture and received his early education in his native city of Boston. He was the youngest in a large family of which four sons became prominent; the eldest, Rev. William Atwill, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Winthrop, one of the editors of the New York Observer; and Eben, a business man, who died in New Orleans, a victim in one of the early cholera epidemics in that city.

As a young man Joseph went to New York City, where he became prominently identified with the music-publishing business and the sale of musical instruments, and where he numbered among his personal friends many men of national renown, including James Gordon Bennett, the founder of the New York Herald. Prominent in musical affairs in the national metropolis, Mr. Atwill formed the acquaintance of Jennie Lind, the great "Swedish nightingale," Madam Anna Bishop, the English singer, and many others of international fame.

While a young business man in New York, Joseph F. Atwill married Miss Eliza Ann Dugliss, the daughter of Hosea Dugliss of New York. Miss Dugliss, born and reared in the State of New York, was of Dutch and English ancestry. Of this union there were born five children, of whom all but one are dead. The eldest, Sarah Ann, was the widow of William Henry Keith, druggist and importer in San Francisco, and of

their two children the elder is Miss Eliza D. Keith, principal of the Sherman School in San Francisco, well known as a writer and public speaker, and a former grand president of the Native Daughters of the Golden West. The other child is William Henry Keith, a talented baritone soloist and a leading vocal teacher in San Francisco.

Eliza D. Atwill, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Atwill, was the widow of Henry D. Reynolds. She had one child, Lillian, now the wife of Sheldon I. Kellogg, of Alameda, and mother of one son. Mary Josephine, the third daughter, the widow of Dr. T. H. Pinkerton, once a leading physician of Oakland, California, is the only living child of Mr. and Mrs. Atwill. Emeline Augusta, the youngest, was the widow of John G. Bloomer, of San Francisco. Augusta Atwill Bloomer of San Francisco is their daughter. The son, Joseph F. Atwill, Jr., died at an early age in San Francisco.

The death of Judge Atwill occurred about the year 1893, and his widow survived him about a decade, passing away in 1903.

The discovery of gold in California drew to this state men of all classes and conditions, and among those of exceptional ability and high attainments who arrived here in 1849 was Joseph F. Atwill. He came by way of the Isthmus of Panama and arrived in San Francisco in October of that year. After passing a brief interval in mining camps he returned to San Francisco and became a pioneer in the business activities of the city, where he was the contemporary and close associate of other leading men of the day, including Theodore Payne and C. K. Garrison. The Pacific Coast even in that period had appreciation of cultural agencies, including music, and Mr. Atwill established a prosperous music-publishing and general music business, under the title of Atwill & Company, with headquarters on Clay Street, where he went through three severe fires that damaged much of the business section of the city, but fortunately escaped having his establishment destroyed in the conflagrations. In 1853 Joseph F. Atwill was here joined by his family, who made the trip from New York to San Francisco in a clipper ship that sailed around Cape Horn and landed at the foot of Clay Street on Montgomery Street. The family home was established in a house built for Mr. Atwill on the corner of Clay and Powell streets.

As a man of exceptional ability, and as one of the progressive citizens of the period in San Francisco, Mr. Atwill became prominent in public affairs in the community, served as a member of the Board of Aldermen and as acting mayor during the absence of C. K. Garrison, the incumbent, and was chosen the first president of the San Francisco Board of Education. He made investments in local real estate, and at one time owned the property on which the Palace Hotel now stands.

In the '60s Joseph F. Atwill went to Virginia City, Nevada, where, as has already been stated, he engaged in the practice of law and also became a judge of one of the early courts. He finally retired, returned to San Francisco business life, and later established his home at Oakland, California, where he passed the remainder of his life, as did also his wife.



His family religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which his brother, the Rev. William Atwill, was a well known New England clergyman. But in California Mr. Atwill and his wife were long identified with the Methodist Church. Mr. Atwill also became actively affiliated with the Society of California Pioneers, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. It was by such men as he that was laid the foundation of San Francisco's greatness and her enduring fame.

**CHARLES HOLBROOK.** At the venerable age of ninety-three Charles Holbrook is one of the last survivors of that gallant company of brave and venturesome spirits that came to California when it was the world's newest eldorado. Very little of his career, however, was identified with gold seeking. He has been a business man, and is now the oldest merchant in the state, and head of one of the best known houses in the commercial district of San Francisco.

Mr. Holbrook is a descendant of William and John Holbrook, who came from Weymouth, England, in 1635 and settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts. Mr. Holbrook is a son of Clark Bates Holbrook, who was born April 11, 1794, in Massachusetts, son of Capt. Peter Holbrook. Clark Bates Holbrook married Abigail Mellen on December 1, 1817. They reared eight of their nine children. One of them, Mellen Robert Holbrook, became a prominent physician in New York. Others of the children were, Lyman, Clark, Sarah, Mary and Olive.

Charles Holbrook was born August 31, 1830. He was educated in public schools, spent two years in Mt. Caesar Seminary, under Rev. L. J. Fletcher, and when fifteen years of age went to Springfield, Massachusetts, where for two years he attended public school. On leaving school he learned the trade of machine builder in the American Machine Works, but this routine experience was interrupted by the news of gold discoveries in California, and on April 13, 1850, embarking on the steamer Georgia at New York, he went down to the coast of Panama, walked over the Isthmus, and the sailing vessel Thomas P. Hart brought him up to San Francisco, where he landed July 27, just eighty-one days from Panama. After an experience in the mines of about eighteen months Mr. Holbrook went to work for Howes and Prader, iron merchants at Sacramento. The summer of 1853 was spent in the lumber business in El Dorado County, and in 1854 he became an employe of J. D. Lord and Company, stove and metal merchants at Sacramento. In 1857 came the offer of an interest in the business, and after making a trip East to his old home he became a partner in the house of J. D. Lord and Company on January 1, 1858. During the winter of 1861-62 Sacramento suffered from severe floods, and all business was more or less injured. In 1863 Mr. Holbrook opened a branch house of his firm at Austin, Nevada, and remained as manager there for two years. In 1864 he was elected mayor of Austin.

In 1865 Mr. Lord retired from the business and Mr. Charles Merrill entered the new firm of Holbrook, Merrill and Company. In 1867 San Francisco was chosen as the permanent headquarters of the house. Nine



*Charles Holbrook*



years later, in 1876, the building was destroyed by fire, causing the firm a loss of \$200,000. In 1878 James B. Stetson entered the partnership, and in 1882 the business of Holbrook, Merrill and Stetson was incorporated, Mr. Holbrook being elected president and continuing the chief executive of the firm until the burden of his increasing years caused him to retire. He is now chairman of the Board of Directors.

On January 29, 1866, at Sacramento, Mr. Holbrook married Miss Susan M. Hurd, oldest daughter of Mr. M. S. Hurd. The four children born to their marriage are Henry Morgan, Mary Hurd, Susan Maria and Olive Mellen.

During the many years he was active in business Mr. Holbrook was a director in the following companies: The Market Street Railway, the San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Railroad, the California Insurance Company, the Pacific Lighting, the Mutual Savings Bank and the Union Trust Company of San Francisco.

His membership in the Masonic Order dates back for more than half a century, his affiliation being with Lodge No. 49 at Sacramento. He is also an Odd Fellow. Mr. Holbrook and wife after their marriage went East to visit his old home. In 1875 he traveled over Mexico and Central America, and spent about a year and a half in Europe in 1888 and 1889. In 1880 he built the Holbrook block on Beale and Market streets in San Francisco. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, belongs to the Olympic and Pacific Union clubs, and for many years was a trustee of the Pacific School of Religion, the Lux School of Industrial Training, the Hospital for Children of San Francisco, and the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association. In 1883 he was associated with Sarah B. Cooper and Archbishop Montgomery in organizing the Associated Charities in San Francisco. He has always been ready to help in any work for the public good.

He resides at the northwest corner of Van Ness Avenue and Washington Street, which has been his home for about forty years, as the fire destroyed most of the old homes, this is one of the few now occupied by the original family.

JOHN H. MORAN was born in New York City, April 2, 1827, and acquired a common school education there. He came to California with Stevenson's Regiment, Company D, on board the Susan Drew, which made the passage around the Horn and reached California March 26, 1847. He continued with the army until the 24th of October, 1848, and after that for some years was in the mining district.

Mr. Moran was sergeant-at-arms of the State Senate at Sacramento in 1865, and for a number of years was in the mercantile business in that city. Eventually Napa City became his home town, where he married, July 8, 1860, Julia Etta White, a native of Milton, Massachusetts, who came to California in early times. Mr. Moran was very active in promoting the interests of his home state. In the pioneer room of the museum in Golden Gate Park at San Francisco is seen a painting showing Mr.

Moran with papers in his hand marking the acquisition of Golden Gate Park as a public park. He was a member of the Society of California Pioneers.

Mr. and Mrs. Moran had three children: Alice, who married Dr. Edward F. Donnelly; John J., and Louise. Louise Moran is the wife of James J. Donnelly, who came to California from Philadelphia. Mr. Moran died in San Francisco February 17, 1871.

JAMES FORD, a California forty-niner, whose activities identified him permanently with San Francisco for a number of years, was a man of exceptional enterprise, and prosecuted successfully an unusual range of business.

He came from Canada to California, making the journey on the steamer *Sarah Sand*, which passed through the straits of Magellan and landed in San Francisco in 1849, after a voyage of six months. Accompanying him was his wife. In San Francisco, in the spring of 1850, James Ford built and operated until 1854 the Golden Eagle Hotel on Long Wharf, at the foot of Commercial Street. On leaving the hotel business he bought 360 acres at Oakland where the St. Marys College now stands, and was successful in the ranching business. In 1858 he engaged in the brewery business at North Beach, corner of Lombard and Taylor streets. He was also a pioneer of Nevada, operating a hotel at Virginia City until it burned in 1864, and from there removing to White Pine, Nevada. He finally returned to California and engaged in general merchandising at Riverside, and was in business there when he died in 1882. James Ford owned and operated the first Stock Yards in San Francisco, located on Pacific Street. This institution was established in 1856.

Before coming to San Francisco Mr. Ford married, in 1848, Maria Conroy, a native of Montreal, Canada. She died in 1886. The oldest of their children is Margaret Admitted, who was born in San Francisco, California, the day the state was admitted to the Union. Her home is at 1739 Newcomb Avenue in San Francisco. She is the wife of Edward O'Sullivan, and is a member of the Association of Pioneer Women of California. Mrs. O'Sullivan has four children: Adelaide, wife of Eugene B. McIntyre; Edward; Charlotte, wife of Edward A. Carberry, and Alma, wife of Warren C. Herman.

The other children of the late James Ford were: John James, a butcher by trade; Michael C., a wholesale butcher who was in the wholesale meat business at San Francisco; Anna Maria, who married Thomas Conroy, of Montreal; Charles Andrew, who was a butcher, and William Wallace, all now deceased. The Ford family were Catholics.

E. LOUIS J. SCHULTZ, whose death occurred on the 6th of November, 1909, was a mere youth when he came to San Francisco in the early '60s, and, depending entirely upon his own ability and efforts, he gained place in the passing years as one of the substantial business men and capitalists of this city, where he contributed much also to civic and material progress, besides having been actively identified with various lines of industrial de-

velopment. He commanded at all times the confidence and high regard of the community in which he long lived and worthily wrought, and in this publication a tribute to his memory is consistently entered.

Mr. Schultz was born in Hanover, Germany, June 22, 1842, and much of his early education was gained in well ordered private schools in his native land. He was a son of Peter and Dorothy (Becker) Schultz, of whose children he was the second in order of birth. August, Theodore and Ernest are deceased. Frederick is a resident of Fruitvale, California, and Herman, George, William and Elise, are deceased. These children were by the first marriage of Peter Schultz. After the death of the mother of these children the father contracted a second marriage. The father long held government office in Germany, where he passed his entire life.

The subject of this memoir was a lad of sixteen years at the time of his arrival in the port of New York City, and his available capital was summed up in five dollars. He found employment in a grocery store in the national metropolis, and he continued his residence in the East until the early '60s, when he came to California and secured employment in a grocery store in San Francisco. Later he was for two years engaged in the same line of business in an independent way with J. Schmeides as a partner, and he then became associated with Henry Voorman in the distilling business, under the title of the Pacific Distilling Company. In 1873, in company with his wife and his business associate, Mr. Voorman, he returned to Europe, his special purpose having been to buy machinery for the manufacturing of alcoholic spirits from potatoes, he having raised the potatoes on his own land, his estate being known as Bouldin Island and being situated in San Joaquin River. The distilling company developed a large and prosperous business, and in addition to the development of this important industrial enterprise Mr. Schultz was the first man to raise asparagus on local tide land after the construction of the levee, he having developed this business into one of commercial importance. He finally sold his asparagus-propagating property and interests to a canning corporation, in 1903, and thereafter he lived virtually retired until his death. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of San Francisco and had other important capitalistic investments. He was a democrat in politics and as a citizen was ever loyal, liberal and progressive.

October 26, 1872, recorded the marriage of Mr. Schultz and Miss Mary Schierhold, who still maintains her home in San Francisco, a city endeared to her by the memories and associations of many years. Of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Schultz the first born, Ernest A., died when about twenty-five years of age; Frederick J. is engaged in the commission business in San Francisco; Edward L. here holds a position in the United States custom house; Louis S. died when about seventeen years of age, and Henrietta is the widow of Commander R. T. Keiran, of the United States Navy, whose death occurred October 3, 1918.

**WILFRED WESLEY WIGGINS.** Among the men of great business significance at San Francisco, for many years in the city's earlier history, was

the late Wilfred Wesley Wiggins, who was long identified with important commercial enterprises, a number of these developing under his fostering care, and in the growth of others his name is associated with other notable western pioneers.

Wilfred Wesley Wiggins was a direct descendant of English colonists who had come to Pennsylvania with William Penn in 1682, of the same religious faith, and devoted to the great founder until the close of his life. Others to whom he had been a benefactor repudiated him and the Quaker faith. For generations, however, the Wiggins family prospered and grew in numbers, and throughout the rich valley of Chester County many acres of fine farming land belonged to them. It was on one of these farms that Wilfred Wesley Wiggins was born in the early '30s, and his father's circumstances were such that a college education could easily be afforded the youth as he grew to manhood. After completing a course in Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, he decided to seek fortune for himself, turning naturally to the great West that was being exploited for its unheard-of opportunities at that time.

Unless the long and weary trail was followed across the plains travelers to the Pacific Coast in 1854 journeyed by water, and Mr. Wiggins, taking ship at Philadelphia in 1853, reached the harbor of San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, in January, 1854. In the cosmopolitan population he found there acquaintances and friends were quickly made, and before long he found himself a student of law in the office of the later distinguished Judge Crockett of the firm of Crockett and Crittenden. In the meanwhile he served as a notary public, Governor Weller appointing him to this office in 1859 and Governor Stanford later reaffirming it.

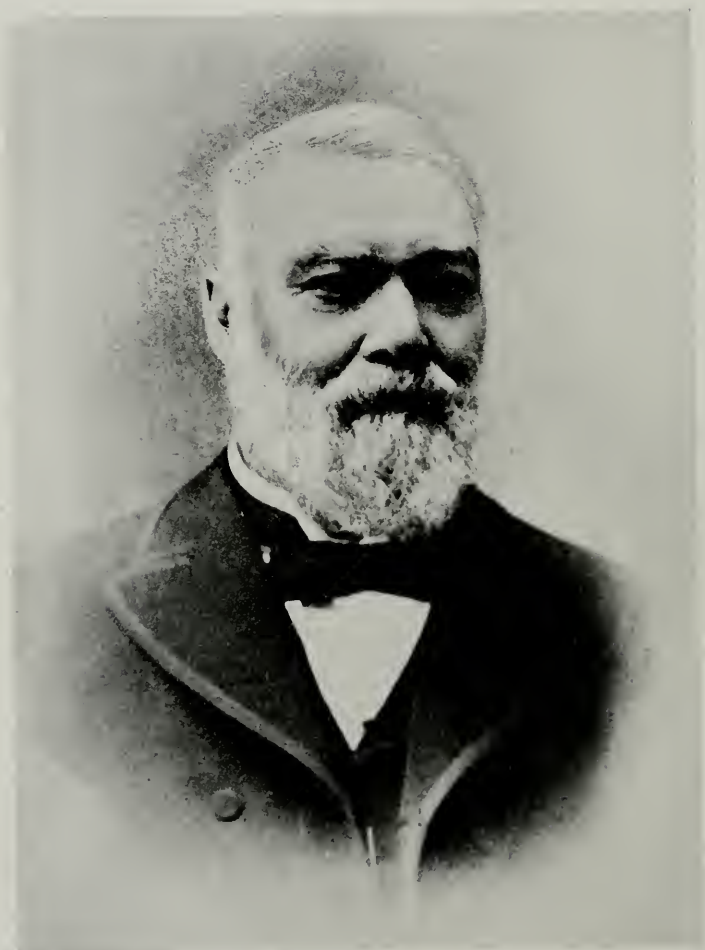
In 1861 Mr. Wiggins was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California, and during the next decade he was identified with much of the important litigation of the city, but gradually, as other interests claimed his time and attention, he withdrew more and more from the law, although his profound knowledge of his profession gave additional value to his services in other fields. In 1866 Mr. Wiggins accepted the secretaryship of the National Insurance Company, then newly organized, and some years later became associated with W. C. Ralston in the Bank of California. An important and useful period of his life was the twenty years during which he was connected with the official management of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a connection in which he took great pride and from which he only retired some two years before his death, when physical infirmity fell upon him.

In 1858 Mr. Wiggins married Miss Caroline Findla, who was a niece of James Findla, a well known pioneer of 1847. The celebration of this wedding was an advent of social importance, being the first in what became the fashionable section of the city known as South Park. One son and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins, all of whom are living either in San Francisco or Bay cities.

Mr. Wiggins was not only a successful professional and business man, but had other aims. He was a patron of the arts, an encourager of literary







JACOB GREEN JACKSON

effort and a friend of educational progress along every line. For three terms he was treasurer of the Mercantile Library, was a life member of the San Francisco Art Association and was a member of several of the old and conservative clubs. Mr. Wiggins' death occurred at San Francisco on September 6, 1900, from a stroke of apoplexy, and his burial was in Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, California.

JACOB GREEN JACKSON, a scion of sterling Colonial New England stock, came to California in the year 1851. His ability and well directed energies gained him a place of prominence and influence in connection with business affairs of broad scope and of much industrial importance, his special sphere of enterprise having been that involving lumbering operations.

He was born at East St. Johnsbury, Vermont, March 16, 1817, son of Elijah Jackson, a farmer in the old Green Mountain State, and his death occurred in San Francisco, April 17, 1901. A child at the time of his mother's death, he was taken into the home of an aunt who resided in the State of Maine. There he profited by the advantages of the common schools of the period, and finally became associated with his brother Samuel in the coal and shipping business at Providence, Rhode Island. When but sixteen years old he took charge of the transportation department of the business, and eventually he was admitted to partnership in the concern, for which he acted as buyer and agent in the shipping of coal between Providence and Philadelphia. Later he attempted the manufacture of rubber products at Salem, Massachusetts, but soon sold his patent process to the Goodyear Rubber Company.

In 1851 Mr. Jackson, coming to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, became associated with Asa Simpson in the lumber trade at San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton. He made one voyage to Australia, with a load of lumber, and the captain of the vessel dying en route, Mr. Jackson assumed command of the vessel, continuing in charge of the return voyage to San Francisco. In this connection he gained the title of captain, by which he was thereafter familiarly known. At the time of the mining excitement in the Fraser River district of British Columbia Captain Jackson transported to that district a cargo of lumber, and there he continued in business for a time. In 1861 he severed his partnership with Mr. Simpson, and with two other men, Messrs. Kelly and Rundell, engaged in the manufacturing of lumber in Mendocino County on Caspar Creek. In the following year he purchased the interests of his partners, and under the title of the Caspar Lumber Company developed a large and prosperous business in the manufacturing of redwood lumber, his sawmill plant having been established at the mouth of Caspar Creek. He continued as the principal owner of this important business until the time of his death, the mill having an output capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber daily, and the company having 80,000 acres of redwood timber land, besides operating in connection with the industry a railroad fifteen miles in length.

After the death of Captain Jackson his daughter, Mrs. Abbie Krebs-Wilkins, became president of the company. In the management of the

business she has shown distinctive ability and has been its president for more than twenty years. Under her administration was constructed the railway line used by the company, and she carried forward the construction of 800 feet of tunnel railroad, the line being known as the Caspar, South Fork & Eastern Railroad. Under the direction of Mrs. Wilkins the company also owned and had in commission several steam schooners. The concern now owns and operates a large and modern lumber mill at Pittsburg, Contra Costa County, and Mrs. Wilkins still continues her active associations with the business. The company owns a portion of the Mendocino Lumber Company, acquired during Mrs. Wilkins' administration.

The year 1840 recorded the marriage of Captain Jackson and Miss Elvenis D. Durgin, of Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton), New Hampshire, and she was ninety-nine years of age at the time of her death, in 1919. Of the two children, Mrs. Wilkins is the elder, and the son, Charles G., died in 1890.

MRS. ABBIE KREBS-WILKINS, only daughter of the late Capt. Jacob G. Jackson and former wife of Henry Krebs, both distinguished citizens of San Francisco, whose careers are given in the preceding sketch, is a California woman who has made of the opportunities and circumstances of life a record of service and achievement far beyond the ordinary. She was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and as a young child, with her mother, came around the Horn, landing in San Francisco, at the corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, where she joined her father, Jacob G. Jackson, who had come two years earlier. Later she returned East, and was graduated from a young ladies' seminary, an adjunct to Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. On her return to California she became the confident and business companion of her father, which experience was destined to serve her well when, following his death she inherited his business, the Caspar Lumber Company. Those first years were discouraging and laborious, the volume being small, credit poor, prices low and competition keen. It was, moreover, a new and strange field for a woman, yet she faced the situation with courage, ability and great energy. She assisted in many constructive movements for the betterment of the trade, being associated with other California lumber operators in creating a market in the Eastern states for the excess supply of redwood. As told elsewhere, she added to the timber reserve of her company and opened up new tracts of timber by extensive railroad extensions. She also attended most of the trade meetings, being the only woman present, and was always constructive and fair, her whole attitude calling for and winning the respect and admiration of her business associates. In 1903 she was selected by the Redwood operators to represent them at the exposition in St. Louis.

Mrs. Abbie Krebs-Wilkins has been actively affiliated with the order of the Eastern Star for more than half a century, and was elected grand secretary of the Grand Chapter of California in 1875, and continued in office for the next seven years. In 1885 she was elected grand matron,



*Abbie E. Wilkins*



and since that time has, with few exceptions, been a regular attendant at the Grand Chapter sessions. She has also served as matron in her home city, San Francisco, of California Chapter No. 4, Aloha Chapter No. 206, and Casimir Chapter No. 252. She has regarded the Eastern Star as the forerunner of woman's clubs in California, in many of which she has until recent years been an active member, whether of social, literary, political or civic nature. Members of the Masonic order generally in the West are familiar with the name and service of Mrs. Krebs-Wilkins. The Masonic World has been publishing serially a history of the Eastern Star in California, of which Mrs. Krebs-Wilkins is the author. She is a member of the Pen Women of America, a Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association, of which she was president two terms. By reason of her long experience in business and social organizations Mrs. Krebs-Wilkins was fully qualified for participation in that new department of woman's work opened by suffrage. The national republican party in 1916 for the first time accorded women the distinction of places as delegates at the national convention, and Mrs. Krebs-Wilkins was one of the few elected as delegate to the national convention of that year, when Justice Hughes was nominated. During the convention Mrs. Krebs-Wilkins was paid many marks of honor by the delegates and the press. She was president of the Taft Club in San Francisco, and served on the Republican County Central Committee and was in charge of the woman's department during the campaign. Mrs. Krebs-Wilkins, under the administration of Mayor Ralph, was member of the City Planning Commission for five years, and in gathering plans and information that would assist the commission in its work she visited seven cities in seven different states.

Mrs. Krebs-Wilkins is now practically retired from active life, her two sons having succeeded her, the younger being now vice president of the company. In the past she has contributed to the success of business, personal, literary and political affairs in San Francisco. Recently she has completed and has occupied a beautiful new home situated in San Mateo.

HENRY KREBS. Familiarly known as Colonel Krebs, this honored citizen of San Francisco was prominently identified with important business interests for many years. Colonel Krebs, whose death occurred March 18, 1914, was a gallant soldier and officer in the Union Army in the Civil war, was prominently affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, and at his death was commander of the local organization of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in the City of San Francisco.

Colonel Krebs was born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1841, and was reared and educated in the old Keystone State. At the inception of the Civil war he enlisted in a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and continued in active service until the close of the war, save for a period of convalescence from a wound received in battle. He was promoted first lieutenant of his company, and later was its active captain, and commanded the same in a number of engagements. He continued his residence in Pennsylvania until 1873, when he came to San Francisco and became associated with the large business interests of his uncle, James



Lick, one of California's best known and most influential citizens. Colonel Krebs became secretary of the San Francisco Gas Consumers Association, and to the affairs of this company he gave his attention for a long period of years, with high standing as a loyal citizen and representative business man of San Francisco.

In 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Krebs to the only daughter of Capt. Jacob G. Jackson. Mrs. Krebs is now the wife of James E. Wilkins, and of her prominence in business and social affairs record is made in the personal sketch of her honored father.

WILLIAM HENRY BARROWS was established in the successful practice of law in California for more than half a century, and at his death in November, 1923, was one of the veteran, able and honored members of the bar of San Francisco, in which city he had long controlled a substantial and representative law business.

Mr. Barrows claimed the old Empire State as the place of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Steuben County, New York, on the 29th of December, 1848. He was the son of Clark and Mary (Mosher) Barrows, both likewise natives of New York, and his brother, Edward, is now a resident of Oakland, California. Clark Barrows was a successful contractor and builder in the State of New York, but moved to Indiana prior to his death, in 1860. His widow survived him nearly thirty years and passed to eternal rest in 1889 in San Francisco. The family home had eventually been established in the State of Indiana. The common schools of the Hoosier State afforded William H. Barrows the major part of his early education, which was supplemented by a professional course in the law department of the great University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1872. In the year which thus recorded his reception of the degree of Bachelor of Laws Mr. Barrows came to California, which state continued the stage of his able and successful professional activities during the long intervening years. Soon after his arrival in San Francisco Mr. Barrows became associated in practice with Judge Robert Thompson, and this effective alliance continued six years. From that time on he was engaged in an independent practice up to the time of his death. Mr. Barrows was associated with much important litigation in the various courts of California within the long period of his professional service, and has gained and retained high repute as a resourceful trial lawyer and well fortified counselor.

In January, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Barrows and Miss Carrie McMurray, who was born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and of the three surviving children of this union the eldest is Ray K., who is engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco and who is well upholding the professional prestige of the name which he bears; Leigh is a superintendent in oil fields in the southern part of the state; and Dorothy is the wife of David Porter Vail, of Los Angeles.

Mr. Barrow's death occurred at his home in Marin County on November 18, 1923.

DAVID W. SMITH, who came to California on the ship that brought the news of the admission of California to the Union, was an early merchant in San Francisco, and well known as a man of exceptional business qualifications.

He was a descendant of Elder Brewster of the Mayflower colony. He was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, in 1810, was educated in Waltham, Massachusetts, and he left Boston for California, coming by way of the Isthmus, and thence up the coast on the steamer which brought the important news above noted. For several years he was in the wholesale business with an establishment on California Street. His home was shipped around the Horn ready to be joined together on arrival, and was set up on Johns Street. For some years David W. Smith held the Government position of supervisor of the Mendocino Indian Reservation. He died in San Francisco in 1873.

His wife was Sarah A. Milton, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. She came out to California in 1852. They had five children: David, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Carrie L., deceased wife of Eli B. Burr; Charles, deceased, and Ella, deceased wife of George S. Reed, by whom she was the mother of two children, one daughter, Ella, deceased, and one son, Alfred Alvin Reed, a well known business man of San Francisco who has been with the large music house of Sherman Clay & Company twenty-eight years and is one of their department managers. Mr. Alfred Alvin Reed married Emily Ethelda Kimball, a descendant of the Kimball family so prominently mentioned in history. Mr. Reed and his wife reside at their home, 651 Seventh Avenue, San Francisco. Mr. A. A. Reed is the last of this Smith family. He is also a past officer of several societies, also past commander of Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templars.

Sarah Smith, the late widow of John Gorham, reside at 650 Shotwell Street, in San Francisco. John Gorham was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and son of William R. Gorham. The Gorham family came to California in 1852, and William R. was sheriff of San Francisco County in the early '50s. His son John served as his deputy, and later was a post-office employe and one of the first letter carriers in the city. He died at the early age of thirty-seven, May 25, 1873. Mrs. Sarah Gorham was a member of the Unitarian Church. She served as president of the Association of Pioneer Women in 1908-09, and her sister, Mrs. Carrie L. Burr was at one time also president of this association.

JOSEPH MILLER LITCHFIELD, whose death occurred on the 4th of October, 1908, was for virtually forty years prior thereto actively and prominently identified with business interests in San Francisco, and his character and ability gave to him much influence in public and general civic affairs in this city. He came to California, across the plains and over the mountains, about the year 1868, after having served with marked gallantry as a soldier of the Union during the period of the Civil war. He was a member of a Maine volunteer regiment and took part in many engagements, including a number of the most important battles marking the

great conflict between the states of the North and the South. In later years he has shown his continued interest in his old comrades by appreciative affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Litchfield was born at Lewiston, Maine, and was a son of Samuel and Mary Litchfield, who passed their entire lives in the old Pinetree State and who were representatives of sterling New England Colonial families. In the family were seven children, and of the number the subject of this memoir was the fifth in order of birth. Samuel Litchfield was a wholesale butcher at Lewiston for many years, and was one of the substantial citizens of that place.

Joseph M. Litchfield gained his youthful education in the common schools of his native place, and for his advancement and distinctive success in connection with the practical affairs of life the full credit must be ascribed to him alone. As a citizen and business man he manifested the same spirit of loyalty and stewardship that marked his service as a soldier in the Civil war. After coming to California, a comparatively short time after the close of the Civil war, he numbered himself among the active business men of San Francisco, where he engaged in the retail clothing business, as senior member of the firm of Litchfield & Pillsbury. Later he developed, under the title of J. M. Litchfield & Company, a large and prosperous wholesale and retail business in the handling of military, fraternal and other uniforms and regalia, his concern having become one of the most important of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

The republican party ever claimed the loyal allegiance of Mr. Litchfield, and he was called upon to serve as supervisor of San Francisco County, he having been chairman of the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors. He was a prominent member of the Union League Club, and was specially active and influential in the local circles of the Masonic fraternity, in which his affiliations were with California Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; California Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Mason; California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, of which he was commander in 1885; and Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of which he served as potentate.

On the 22d of January, 1885, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Litchfield and Miss Sarah Elizabeth Fritch, a daughter of Capt. George Fritch, who was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada, and who began in his youth to follow a seafaring life. He was master of the vessel on which he arrived in the Bay of San Francisco in the spring of 1850, and somewhat later he made his way to the gold-mining district on the Fraser River in British Columbia. There he contracted a fever, and his condition was such that as soon as possible he returned to San Francisco, where he became the founder of the business conducted under the title of the Doan & Fritch Coal Company. Later he became associated with R. D. Chandler in the establishing of the Fritch-Chandler Coal & Shipping Company. This firm was finally dissolved, but Mr. Fritch continued to be active in business in San Francisco until his death. He married Margaret McKew, and she too is deceased.





*Anna E. McIntyre.*

Mr. and Mrs. Litchfield became the parents of five sons: Joseph Miller, Jr., resides at Woodside, this state, and is superintendent of the Commercial Fire Dispatch Company; George Fritch and Samuel Sumner are deceased; Reuben Lloyd is at the head of the foreign advertising department of the San Francisco Call, one of the leading daily newspapers of the Pacific Coast country; and Frank Sumner is in the employ of the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco. The widow of the subject of this memoir continues her residence in Woodside, and has long been active in social and cultural circles with a roster of friends that is firmly defined by the aggregate of her acquaintances.

GILBERT HAYES was a pioneer of California and while he lived only a few years after coming to the state, his family is still represented in the San Francisco Bay district.

He was a native of Kentucky, and a son of President Hayes. On leaving Kentucky he took his slaves with him to Missouri. He acquired a large amount of property. Soon after the discovery of gold he joined a train of 500 people who crossed the plains by ox teams. It was a six months' journey. The Indians stampeded the cattle, and all the cattle perished en route. They arrived at Salt Lake shortly after the great massacre, Mrs. Hayes having rode on horseback and carried her baby, who is now Mrs. A. C. McIntyre of San Francisco. The first town they reached in California was old Hangtown, now Placerville, where they were delighted to get some sardines, having had no fresh meat for some days. From there they went on to Sacramento, reaching California with little property, and Mr. Hayes engaged in mining until his death in 1854.

His wife was Frances Ann Chappell, a native of Kentucky. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Gilbert Hayes married John Monholland, a native of Ohio, who served as a first lieutenant in the Mexican war and subsequently was a soldier in the Civil war. He was at Santa Barbara when there was only one white family in the village, and was also at Fort Humbolt and at Crescent City and later settled at Santa Clara. He was a painter by trade. During the '80s he went back to Wisconsin, but returned to California. The only child of his marriage was William A., who served with an Iowa regiment in the Spanish-American war and is now living at the soldiers' home. Mrs. Gilbert Hayes was a Baptist and both her husbands were of the same faith.

Her daughter, Ann Elizabeth Hayes, was married in 1870 to Hiram Partridge, a native of New York and a California '49er. He came West by way of the Isthmus, reaching San Francisco with only \$10 in his pocket. He went to work in the mines, and was a carpenter by trade. For a time he operated the Western Hotel at Sacramento. On coming to San Francisco he lived for a time in a tent on Clay Street. In that city he operated the old Portsmouth House, and subsequently the International Hotel, which was considered one of the best hotels of its day. He was a prominent and public-spirited citizen, and at one time served as school

director. He was a member of Occidental Lodge of Masons and California Commandery of Knights Templar.

Mr. and Mrs. Partridge were the parents of four children, and the two who reached mature years were: Jeannette, who is the wife of Fred Arthur West, an insurance man of San Francisco, and has two children, Anna and Arthur Fred; Alice E. is the wife of E. W. Gates, an insurance broker of San Francisco, their two children being Hiram and Frances.

Hiram Partridge died in March, 1892. Subsequently Mrs. Partridge married Archibald D. McIntyre. Mr. McIntyre was born in Nova Scotia, and is now connected with the shoe department of the White House Department Store in San Francisco. Mrs. McIntyre was one of the organizers of the A. P. W. of California. For ten years she was president of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church. She was a charter member and past senior president of the Pioneer Women of California and was responsible for the erection of statues of pioneer Californians in the Art Gallery at Washington, D. C. She was also active with Mayors McCarthy and Rolfe in establishing the Log Cabin in Golden Gate Park. Mrs. McIntyre died February 11, 1924, at the age of seventy-two years.

DAVID WEBSTER LORING came to California and established his residence in San Francisco in the latter part of the year 1876, and while he became actively identified with business interests here, he will best and longest be remembered and honored for the part which he played in the advancement of the musical interests of San Francisco.

Mr. Loring was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 16, 1836, and was there reared and educated, entering business life at the age of nineteen. A man of exceptional musical talent and a cultivated musician, he was one of the founders of the Chickering Club, a musical organization, and later became one of the organizers and a charter member of the Apollo Club, which was and now is a leading musical organization for male chorus work in Boston.

In the latter part of 1876 Mr. Loring moved from Boston to San Francisco, and entered the business life of this city, first with the Horace Davis Flour Mills, and later with the Bank of California. At the urgent request of friends he organized the Loring Club along the lines of the Apollo Club. Under his direction the club achieved splendid service for the community in the development of the better knowledge of the best of male chorus work. He also organized the Schumann Club, a choral society of ladies, which, in its turn, aimed to better the knowledge and appreciation of chorus work for female voices. In addition to these two clubs Mr. Loring was identified with the advancement of the best forms of music in San Francisco, and was invariably sought out by visiting musicians, composers and producers. His interest in music was always from the point of view of the amateur. He was never a professional. While the Schumann Club did not survive his death, the Loring Club has continued, and the work which Mr. Loring began is being carried forward with enthusiasm and success. His fine qualities of mind and heart



endeared him to all who came within the sphere of his influence, and his musical interest brought him countless acquaintances both at home and abroad. He was a member of the Bohemian Club.

Mr. Loring married August 5, 1856, in Boston, Miss Susan Sophia Leach, who likewise was born and reared in Massachusetts, and who is now living in San Francisco. Five children were born of this union: Harriet T., now Mrs. Charles P. Low, living in San Francisco; Prescott, living in Chicago; Francis H., who died in December, 1904; Ruth W. and Conrad, both of whom live in San Francisco.

Mr. David Webster Loring, the subject of this brief memoir, died on the 30th of November, 1904.

ROBERT MARSHALL was one of the adventurous young men who came to California in the year 1849, and in the passing years he became one of the prominent and influential business men of San Francisco, where also he was a leader in political affairs, as a liberal and progressive citizen.

Mr. Marshall was born in Nova Scotia, in 1828, but was reared from boyhood in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, where he acquired his early education. About the time of attaining to his legal majority Mr. Marshall became one of the company of fifty-eight persons who chartered the schooner *Civilian* for the purpose of voyaging to California, where the discovery of gold had occurred shortly before. On this little vessel Mr. Marshall left Boston on the 12th of November, 1849, and it was not until 143 days later that he disembarked in San Francisco, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, April 5, 1850. His first impression of the city was not favorable, and he stated that "it always looked like rain," owing to the prevailing fogs. He soon made his way to the mining districts, and later he became foreman of the New York Ranch, near Concord in Contra Costa County. After his return to San Francisco Mr. Marshall here became associated with Kimball in the manufacturing of buggies and wagons, and with this line of enterprise he continued his active connection for a term of years, the while he was successful alike in business and in his public-spirited but non-official service as a citizen. He was a close friend of Captain Crowell, who had made the voyage to California with him, and he was one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1867, at the age of thirty-nine years.

The year 1855 recorded the marriage of Mr. Marshall and Miss Margaret Clements, who was born in the north of Ireland and who came to California in 1854, and who survived her husband a number of years. The young couple established their home in the cottage which Mr. Marshall erected on a lot on Howard Street, between Third and Fourth streets, and this property later passed into the possession of their one surviving child, Laura. This property was sold by her prior to the great earthquake and fire that brought supreme disaster to San Francisco. Miss Laura Marshall was born and reared in San Francisco, and here was solemnized, on the 9th of August, 1881, her marriage to George Harrison Dill. Mr. Dill

was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1842, and his mother was the first American-born white woman to settle in Missouri, to which state she accompanied a covered wagon, riding horseback from Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Dill studied in the Cumberland University and was on his way to Heidelberg, Germany, when he was induced to enter Harvard College. During the period of the Civil war the faculty of the University advanced the examination of all Southern students and he was graduated July 22, 1861. His sympathies were wholly with the South, and he joined the Southern army, in which he became a major. He was imprisoned by the Northern army, but managed to escape and served the South until the end of the struggle. After the war he was one of the three men who established the Kansas City Times. He sold his interest in this and came to California in the year 1871 and engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco for a time. However, he later entered the mercantile business, in which he here continued successfully for a long period of years. He passed away in October, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Dill became the parents of two children. George Marshall Dill is a successful business man in San Francisco and is a director of the Chamber of Commerce. His one child is a son, George Marshall, Jr. Margaret, younger of the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Dill, is the wife of Carl R. Thompson, who was born and reared in California, and they maintain their home in San Francisco.

Mr. Marshall was one of the first presidents of the Commercial Travelers Association, in California.

CLARENCE S. CRARY. One of the progressive cities of the San Francisco Bay district is Burlingame, San Mateo County, and one of the progressive and representative business men of this city is Clarence S. Crary, who is here president of the Bank of Burlingame.

Mr. Crary was born in the State of Iowa, March 30, 1879, and is a son of M. S. and Martha (Leonard) Crary, the other surviving children of the family being Charles J., vice president of the Mercantile Trust Company in the City of San Francisco, and F. W. and A. R., still residents of Iowa. The early education of Mr. Crary was gained in the public schools of his native state, which was supplemented by a course at Grinnell College, Iowa, and after coming to California he entered Leland Stanford, Jr., University, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903 and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon after his graduation he initiated his connection with the banking business, and in 1906 he became associated with the bank of which he is now the president. Prior to this he had held the position of cashier of the Mayfield Bank and Trust Company, later in the Merchants National Bank of San Francisco and still later had been for a time identified with banking business in the oil fields of the Bakersfield district. Mr. Crary gave ten years of effective service as cashier of the Bank of Burlingame, and at the annual January meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution in the year 1923 he was elected its president, a preferment which he had worthily won. Mr. Crary takes deep interest in all things tending to advance the general prosperity of his home city and



*O. Stearns*



county, is a republican in politics and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1924 he served as secretary of the Burlingame Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Crary has always taken an active interest in community affairs, and during the war had charge of the Liberty Loan drives, and was one of the men who succeeded in more than doubling the quota assigned to this district. He is one of the most popular men in the community.

The year 1912 recorded the marriage of Mr. Crary and Edith Slifer, a daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hiram J. Slifer, who died in France as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces, having been connected with the American Railway Engineers. He was formerly general manager of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad Company, and also at one time was superintendent of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company and was associated with Col. George Goethals in the construction of the Panama Canal. He was one of the twenty-nine upon whom General Pershing conferred the Distinguished Service Medal. Slifer Post of the American Legion of Chicago is named in his honor. Mrs. Crary was born in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they have four children: Leonard, Mary, Margaret and Martha.

THEODORE EDWARD SMITH was a youth of seventeen years when he became a pioneer of California, he having come to this state in 1851 and having joined in San Francisco an uncle who was here engaged in the boot and shoe business. Failing health soon caused the uncle to retire from active business, and the young nephew was thrown entirely upon his own resources. Mr. Smith eventually gained place as one of the substantial and representative business men in San Francisco, and was a citizen whose sterling character gained and retained to him the confidence and good will of the people of his adopted city and state. He continued his residence in San Francisco until his death, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Mr. Smith was a scion of Colonial New England stock and a direct descendant of Robert Treat, the first governor of Connecticut. Theodore was born at Milford, Connecticut, on the 11th of February, 1834, his father, David Smith, having been a shoemaker by trade and vocation and having continued to follow his trade until after the close of the Civil war, when machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoes made his business no longer profitable. The subject of this memoir gained his early education by attending the common schools of his native state, and in 1851 he came to California, the trip having been made by way of the Isthmus of Panama. After he left the employ of his uncle in San Francisco the pioneer city was ravaged by several fires, and the young man was finally left to walk the streets in a penniless condition. Under these deplorable circumstances he finally found a samaritan friend in old Colonel Taylor, who had a little carpenter shop and who told the youth that he could there find a place to sleep. Mr. Smith found employment at various jobs that gave him a living, among which was employment with Selby & Company

and later with Hobart, Wood & Company, wholesale boot and shoe merchants. Of this stage in his career a record of interesting order has been given, as follows: "Mr. Smith was a great lover of music but knew nothing of its technique. In those early days but few musicians of ability were to be found in San Francisco. One Sunday he chanced to be near Trinity Church, Protestant Episcopal, on one of the wharves, and was so entranced by the sound of the organ that he stopped by the door. After thus reveling in the music emanating from the church he repeated his visit every recurring Sunday, there drinking in the music as a thirsty man would drink water. After a number of such visits a man came to him and asked what he was doing there, this having been the first time a member of the congregation had taken the pains to speak to the young man. The speaker on this occasion was a Frenchman who was the organist of the church and whose name was Plannell. This kindly musician took a lively interest in young Smith, to whom he gave a few music lessons. The natural talent of the youth enabled him to make splendid progress in his musical studies, and when Mr. Plannell was attacked by illness and was unable to preside at the church organ, young Smith was able to supply his place most acceptably. He retained until his death a deep love for and appreciation of music, and did much to encourage its development in San Francisco."

Mr. Smith finally took a position in the general merchandise establishment of Selby & Company, but before coming to California he had gained an intimate knowledge of the boot and shoe business, with the result that he finally associated himself with the great wholesale shoe house of Buckingham & Hecht of San Francisco. Of this position he continued the valued incumbent many years, and he was known as one of the able and progressive business men of California, with a wide personal acquaintance all over the state. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and was a devoted communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as is also his widow, who is now venerable in years and whose circle of friends in her home city of San Francisco is coextensive with that of her acquaintances.

In the year 1867 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Lucilla Bates, who was born in the State of Michigan but who was reared on the Hawaiian Islands, where her father, Asher B. Bates, served as attorney-general for the government. Later he received the appointment by Abraham Lincoln as registrar in bankruptcy for San Francisco, which office he held until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of ten children, of whom three are deceased: Gertrude, Jessie and Lucile. The surviving children are: Juliet, Leontine Ford, Lancelot H., Woodley Bates, Norwood Browning, Elliott Maynard, and Theodore E., Jr. Miss Lucile Smith was the founder in San Francisco of the Munson School for Private Secretaries, and she developed the same into one of the leading business schools of the city, the school having an enrollment of about 1,000 students. Miss Lucile passed away in December, 1922, and her sister, Miss Juliet Smith, succeeded her as president of the school. Elliott

Maynard Smith became the business manager. Leontine Ford Smith became the wife of George B. Fryer, son of Doctor Fryer, professor emeritus of oriental languages of the University of California, and they reside in China, where they have two schools. Mr. Fryer conducts a school for the teaching of business trades and Mrs. Fryer conducts an institution for the blind. Lancelot H. Smith is married and has three children, Edith, Roberta and Theodore. He is engaged in the wholesale jewelry business in Portland, Oregon. Woodley is married and has one son, Woodley Bates, Jr., and is an attorney of Petaluma. Norwood Browning is married and has two sons, Norwood Browning, Jr., and Dana Knepper. He is engaged in the real estate business in Palo Alto. Elliott Maynard is married and has two children, Robert Treat and Carolyn. Theodore E. is married and has one son, Theodore O. He is in the mercantile business in Los Angeles. He served overseas with the Young Men's Christian Association in the Rainbow Division and took part in the main offensives there. He was wounded and gassed in the service, but is slowly recovering his health. He was financial manager of the Young Men's Christian Association for the Forty-seventh Division.

HON. FRANK M. ANGELLOTTI began the practice of law more than forty years ago, and his career brought him advancement to the post of chief justice of the California Supreme Court. He has spent all of his life in the San Francisco Bay District. He was born at San Rafael, California, September 4, 1861, son of Giuseppe and Frances L. Osgood Angellotti. His father was a native of Italy, and his mother from the State of Maine. Judge Angellotti attended private school and the Lowell High School in San Francisco, graduating in 1879. He studied law with Judges Darwin and Murphy of San Francisco, and also attended the Hastings Law School, from which he graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1882. Admitted to the bar by the State Supreme Court, he began practice in his native Town of San Rafael. In November, 1884, he was elected district attorney, filling that office six years, and in November, 1890, was chosen judge of the Superior Court of Marin County, one of the youngest men ever chosen to this responsible office. He served on the Superior bench for twelve years, until 1903. In January, 1903, he went on the Supreme bench as an associate justice, and in 1915 became chief justice of the California Supreme Court. Judge Angellotti resigned November 15, 1921, and has since been engaged in private practice. His learning and practical wisdom has been written into many of the most important decisions of the Supreme Court. Judge Angellotti is general counsel for the Western Pacific Railroad Company. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and was grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of California in 1898 and 1899.

He married, December 27, 1884, Miss Emma C. Cearley, of California. Their daughter, Marion Polk Angellotti, a native of San Rafael, has earned some notable distinction as one of California's authors. She served as a volunteer canteen worker with the American Red Cross, 1918-19, being



with an evacuation hospital during the Saint Mihiel offensive, and with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Her best known books are "Sir John Hawkwood," "The Burgundian," "Harlette," "The Fire-Fly of France" and "The Three Black Bags."

JAMES LEE was for many years prominent in the building trades of San Francisco, and he represented a pioneer family, the Lees having established their home on the Pacific Coast soon after the discovery of gold.

James Lee was born in Australia about 1843 and was seven years of age when his parents came to California. He was reared and educated in San Francisco, learned his trade, and devoted practically all his active years to building construction.

He married June O'Connell, also a native of Australia. She outlived all her children and died at a good old age in August, 1920. She was a member of the Association of Pioneer Women. Her four children, now all deceased, were: Caroline; Marie Lorena; Harry J., who married Alice Ford and left two children, Frank and Harold B.; and Francis Jane.

Marie Lorena Lee married Sylvester Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan is still living. He was born August 20, 1858, and came to California when a young man. He was for many years connected with the fire department. Mr. Sullivan has two children, Sylina and Charles.

ANDREW SMITH HALLIDIE. While his home was in San Francisco for nearly half a century, and while he gave in full measure of his powers and abilities to the city, the real fame of Andrew Smith Hallidie belongs to the world, as did his achievement in practical science and mechanical invention. He was one of the great contributors to the volume of invention and mechanical progress that marked the last half of the nineteenth century. San Francisco esteems him the more because in what was perhaps his greatest invention, the application of the cable system to railway transportation, he made the first successful application in his home city. San Francisco justly claims the first cable railway system of the world.

On Sutter Street, between Montgomery and Kearney, is the Hallidie Building, on which has been fixed a tablet by the regents of the University of California, with the following inscription:

"Hallidie Building, named in honor of Andrew Smith Hallidie, born in London, England, March 16, 1836; died in San Francisco April 24, 1900. Creator of our cable railway. Twice member of the Board of Freeholders, chosen to frame a charter for this city. Regent of the University from the first meeting of the board on June 9, 1868, to the day of his death. During the last twenty-six years, devoted chairman of its Finance Committee. Builder, Citizen, Regent, a Man of Integrity."

He was a son of Andrew and Julia (Johnstone) Smith, but later he adopted, and the adoption was formally approved by the California Legislature, the family name Hallidie, in honor of his god-father and uncle, Sir Andrew Hallidie, a Scotch physician. His father, Andrew Smith, was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and was also distinguished for his inven-



A. F. Halliday



tive genius. Before he left England he took out patents which then cost between \$1,500 and \$2,000. His most important invention was the making of ropes and cables from iron and steel wire. He took out his first patent on this process in 1835. Wire ropes and cables have effected great changes in many branches of industry, and such a cable, of course, was the essential feature of a cable railroad.

In 1852 the Hallidies, father and son, came to California. Andrew Smith Hallidie prospected in the mining district, and along with mining, continued the study in practice of engineering. He did much surveying and bridge building, and also conducted a small blacksmith and machine shop. In 1855, at the age of nineteen, he designed and built a wire suspension aqueduct of 220 feet span across the middle fork of the American River, for conveying water in an open flume three feet wide by two feet deep for use in the mines. Making use of his father's invention, he experimented in June, 1856, machinery for making wire rope, thus producing the first cable made on the Pacific slope. The next year he established a manufactory for wire ropes in San Francisco. He designed and built a great number of bridges, chiefly wire suspension bridges, in the period from 1858 to 1868, including one or more over the Fraser River in British Columbia. He took out his first patent for his invention of a rigid suspension bridge in 1867. In the same year he invented a method of transporting freight across mountainous and rugged districts by an endless overhead moving rope, a contrivance subsequently known as the "Hallidie ropeway."

It was largely the development of this idea that led up to his achievement of a cable railroad. He matured his plans for such a railway in 1871. The suggestion for such means of pulling street cars was given him in San Francisco, where horses frequently stumbled and fell in dragging the street cars up the heavy grades of that city. His cable road was constructed on Clay Street. The difficulty of constructing such a line was due less to the technical problems involved, than to the hesitation of capital to invest in such an unproved enterprise. The three men who shared with him jointly the financial expense involved were Joseph Britton, Henry L. Davis and James Moffit. Each contributed something over \$20,000, and on August 1, 1873, the first steel street car was propelled by the cable railroad system. While some features of his system were appropriated and patented by others, the real credit for inaugurating a practical system of transportation by cable belongs to him. During the next twenty years, until the beginning of the electric railway age, there was great development of the cable railway system, and nearly every large modern city in the world had some mileage of cable railway.

When one recalls the hilltops and the immense waste of vacant drifting sand, hardly worth paying taxes on, that are now embraced in the most valuable residential sections of San Francisco, some idea can be gathered of the significance of Hallidie's enterprise. The construction of the cable line was followed by the great real estate upheaval that brought sudden wealth to thousands of holders of what seemed the most unpromis-

ing property in the world. He made more millionaires than the Comstock, opened up possibilities before undreamed of. It has fallen to the lot of few men to leave such a lasting reward of usefulness.

From his many inventions, upwards of a hundred in number, Mr. Hallidie achieved the position of a man of wealth. His success in business was accompanied by a generous public spirit that was particularly directed toward educational progress and the general welfare of his home city. He was especially interested in municipal politics, taking an active part in many reform movements. He was a partisan for non-partisan principles, and was firm in following out right at whatever loss of personal friendships. Mr. Hallidie was a man of scrupulous integrity, avoiding even the appearance of wrong doing. He made it a point that in no instance should any society or institution with which he was associated as officer or trustee purchase goods of his firm. If the University of California or the Mechanics' Institute required anything in the way of wire, they must buy of his competitors and not of the California Wire Works. The time he gave to public affairs was very great. As head of the Finance Committee of the University of California he brought to bear the same thorough and patient thoughts that he did to his own business, and the services he rendered cannot be overestimated. A conservative and careful man, what he did was much, while what he prevented was probably more. During the period from the appointment of President Wheeler to the time of his installation, Regent Hallidie acted as president of the university.

He was deeply interested in the expressions of manual training, and gave much time and thought to his duties with the California School of Mechanical Art and the Wilmerding Trade School. Of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco he served as president from 1868 to 1878 and from 1893 to 1896. During that period he received and entertained the Engineers Association, the Horticultural Association, and many individual notables visiting San Francisco. The Mechanics Institute, through his personal efforts, planned the celebration of the day the last spike was driven by the Central Pacific Railway. For many years he was a trustee of the Free Public Library of San Francisco, and was a member of two Boards of Freeholders to frame a charter. He was a member of the American Society of Inventors, the American Geographical Society of New York, the California Academy of Science, and many other scientific organizations. His contributions to magazines and newspapers were numerous and extensive. The commercial associations in California delegated him in December, 1884, to visit Mexico and present a congratulatory address to President Diaz.

Mr. Hallidie was a man of domestic tastes and enjoyed the hospitality he was able to extend. He was at home in his library, and his books were his closest friends. His taste for mechanics was very strong and he encouraged it in others. He never joined any secret fraternities, but was a member of several social clubs in San Francisco. He acted as president of eight industrial exhibitions in the city. These services constituted a great volume

of labor in behalf of his home community, but he was never a candidate for a salaried public office.

In November, 1868, Mr. Hallidie married Miss Martha Elizabeth Woods, daughter of David Woods, of Sacramento. She was born in Quincy, Illinois, and was a child when brought to California. Her father came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, making the trip with Governor Woods of Illinois. He was a pioneer cabinet maker and contractor in the City of Sacramento, taking up that occupation after a trial at mining. David Woods was a descendant of an old American family of Revolutionary stock and English descent. His grandfather was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Mrs. Martha E. Hallidie resides in Berkeley.

THOMAS T. DARGIE passed his entire life in California and was fifty years of age at the time of his death, in 1907. He received the advantages of the public schools, and was long and closely identified with newspaper enterprise, principally in connection with the Oakland Tribune. He was influential in political affairs, and as postmaster of the City of Oakland he gave a most efficient and acceptable administration.

Mr. Dargie was a man of fine mentality and sterling traits of character, and his was ever a secure place in the confidence and respect of his fellow men. He married Miss Bessie Sedgewick, daughter of John Sedgewick, who was a native of Sharon, Connecticut, and a cousin of Gen. John Sedgewick, a distinguished Union officer in the Civil war. John Sedgewick came in an early day to California and became a leading citizen in Sonoma County, where he served as county sheriff in the pioneer days and incidentally encountered many thrilling experiences, as law and order were at that period somewhat difficult to maintain. He was active and influential in political and general public affairs, became a successful representative of livestock industry and served as an internal revenue official in Sonoma County. He finally established his residence in San Francisco, and here likewise he was called upon to serve as sheriff. He married Miss Melvina Davis, who was born in San Francisco. He was eighty years of age at the time of his death, in 1912, his wife having preceded him to the life eternal.

Mr. and Mrs. Dargie became the parents of two children: Bessie is the wife of Andrew G. McCarthy, and they have three children: Mary Louise, Andrew G., Jr., and Betty Swan. Thomas Melvin Dargie, the only son, was one of the gallant young men who represented California in overseas service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France in the great World war, he having been a member of the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry, commanded by Colonel Cavanaugh. He is now a resident of San Francisco, is married and has one son, Thomas Melvin, Jr. The widow of the subject of this memoir maintains her home in San Francisco, with residence at 2201 California Street.

GEORGE WILLIAM HATMAN was one of the sterling, venerable and honored pioneer citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death, in 1908, he having here maintained his home for more than half a century

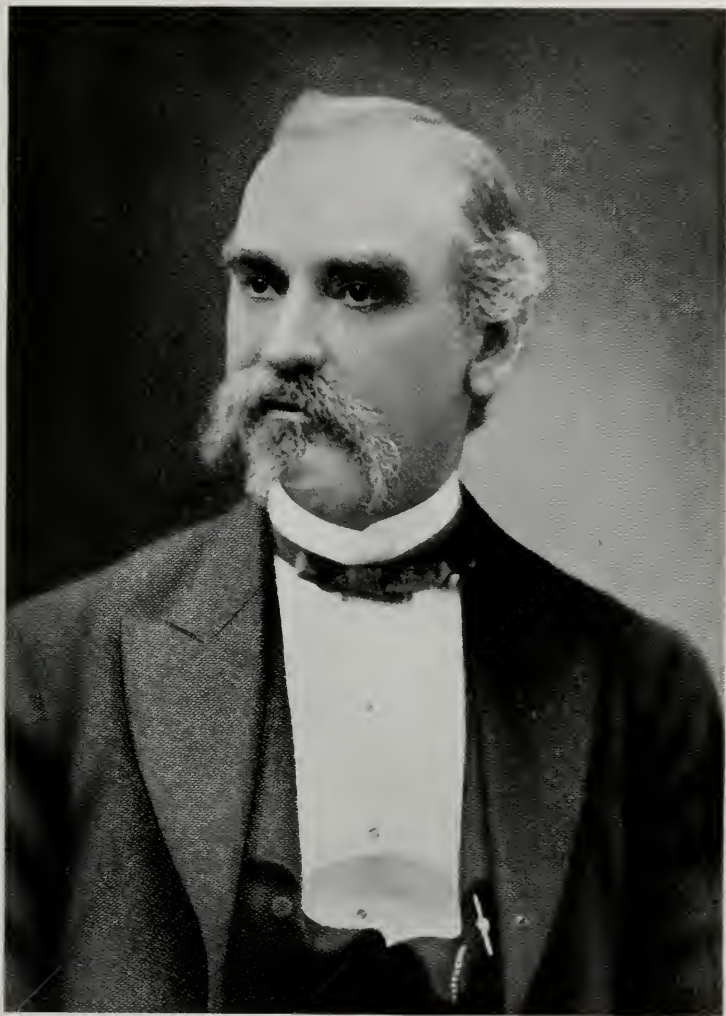
and having marked the passing years with worthy achievement and inflexible integrity of purpose. He was born in Germany, where the original spelling of the name was von Huetman, and where his father was a farmer by vocation. Mr. Hatman was a lad of thirteen years at the time of the family immigration to the United States, and he was reared to manhood in the State of New York, where he received the advantages of the common schools of the period. His father died in 1871, and his mother had previously passed away. Two older brothers of the subject of this memoir were gallant soldiers of the Union in the Civil war, in which both sacrificed their lives.

Mr. Hatman and his young wife came to California in the year 1852, after an eventful voyage around Cape Horn. While the vessel was off the mouth of the river Del Plata it was dismantled in a severe storm, a jury mast having been rigged to take the place of those destroyed, and the boat having then put back to the Port of Rio de Janeiro, where it remained three months. There Mr. and Mrs. Hatman transferred to another vessel, and while the same was in the Port of Valparaiso, Chili, for water and supplies, the first child of the young couple was born. Mr. Hatman arrived with his wife and infant child in San Francisco in April, 1852, and he soon found employment in driving a mule cart, he having received in compensation a gold slug worth \$20 for each week of service. The family home for some time was situated on Kearney Street, and later, after buying a pocketful of potatoes for \$2.50, he engaged in the raising of the tubers in Spring Valley, which is now Union Street. He bought property at a point between Gough and Frank streets, on the present Union Street, and here he engaged in the dairy business. It is worthy of note that the house which was the family residence until 1867 was brought from China, and that eventually it was transformed into a chicken house. Mr. Hatman continued in the dairy and chicken business until the time of his death, and was one of the venerable pioneers who lived to see San Francisco devastated by the great earthquake and fire of later years. Mr. Hatman was a charter member of the local Verein Eintroeck, and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but his interests centered in his home, his devotion to his family having ever been unflinching.

Mr. Hatman married Miss Mary Frances Rinke, who likewise was born in Germany, and who preceded him to the life eternal. They became the parents of nine children: Mary Frances is the wife of William Ryan, of San Francisco; Wilhelmina became the wife of James Steele and is now deceased; Katherine Elizabeth is the wife of R. J. Andrews, of San Francisco; George Albert, Addie and Charles are deceased; William John is a prosperous citizen of San Francisco; Josephine J. is deceased; and Frank C. resides at Vallejo.

CAPT. ISAAC BLUXOME. For all time must the great State of California pay honor to those sterling and resourceful men who constituted the vanguard of the great army of immigration that swept forward into this commonwealth in the historic year of 1849, which marked the dis-





*I. Bluxome*



covery of gold and ushered in the year of development and progress in the state. He to whom this memoir is dedicated was one of the gallant '49ers of California, played well his part in the stirring events of the pioneer days, marked the later years with excellent achievement, and lived to see California become one of the foremost commonwealths of the Union. This honored pioneer passed the closing period of his long and useful life in his pleasant home at 1422 Hyde Street, San Francisco, and was sixty-four years of age at the time of his death, November 9, 1890.

Of staunch English and French ancestry, Captain Bluxome was born in New York City, in the year 1826, his father having been an Englishman of sterling lineage and his mother having been a daughter of Gen. John DeCamp, who served as an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Washington in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Bluxome gained his early education in a school conducted by a clergyman, Rev. Francis Hawkes, at Flushing, Long Island. At the age of sixteen years he found employment in a hardware establishment in the national metropolis. He continued to be thus engaged until he was about twenty years of age, at which time his great love for soldiery had gained him notable prominence as a member of the Seventh Regiment of New York, better known as the "Kid Glove Regiment."

In January, 1849, he took passage on the bark *Madona* and sailed around the Horn for California. He arrived in San Francisco in June of that memorable year of gold and attendant excitement. Within a month he was engaged in the mercantile business, and his establishment, along with hundreds of others, was destroyed in the great fire that swept the city at that time. As soon as conditions permitted he resumed business and gained secure place as one of the substantial and representative business men of San Francisco. The following record of his life in California is well worthy of preservation:

"When Isaac Bluxome arrived in San Francisco the city was under a reign of terror, by reason of the activities of the 'Hounds,' an organization of thieves and ruffians to which, it is said, many young men whose families in the East were respectable had been attracted. Captain Bluxome took a prominent part in ridding the city of this dangerous element, as he became a member of the Citizens Bank of Safety in 1849-51. He took the lead in forming a citizen soldierly, and was the founder of the First California Guard and captain of Light Battery A. Isaac Bluxome is better known as 'No. 33' to those citizens of San Francisco who know of the early day of the city only through history. The birth of the 'Committee of Safety,' better known as the Vigilance Committee, was caused by the necessity for the protection of the interests of the citizen owning property. Criminals and ballot-box stuffers had made it impossible to have an honest election, and the courts were suspected, in many instances, of favoring the criminals at the expense of justice. That William T. Coleman was the president and Isaac Bluxome the secretary was not known to the public while the committee was in power. Everything was done with a secrecy and effectiveness that were a cause of dread to the persons against whom the committee's

work was directed, and the action of the organization was resolute and fearless. All published notices concerning the meetings and activities of the committee was simply '33 Sec.' The orders of the committee were signed in the same way, and the mysterious person designated at 'No. 33' was one whom the criminals swore to kill. Undoubtedly Captain Bluxome would have been killed had his identity been discovered."

In noting the death of this honored pioneer the same newspaper article refers to him as "one of the most noted of the men who built up San Francisco in the days of the '50s."

The funeral of Capt. Isaac Bluxome was held from his home, 1422 Hyde Street, and surviving pioneers, representative men of affairs and other friends in all stations of life, assembled to pay a last tribute to his memory.

In the year 1864 was solemnized the marriage of Captain Bluxome and Miss Gertrude T. Truett, daughter of Miers F. Truett and granddaughter of Gen. Henry Dodge, a distinguished officer of the War of 1812, who served as governor and also as United States senator from Wisconsin. Mrs. Bluxome survived her husband several years and was one of the loved and revered pioneer women of San Francisco at the time of her death. Mr. and Mrs. Bluxome became the parents of nine children, all of whom are living at the time of this writing, in 1923, and the most of whom reside in California.

GEORGE LEVISTON was a California '49er, a conspicuous lawyer, an early settler at Benicia, and one of the outstanding figures in the professional and public affairs of the early state.

He was born in New York State, was educated and studied law there, and as a young man moved to Illinois and settled at the City of Springfield, where he was elected and served a term on the bench and also in the State Legislature.

In 1849 he joined a party that set out from the Missouri River with wagons and ox teams for California. In one of the wagons he put his library of law books, but before reaching the end of the journey this library had to be abandoned. It was a six months' journey. George Leviston located at Benicia, where he erected the first brick building. One of the first sessions of the State Legislature met in his building. He was soon busy with an extensive private practice, and was one of the early judges elected in the community. His education, his broad experience and his character well fitted him for the influential leadership he exercised.

In Illinois he married Harriet Woodsome, native of New York. They brought with them to California their two children, William and George. Both sons became lawyers, and for many years were partners in practice at San Francisco. William was born in 1845 and died in 1906. He studied law under B. S. Brooks, and devoted his life to his profession. George Leviston, Jr., born in 1846, studied law in the office of Clark & Carpenter of San Francisco, and his attainments brought him many honors of his profession. He died in 1907. He was past master of Pacific Lodge No. 136, Free and Accepted Masons, and was affiliated with

San Francisco Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, and California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar.

George Leviston, Jr., married Stella May (Phelps) Reed, daughter of William K. and Eliza F. Phelps. Her American ancestors settled in Connecticut in 1630, and Mrs. Leviston is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her father traveled overland to California in 1849, and was lost on the plains. Mrs. Leviston came with her mother to the Pacific Coast in 1862 by way of the Isthmus of Panama. They embarked on the ship *Ariel*. It was during the Civil war that the *Ariel* was overtaken and captured by the famous Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, and the passengers were held prisoners for three days. Mrs. Leviston's mother died in November, 1922, at the venerable age of ninety-four. The first husband of Mrs. Leviston was James Chittenden. Mrs. Leviston's two children are: Stella, wife of Dr. W. R. Lovegrove, a retired dentist at San Francisco; and Frank E., a farmer at Santa Cruz.

ALFRED L. TUBBS, a man of fine personality and exceptional ability, played a large and benignant part in the civic and business activities of the City of San Francisco, and was one of the honored and influential citizens and pioneers of California at the time of his death, in 1899. He came to this state in the early '50s, and in San Francisco was associated with his brother Hiram in the founding of the Tubbs Cordage Company in 1856, he having been president of this important corporation at the time of his death. Mr. Tubbs married Miss Elizabeth Chapin, and concerning their children the following brief record is available: Alfred Stewart Tubbs, who is now president of the Tubbs Cordage Company, was educated at Harvard University. He married Miss Alice Hagar, and they have no children. William B. Tubbs, who likewise attended Harvard University, was thereafter connected with the Tubbs Cordage Company until the time of his death. He wedded Miss Jennie Filkins, and the two children of this union are Chapin Filkins Tubbs and Emilie Tubbs. Austin C. Tubbs, the third son, likewise was afforded the advantages of Harvard University, and he was one of the representative citizens of San Francisco at the time of his death, in 1901. He married Miss Anne Tallant, daughter of the late Drury John Tallant, to whom a brief memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, and of the two children of this union the first born, Austin T., is deceased, the younger son, Tallant, being still a resident of San Francisco and being here actively associated with the Tubbs Cordage Company. It is interesting to record that all of the male grandchildren of the late Alfred L. Tubbs are or have been identified with the Tubbs Cordage Company.

HARRY B. BLAIR. With much of provision and distinctive progressiveness has Mr. Blair directed his operations as one of the prominent exponents of real estate enterprise in Contra Costa County, where he has maintained his home nearly twenty years and has figured prominently as a loyal and liberal citizen. His appreciation of the manifold attractions

and advantages of California is fortified by unusually broad and varied experience and by familiarity with every state in the Union, his visits to the various commonwealths having been made largely in connection with his exploitation of a string of race horses prior to his establishing his home in Contra Costa County. He was long a prominent figure in turf circles and has been the owner of many fine standard bred horses.

Mr. Blair was born in the City of London, England, July 2, 1872, and is a son of James and Mary (Jessamine) Blair, his father having been engaged in the book and stationery business in the world metropolis and being now deceased. Mrs. Mary Blair, a native of Scotland, now maintains her home in the City of Los Angeles, California.

In the schools of his native city Harry B. Blair acquired his early education, but his broader training has been that gained in the school of practical experience and through the medium of effective self-discipline. He was but nine years old when he set forth to make his own way in the world, and at each successive stage in his career he has proved his resourcefulness and independent self-reliance. For seven years he was connected with the horse business at Newmarket, England, and he then crossed the Atlantic and established his residence in Canada. For fifteen years he continued his association with horse-racing in Canada and the United States, and in this connection he visited all principal cities of the two countries, as a representative of turf events, with a record of special success, including his handling for some time of his own string of horses.

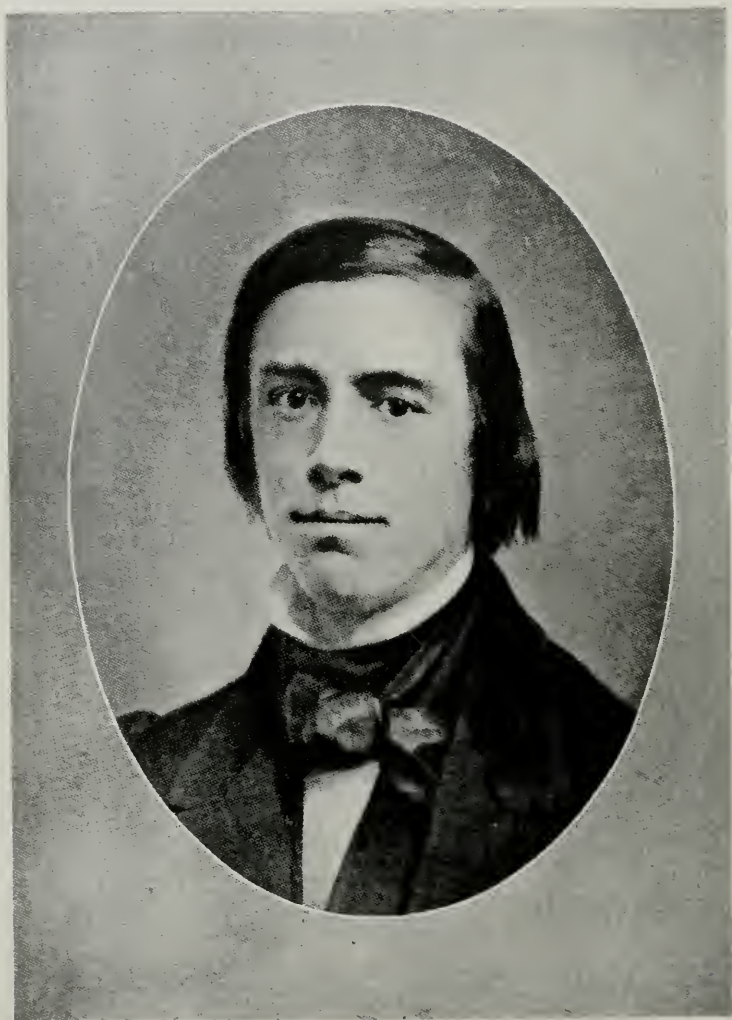
In 1905 Mr. Blair became identified with farm enterprise in the Ynatic Valley of Contra Costa County, California, near Compton, where he also continued his association with the handling of fine horses. After thus continuing operations six years he removed to Martinez, the county seat, and here he has since been continuously engaged in the real estate business, in which his wife has been his valued coadjutor. To Mrs. Blair he attributes a large share of the splendid success that has attended his operation in the handling of city and country real estate, his business having grown to one of broad scope and importance and including also a department devoted to insurance. He is a member of the local, state and national real estate associations, and has membership also in the Assurance Association of the State of California. He is a republican in political allegiance, but has no desire for the activities of so-called practical politics or for the honors of public office. While a resident of Canada he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, his affiliation being now with the lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in his home city of Martinez.

February 14, 1905, recorded the marriage of Mr. Blair and Miss Lorena V. Holpin, who was born and reared in the State of Illinois and who is a daughter of James Holpin, of Healdsburg, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Blair have two children, Carolyn and Cortland, both of whom are now (1923) students in the public schools of Martinez.

In 1898 William J. Holpin, a brother of Mrs. Blair, purchased a fine ranch in the Ynatic Valley of Contra Costa County, the property being famed for its fine half-mile race track. Mr. Holpin had previously been







THOMAS STARR KING

a successful theatrical manager, and his wife had achieved fame as a stage dancer of exceptional talent, she having been the inventor and original interpreter of the beautiful terpsichorean movement known as the fire dance.

THOMAS STARR KING. To understand, even in a slight degree, the character of the one man all of California remembers with love, reverence and gratitude, Thomas Starr King, one must go back to the brilliant record of his life before his blessing California with his presence. For he had already won more than the usual honors accorded a man before coming here.

Born in New York City, December 17, 1824, of English and German ancestry, the son of a poor Universalist minister, his early boyhood was a struggle, not only for himself but his family. The death of his father compelled him at the age of fifteen years to take up the burden of supporting the five younger children and his mother. He had always displayed a refinement of character, an eagerness for learning rarely seen in those days. His last instructor, Joshua Bates, described him as "slight of build, with golden hair, a most winning smile and always actuated by the earnest desire to do what was best and right."

Fortunately, his mother was well educated and most ambitious for her talented son, and read with him and for him the masters, Shakespeare, Grote's History of Greece, Dante, Plutarch and many others, thus laying the foundation for the true culture he afterward possessed. Soon, aided by men who perceived his genius even then, he was soon filling the pulpits of many churches. It was said of him: "He is a rare, sweet spirit, with the gift of tongues and the grace of God in his heart." And all this time he was also, in turn, a clerk, a schoolmaster and a bookkeeper, and studying also metaphysics and theology. Soon the great men of the pulpits and lecture platform were welcoming him as an equal. King could then speak Greek, Hebrew, French and German, and he always spoke the purest English.

In 1846 he was installed as pastor of the First Universalist Church of Charlestown, the church of which his father was pastor when he passed on. In two years the "boy preacher" was called to the Hollis Street Unitarian Church in Boston, and saved it from disaster, remaining there eleven years in building it up. At that time he had to speak always from notes. He was also becoming a popular writer and lecturer, lecturing from Boston to Chicago, and always more than holding his own against such great men as Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Ward Beecher and others.

He preached his last sermon in Boston on March 25, 1860, one of the East's most brilliant, learned preachers, lecturers and writers. At the breakfast reception given him in New York, 300 of the most brilliant men of the day were in attendance. One closed his speech with the words: "Happy soul; a benediction wherever he goes; the angel of the church whom Boston sends to San Francisco."

And to San Francisco came the man of whom it was written: "No heart

ever ached because of him until he died." To a San Francisco strongly Southern, to a California aptly termed: "A secession rendezvous." The customhouse of San Francisco was known as "The Virginia Poor House," and for some time a miniature man of war in the office of the United States marshal, named "Jeff Davis," bore the flag of the Confederacy. California was absolutely in the control of the democrats, which meant men from the South. It is all well known history, the fight in California against the extension of slavery, the bitter fight for and against secession, and back of all this turmoil, the dream of a Pacific empire separate from the states, a dream fostered by governors, senators and congressmen. Into this bitter conflict, in this most critical hour, came the patriot preacher, all unknowingly, the man of the hour, Starr King.

His fame had preceded him, and he was called at once to the lecture platform as well as to his pulpit. From the first he pleaded for a united country, a glorious land from the Sierras to Maine, his central theme always the greatness of the Union, "One and undividable." Always striving to show how great the privilege of being an American, he faced the forces of disloyalty and disunion. He was plunged at once into a community where everything was still in the making. History states that he "took the people out of the hands of disloyal politicians, lifted them up to the level of his own ardent soul, and not only saved the state for the Union, but indelibly imprinted his own generous and magnanimous spirit on its forming life." All know the effect of Starr King's appeal to the voters of California in the presidential election of 1860, and also in the election of Leland Stanford one year later, as the first republican governor of California.

Then came his war work, and by reading all the histories, papers and documents of that time it is evident that King was the man that did more than any other to keep California in the Union. His was the vision of a restored, peaceful and majestic America. For this he gave himself to a real martyrdom, to herculean labors, virtually giving his life for the cause of freedom. This he knew, for he said that if he had time to do so he would break down, that he was beginning to look old.

If only that matchless eloquence, that rare golden voice could have been preserved. But, as he said in his lecture on Webster: "Alas for the perishableness of eloquence. It is the only thing in the higher walks of human creativeness that passes away. Saint Peters is a perpetual memorial and utterance of the great mind of Angelo; the Iliad is as fresh today as twenty-five centuries ago, but great oratory, the most delightful and marvellous of the expressions of mortal power, passes and dies with the occasion."

Many books have been published giving the life and history of Starr King, as he was popularly known, the Thomas having been dropped. One of the best is "Starr King in California," by William Day Simonds, but all give testimony to the fact that in Starr King the Union cause was incarnate, that he saved California from secession. The preacher patriot did more than this. At the King memorial service held in Boston, April 3, 1864, it was summed up thus: "As a philanthropist, Starr King raised for

the most beneficent of all charities, the most munificent of all subscriptions." And this for the cause he loved and fought for, the United States Sanitary Commission funds. Fitzhugh Ludlow said: "Starr King was the Sanitary Commission of California." He made it his mission to raise money rapidly for our suffering soldiers, traveling night and day, the principal factor in the raising of \$1,235,000 in the face of the worst agricultural condition California has ever known. This work is well depicted in "Lights and Shadows of the Pacific Coast," by S. D. Woods. His experiences amidst all these activities did not prevent his being known as "The First Pulpit Orator in America and without doubt no superior in the world."

The unhappy condition of the Chinese awakened his sympathy and he went earnestly to work to secure them such civic rights as belong to industry. In private charities he was tireless. Multitudes in distress sought him, an already heavily burdened man, and always they found that rare sympathy and aid which helped while it did not pauperize them.

Yet Starr King did not come to California in any capacity but that of a preacher of liberal Christianity and to build up the church which had called him here. While occupying that pulpit, a gift came to him he had ardently wished for, the ability to speak extempore, and he cast aside manuscripts and never wrote another sermon or lecture. This was to him, with his great gifts and temperament, of inestimable value. So great grew the throngs to hear him preach that the church could not hold one-third of them, and so, on December 3, 1862, the cornerstone of a larger and more beautiful church was laid. In front of this church his body now rests, taken from its first interment in the Geary Street Cemetery, and it is the mecca today for thousands of tourists and residents who honor and love his memory.

He insisted upon his right to discuss great questions of the day and of the nation and state in his pulpit. Many burning subjects he handled, and it but added to his popularity. Above all, was that rarely, radiant personality, always charming, yet how persuasive; and that other great gift, genial kindly humor; a most amusing and entertaining story teller also. He always made the discovery of science and the beauties of nature serve his need as a teacher of morals and religion. His faith was so clear, so wonderfully beautiful, that he made religion a real, glad message to his people.

When he passed on, a young man of only forty years, the San Francisco Bulletin voiced the feeling of the people when it said "that the news of his death had startled the community, shocked it like the loss of a great battle, or tidings of a great public calamity. No other man on the Pacific Coast would be so much missed. San Francisco had lost one of her chief attractions, the state its noblest orator, the country one of its ablest defenders."

As he lay dying, he said: "I see a great future before me," and his last words were as he lay waiting with unclouded mind: "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want: Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil."

The whole city mourned. The Legislature adjourned for three days and all the courts adjourned; the national authorities fired minute guns in the bay and all the flags in the city and on the ships hung at half mast,

including foreign consuls and ships. In American history no private individual has been so honored by the Federal Army and foreign nations.

One of the giant trees of the Mariposa bears his name; a proud dome of the Yosemite is named Starr King. On October 27, 1892, a handsomely impressive monument was dedicated in Golden Gate Park to his memory, with the inscription: "In him eloquence, strength and virtue were devoted with fearless courage to truth, country and his fellow men." Hon. Irving M. Scott, in the dedicatory address, voiced the sober verdict of history: "He was the most potent factor in effecting the determination of California in the course she pursued," when speaking of how he saved California to the Union. As late as 1913 the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for a bust of Starr King to be placed in the national capital at Washington. To many he is a hero also.

A minor earthquake shook the city the day he died, and it was said: "Even the earth shudders at the thought that Starr King is dead."

Of the hundreds of poetical tributes two will always live, that of the dear companion of his San Francisco life, Bret Harte's "A Pen of Thomas Starr King," and one by Whittier. One poet said: "If I were a pagan I would raise altars to him."

Brief as was his life, it was not one of the tragedies of unfulfillment. He was indeed a star which shone upon the blackest of nights, a guide and a beacon, giving forth that spark of heavenly fire he held within, foregleams of the mercy that he knew would save the greatest sinners.

B. R. HOLLIDAY was one of the gallant and venturesome pioneers who gained title to being a "Forty-niner" in California, where he remained to do effective work in connection with civic and material development and progress and where he continued to maintain his home until his death. He was a leader in popular sentiment and action, was one of the foremost citizens of Martinez, Contra Costa County, and in his death, which here occurred on the 11th of August, 1911, there passed away another of the sterling California pioneers whose broad vision and well ordered efforts were potent in the early upbuilding of California and its institutions.

In the year 1849, which marked the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Holliday made the long and hazardous journey across the plains to the New Eldorado. He made the nine months' journey with ox team, in company with M. R. Barber and the latter's family, and for the long period of sixty-two years he continued to be associated with development and progress in Contra Costa County, where he was influential in public affairs and where he won impregnable place in popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Holliday was born in Kentucky, December 22, 1823, a son of Hiram Holliday, who was of Scotch and English lineage and of staunch American Revolutionary ancestry. He was young at the time of the family removal to Illinois, in the pioneer period of the history of that great commonwealth, and there he was reared to adult age, his educational advantages having been such that he made himself eligible for pedagogic



service and was, as a young man, a teacher in the schools at Springfield, the capital city of Illinois.

Mr. Holliday was about twenty-seven years of age when he arrived in California, and for a few months thereafter he was engaged in the hotel and mercantile business in Martinez of Contra Costa County. He then established his residence at Martinez, the present attractive county seat city, and he was a prominent figure in the early development enterprises here, as well as in public affairs of governmental order. He worked in Moraga Valley with M. R. Barber, getting out lumber for building purposes. He helped survey the water front of Martinez, and it is interesting to record that later, in association with Napoleon Bonapart Smith, a Mexican war veteran, he assisted in verifying, by testimony, the right and title of the City of Oakland to her water front.

Mr. Holliday was a stalwart republican and was influential in its councils and campaign activities in California for many years. He was a delegate to many party conventions and served on the county committee of his party in Contra Costa County, as well as on other important committees. He was deputy county treasurer for some time, served as public administrator, and for many years gave able administration in the office of justice of the peace. He and one other citizen deeded to Martinez the land for the present beautiful Protestant cemetery here. He was one of the venerable and revered pioneer citizens of Contra Costa County at the time of his death, his wife having preceded him to eternal rest.

At La Fayette, Contra Costa County, in August, 1855, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Holliday to Mrs. Janie A. (Hardy) Holliday, who was born in Pennsylvania but reared and educated in Wisconsin. She went to California in the year 1853, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. She was a daughter of Dr. William Hardy, Doctor Hardy having been one of the pioneer exponents of agricultural industry in the Alhambra Valley of Contra Costa County and having endured his full share of the labors and hardships incidental to such pioneer enterprise. Ancestors of the doctor were patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution, the family lineage tracing back to English origin. In conclusion of this memoir is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Holliday:

Mary J. was born at Martinez, in the year 1856, and here she still maintains her home. Her first husband was Thomas W. Scott, of Oregon, and the two children of this union are Maude Leona, who is the wife of Joseph E. Tarwater, of Martinez, and Charles Carter Scott, who likewise resides in this city. Mrs. Scott later became the wife of George Gillpatrick, who was engaged in the meat-market business and who owned a large part of the land on the site of the City of Richmond, Contra Costa County. Since the death of her second husband Mrs. Gillpatrick has maintained her home at Martinez, where for the past seventeen years she has been the efficient and popular librarian of the Martinez Free Reading Room and Library Association, with her daughter, Mrs. Tarwater, as her substitute-assistant. Charles Hiram, second of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Holliday, resides in the City of Oakland and is now living retired. William

Beverly, the next younger son, is one of the substantial representatives of farm industry near Martinez. Minerva L. is the wife of William E. Christian, who is in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad, their home being at Oakland. Eliza Ellen is the widow of Frederick T. Brackman and resides at Martinez. George Edwin resides at Antioch, Contra Costa County, where, as an electrician, he is employed by the Pacific Steel Works.

LEWIS FRANCIS BYINGTON, who has been engaged successfully in the practice of law in San Francisco since the year 1890, has achieved in his profession a prestige and standing that dignify alike his chosen vocation and the state of which he is a native son. Mr. Byington is a scion of one of the honored and influential pioneer families of California, and was born at Downieville, Sierra County, one of the historic mining towns of this state. He is a son of Lewis and Catherine (Freehill) Byington, the former of whom was born at Southington, Connecticut, of colonial New England ancestry, and the latter of whom was born in Ireland. Lewis Byington was a son of Zebulon and Abigail (Webster) Byington. Abigail Webster was a cousin of Daniel Webster. Lewis Byington, Sr., was an infant at the time of the family removal from Connecticut to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the home was established in a house that stood on the present site of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. Lewis Byington was reared and educated in the "Queen City" of Ohio, and was a young man when he set forth to gain pioneer honors in California. He made the voyage around Cape Horn and arrived in the Port of San Francisco on the 29th of April, 1852. Shortly afterward he settled in Sierra County, where he became largely interested in mining enterprise, besides which he eventually became an extensive and successful exponent of farming and sheep growing in Colusa County. He was one of the influential pioneers and progressive citizens of Sierra County for many years, and a leader in directing of popular sentiment and action in that part of the state, served several years as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and from 1877 to 1879 represented Sierra County in the State Legislature. He was a stalwart in the camp of the democratic party, and his unqualified personal popularity was shown when he was elected to the Legislature from Sierra County, uniformly one of the strongest republican counties in the state. His death occurred June 29, 1886, and his venerable widow now resides in the home of their son, Lewis F., of this review. Mrs. Byington came from New York City to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1855, in company with her brother, Thomas Freehill, who later became one of the pioneer mining operators on the famous Comstock Lode in Nevada and one of the influential citizens of that state. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Byington was solemnized in the year 1857 at Forest City, Sierra County, and of their eight children six are living: Emma, now deceased, was the wife of Tiley L. Ford, former state senator and attorney-general of California, who is a law partner of her brother, Lewis F., of this sketch; the second child died young; William H. resides in San Francisco; Lewis F.





*Levin F. Byington*



was the fourth in order of birth; Charles T. resides at Healdsburg; Katherine is the wife of Charles E. Trainor, of San Francisco; Clara M. is the wife of Frederick C. Boeckmann, of this city; and Frank J. resides at Reno, Nevada, of which city he was formally mayor.

Lewis F. Byington acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town and later was graduated from Santa Clara College, now the University of Santa Clara, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In preparation for his chosen profession he came to San Francisco and entered Hastings College of Law and his reception of the degree of Bachelor of Laws from this institution was virtually coincident with his admission to the bar of his native state. His practice has been extended into the Supreme Court and the Federal courts of California, as well as to the Supreme Court of the United States, and he has long held secure vantage-ground as one of the able and representative members of the San Francisco bar. He served a term as a member of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco County, to which office he was elected in 1898. Of his service in this position the following estimate has been given: "He at once took a leading position among those public officials who stood for civic integrity, and was an earnest advocate of civic betterment and municipal improvements. He was the first to advocate the grooved rail for the street railways of San Francisco, and introduced the first ordinance providing half-fare for school children using the street cars." The splendid record made by Mr. Byington in this connection had no little fortifying influence in his election to the office of district attorney in 1899. He was the first to hold this office under the new city charter, and was twice thereafter reelected, his last election having given him an unprecedented and significant victory, in that he received a majority of the votes in each of the 310 precincts into which the city was then divided. In this connection he handled successfully many important cases, including a number of the most prominent criminal cases in the history of the state, with conviction in each instance. Among these cases were those of Cordelia Botkin and Martha Bowers, both of whom were convicted of murder through arsenic poisoning. Further record concerning his administration is here reproduced: "Mr. Byington prosecuted and convicted Leon Soeder and Sir Harry Westwood Cooper for forgery, the Nolan gang for robbery, and brought to justice the six desperate highwaymen who murdered Police Officer Robinson in the Mission. He displayed in his official work a courageous and aggressive spirit, working steadily in the interests of the people of his city and county, and enforcing the law with full comprehension of its ultimate uses and purposes. He personally conducted the prosecution of every important case, secured the greatest percentage of convictions in the history of the office, but was prompt, however, to dismiss a charge where he believed the evidence did not warrant a conviction. His splendid and unequalled record has met with uniform commendation. In his civil practice he is known as a well trained lawyer, a strong and resourceful advocate, high-minded and faithful in the discharge of professional duties."

Mr. Byington has important mining interests in Sierra County, and is concerned also with large farming activities in the Sacramento Valley. He is vice president of the California Historic Landmarks League, and has been deeply interested in and a leading member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in the history of which, as well as that of the state in general, he is a recognized authority. He is a past grand president of this splendid California fraternity, is a past exalted ruler of San Francisco Lodge No. 3, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has eloquently espoused every state and national movement for inculcating patriotism and the defense of American institutions. He is identified with the University of California Club, the National Geographic Society and the San Francisco Art Association. As indicative of the confidence which the courts have in Mr. Byington the Hon. M. T. Dooling, United States district judge, in 1918, appointed him receiver for the exceedingly valuable oil properties in the Sunset and Midway districts of Kern County, the title of the claimants and location thereof having been attacked by the Federal Government. Some fifteen or twenty of the oil properties thus placed in receivership, and under the management and control of Mr. Byington, were among the most productive in California, the monthly return from the sale of oil amounting to several hundred thousands of dollars. Under the terms of the oil leasing bill, lately passed by Congress, the claimants of these properties surrendered title to the United States and took leases from the Government, paying in return therefor monthly royalties. At this time there was impounded in the hands of the receiver approximately \$25,000,000 as profits derived from the sale of oil produced during his operation of the properties, and, under the terms of the leases, and by order of court, this amount was turned over to the lessees and to the Government in the form of royalties. This was undoubtedly the most important receivership in the history of Federal or State courts in California.

**JOHN CAPERTON HAYS.** A son of that intrepid character in early California and San Francisco history, the gallant Col. John Coffee (Jack) Hays, the late John Caperton Hays in his own career lived a life and made his achievements and activities count for a secure place in the life and affairs of modern California, particularly in the San Francisco Bay district.

John Caperton Hays was born in San Francisco, and as a boy he went East to attend old Washington College before it became Washington Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, of which he was a graduate. Returning to California, he turned his attention to a field of activities in which service he deserves recognition as real constructive pioneering, reclamation work on the Sacramento River. He built two complete levees on islands in the river before he received any assistance from the Government. For many years he was engaged in cattle ranching and farming in Tulare County, and became treasurer of the Mount Whitney Power and Electric Company, with headquarters at Visalia. He was still performing these official duties when he died in December, 1912.

John Caperton Hays had a host of friends. His hospitality was unbounded, and he was generous not only with his friends and intimate associates, but with many who needed generosity of a practical nature. In politics he was a democrat, serving on the county and state central committees and attending county and state conventions as a delegate. Under the administration of Governor Budd he served as superintendent of the Homes for the Adult Blind in Oakland. He was a member of the Masonic Order and belonged to the Athenian Club during its early days.

John Caperton Hays married Anna McMullin. She was born in Sacramento, educated in Baltimore, returning to Sacramento, where she made her home until her marriage. Her father was Capt. John McMullin, a native of Tennessee, of Scotch ancestry, and in early life a member of the famous Texas Rangers, and subsequently identified with California, establishing the great McMullin ranches, extending throughout the San Joaquin Valley. Mrs. Hays is a member of the Town and Country Club, the Woman's Athletic Club, and was one of the early members of the Ebell Club of Oakland. Her mother was a Morgan, of Kentucky, a descendant of Commodore Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. John Caperton Hays had two sons, John Coffee and Harry T.

John Coffee Hays is a native of Tulare County, was reared and educated in Oakland, and served a thorough apprenticeship in the General Electric Company's school and shop in Schenectady, New York. After leaving there he was associated with L. B. Stillwell, the famous electrical engineer of New York, and in 1907 he came West, representing the John Hays Hammond interests. In 1914 he established offices in San Francisco as a consulting engineer, but gave up his office and practice at the time of the World war, when he entered the service as engineer and constructing quartermaster at Camp Lewis, with the rank of major. He was released from active duty in the fall of 1919 and since the war has lived in the East, in the service of the Stone & Webster engineering syndicate. He married Eva Harwood, of New York.

A member of the Hays family in the present generation whose home and business are in San Francisco is Harry T. Hays, who was born in Tulare County, May 8, 1884. He was educated in the public schools at Oakland, Bowen's Academy at Berkeley, and his first regular employment was with the Porter Brothers Fruit Company of Chicago, packing and shipping fruit from California to Eastern markets. Then for eight years he acted as purchasing agent for the Mount Whitney Power & Electric Company and the Yosemite Power Company, with headquarters at Visalia.

Since 1916 Mr. Hays has been in the service of the Standard Oil Company. For a year and one-half he was at Los Angeles, and since August, 1917, has been in the home office at San Francisco, being superintendent of service stations. His office is in the Standard Oil Building at Bush and Sansome streets.

Harry T. Hays is affiliated with the Piedmont Lodge of Masons, Visalia Commandery of the Knights Templar, Islam Temple of the

Mystic Shrine at San Francisco, and he has been a member of the Woodmen of the World since 1900. He belongs to the Commercial Club and is a republican voter.

Harry T. Hays married at Oakland, September 10, 1908, Miss Louise Hall, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio. Her father, W. M. Hall, who died in 1916, was one of the first men to come West as representative of the Standard Oil Company, serving that corporation as assistant treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Hays have one son, William Hall Hays, a student in the Piedmont High School.

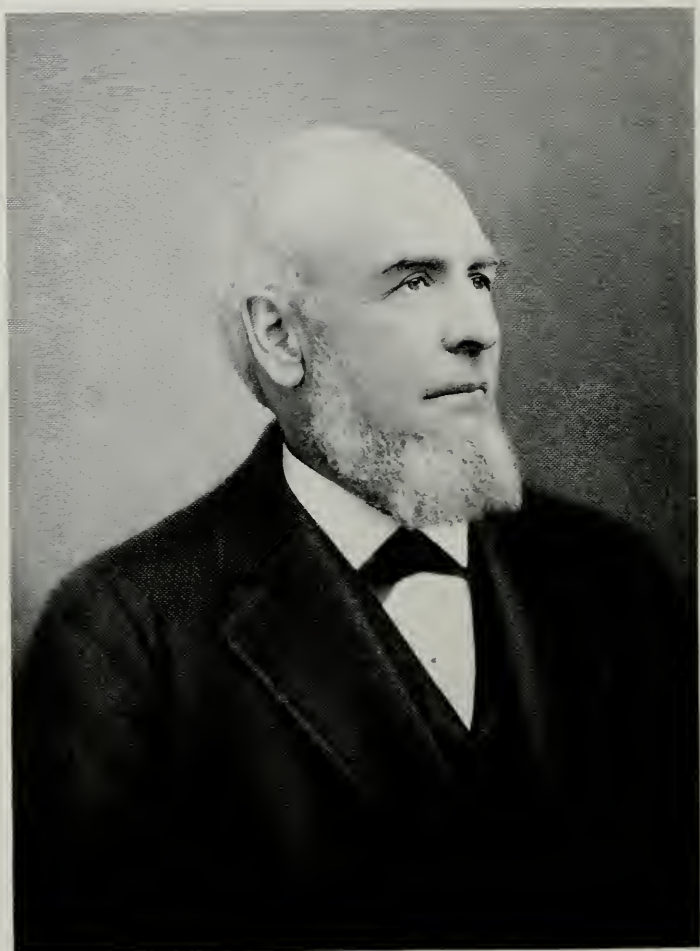
FRANK (FRANCIS) MANUEL SILVA, a San Francisco attorney with offices in the Phelan Building, is former United States attorney for the northern district of California, and gained his early distinctions in the law in his native County of Napa. He is one of the best known men in the professional and public life of the Bay district.

He was born in Napa County, March 6, 1879. His father, Manuel Silva, a native of Portugal, came to California in 1868, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. At Napa he became a very successful business man and citizen, exercised a wide influence in the politics of that locality, and acquired many important property interests. He was a wholesale manufacturer of soda, and a grocery merchant. His death occurred in 1907. Manuel Silva married Elizabeth McKee, who was born in Ireland and now lives at Napa.

Their son Frank acquired his early education in the public schools at Napa, and completed his literary education at St. Mary's College, where he was graduated in 1898 with the Bachelor of Arts degree and the honorary degree Master of Arts. The two years following he devoted to the study of law in the offices of Theodore Bell, and subsequently entered Hastings Law College, where he took his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1903. Returning to Napa, Mr. Silva was associated with the law firm of Bell, York & Bell for two years, and in 1905 engaged in individual practice. Early in 1907 he was elected city attorney of Napa. In October of the same year he was appointed district attorney of the county, upon the resignation of Ray Benjamin. He held this office until January, 1911, when he resumed private practice. Mr. Silva came to San Francisco in August, 1918, as chief deputy under Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, who had the distinction at that time of being United States attorney for the northern district of California. Mr. Silva handled with characteristic energy a number of important Federal cases during the closing months of the World war and its aftermath. On January 1, 1920, he was appointed the first Federal prohibition director of California, but on June 10, 1920, President Wilson selected him for the office of United States attorney to succeed Mrs. Adams, who, shortly afterward was advanced to assistant attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Silva served as United States attorney until September, 1921, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent of that office, John T. Williams. While United States attorney







HENRY S. AUSTIN

Mr. Silva conducted the prosecution in the celebrated Brolaski case, securing conviction.

During the past three years Mr. Silva has been engaged in private practice at San Francisco. Much of his work is in the Federal courts. During the World war for a time he handled the duties of Government counsel for the questionnaires in Napa County. A prominent man in the democratic party, he has served as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee of Napa and of the Democratic State Central Committee. He was campaign manager for Woolwine when the latter made his race for governor.

Mr. Silva has a prominent part in social and fraternal life, being past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Napa, was state deputy in 1913 of the Knights of Columbus, is past president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and past president of the Napa Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He also belongs to the U. P. E. C. Society and the I. D. E. S. Society and the Olympic Club of San Francisco.

On September 23, 1908, he married Miss Elizabeth B. Strohl. She was born in Texas, daughter of George W. and Sarah Strohl. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Silva are: Francis Joseph, attending the St. Ignatius High School, and Sarah Elizabeth, at the St. Monica School.

HENRY SANFORD AUSTIN was a California forty-niner whose fine character and superior ability enabled him to play a large and worthy part in the civic and business affairs of Stockton and San Francisco during the period of many years, and in his tragic death, in a railway accident, on the 30th of May, 1890, California lost one of her noble and honored citizens and influential men of affairs.

Henry S. Austin was born in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 28th of February, 1826, and thus was aged sixty-four years, three months and twelve days at the time of his death. He was a son of Rev. Charles C. Austin, who gave years of distinguished service as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church and as a successful educator. The early education of the subject of this memoir was received largely in the school conducted by his father, and in Maryland he gained also his initial experience in business affairs. He was a youth of twenty-three years when, in 1849, he came to California, and after having been for a time associated with a cousin in mercantile enterprise in San Francisco he removed to Stockton, where he engaged in the hardware business. He was, however, a resident of San Francisco for a number of years prior to his death. At Stockton he became a member of the old pioneer hardware firm of Thomas H. Selby & Company, the headquarters of which concern were in San Francisco. After the death of Mr. Selby the Stockton house passed into the control of the firm of Austin Brothers, Henry S. being senior member and his brother, William B., the junior member of the firm, which built up a large and prosperous business. Within a short time after the death of his honored pioneer associates, Mr. Selby, Henry S. Austin found it expedient to remove to San Francisco, where he became the executive

head of the wholesale hardware and iron business of the old firm of Thomas H. Selby & Company, William B. Austin having continued in charge of the business at Stockton until his death, when fifty-five years of age and several years after the death of his brother.

Henry S. Austin was a power in industrial and commercial affairs in San Francisco at the time of his death, and was a man whose gracious personality and sterling character gained to him friends in all walks of life. When one of the most terrible railway disasters in the history of California caused the death of Mr. Austin, together with that of his daughter, Florence Marian Austin, and about thirty other persons, a Stockton newspaper gave the following appreciative estimate: "Henry S. Austin was a pure, noble-minded man, and was highly respected wherever known. His life was full of kind deeds, and many of the old residents of Stockton will bear witness that while he was an active business man he never missed an opportunity to do good toward his fellow men."

It is unnecessary to enter here into details concerning the harrowing disaster in which Mr. Austin and the younger of his two daughters sacrificed their lives, but it may be stated that the following quotation from a newspaper dispatch at the time measurably tells the story. The special San Francisco report was issued under date of May 30, 1890, and read as follows: "Our beautiful sister City of Oakland, just across the bay, was, at 1:45 this afternoon, the scene of the most terrible disaster that has ever visited the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast. At that time, and while going at the rate of probably twenty miles an hour, the engine, tender and first passenger coach of a crowded local train on the narrow-gauge road, running from Alameda into Oakland, were dashed headlong into an arm of San Francisco Bay, known as Oakland Creek, through an open drawbridge at Webster Street, a distance of 15 feet from bridge to bay." Many perished in this disaster by drowning, and among the number were Mr. Austin and his daughter Florence, the elder daughter, Mary H., having been with them and having been saved as by miracle.

Mr. Austin ever manifested a fine personal stewardship in community affairs and was a loyal and public-spirited citizen of marked liberality, though he never manifested any ambition for public office. He lived and wrought worthily and his memory is revered by those who came within the sphere of his kindly and benignant influence. Reared in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. Austin ever continued one of its devout and zealous communicants, and was an active and loyal churchman whose example ever offered lesson and inspiration. A certain rector who had left his charge on account of parish dissension and who had been requested to return to the charge, stated that "If Henry Austin, the peacemaker, is there, I will return."

In the year 1866 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Austin and Miss Kate Freese, who was born in the State of Michigan and who since his death has continued to reside in San Francisco, she, like her husband, being a zealous communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Of the three children the first born was Mary H., who remained with her widowed

mother until she passed away in March, 1921; Florence Marian met with her father a tragic death, as already noted in this context; and Henry Hepburn was one of the substantial business men and representative citizens of San Francisco, but died in Stockton at the age of twenty-seven years. Mr. Austin was a California pioneer well worthy of this special tribute in the history of a district in which he did well his part in furthering progress and prosperity.

JAMES MILLER, one of the famous pioneers of California who antedated the historic "Forty-niners," was a native of the Emerald Isle and was born in May, 1814. When he was but five years old he was brought to Quebec, Canada, by his parents, and was there reared to manhood. He was given a good education in the public schools of Quebec, and upon attaining suitable age, married there Miss Mary Murphy, also a native of Ireland. She was brought to Quebec by her father and mother when she was only three years of age. Her father was a prosperous farmer of Canada. So were the Millers, who later left the Canadian Province for the States and located for a time in Missouri.

In the spring of 1844, after mature deliberation, they joined a wagon train and started across the plains for the new country of California, which then was yet a part of the Mexican nation. The subject of "gold" had not yet swept over the Eastern States, so their motives were to secure good homes and a ranch where they could rear large herds of wild cattle and grow big crops of wheat and other grains, and at the same time find a market for them. After reaching California they settled first at San Rafael, Marin County, where they bought a fine tract of land from Timothy Hale Murphy, which they promptly converted into a splendid ranch covered with grain and cattle.

Their trip across the plains was so filled with dangers and other thrills that they never forgot the details. They made the trip by wagon train from Missouri, starting from what was known as Irish Town, which at that early date was the starting point for nearly all the expeditions across the plains. Their train consisted almost wholly of "Prairie Schooners" drawn by yoke after yoke of oxen, which could advance but little, if any better than five miles per day. But they steadily pursued their course along the trail, passing through immense herds of buffalo and seeing here and there antelopes, wolves, panthers and grizzly bears. The Indians whom they met were universally friendly and in several instances directed their route of travel, which when followed was always found to be to their advantage.

Finally they reached the Rocky Mountains and there were caught by a fierce snow storm, which soon made the trail snowbound and they were compelled to remain there until they could get out. But they must have something to eat. At last a few of the men were sent on to the West to obtain assistance, while the others were left with the train to obtain food. Mr. Miller was one of the men left behind to provide food for the train. This they were successful in doing—deer buffalo, antelopes, wild

turkeys, etc. They were kept there so long that Mr. Miller finally struck out for himself, and after much hardship and suffering reached the camp of Captain Sutler. The captain at once undertook to rescue the party in the mountains and sent a band of mountaineers back with an abundance of provisions. Each member of the band carried with him one day's rations for his immediate use, but carried also sufficient rations to hang up each day on the trees to be used by them on their return and left at each spot two friendly Indians to guard the provisions.

Upon their arrival at the white camp they found it wholly abandoned and there discovered that the starving travelers had killed and eaten all their cows and oxen and had passed out into the valleys and footlands in search of food and help. The band of rescuers, known as the "Miller-Murphy Party," finally started back for their camp, but left behind full instructions and a few friendly Indians to guide the travelers to the Capt. Sutler Camp. At last a little before Christmas, 1844, they all came on and reached the Sutler Camp and were given a warm reception. Soon they all branched out and the Millers were to San Rafael.

The Millers went to work in earnest, and soon were in comfortable circumstances on their fine ranch close to San Pablo Bay and not far from San Francisco. Now they were Mexicans, but not real "Greasers." Mr. Miller built the first schoolhouse in Marin County, at the corner of Fourth and A streets, San Rafael. But he devoted almost the whole of his time to the building up of his ranch. Soon they had an abundance of provisions of all sorts, yet they lacked the store products which they had been accustomed to use. So Mr. Miller returned to the Capt. Sutler Camp and there worked for cash, which was very scarce at that time, before the gold rush in 1849. But he secured enough to buy clothing, shoes, tools, etc. He finally secured a duly registered title to his ranch land in 1851. Now the gold rush was on in full swing. The Millers were Americans, they owned immense herds of cattle which swarmed over the valleys and foothills along the bay, and their golden wheat fields rivaled the glittering gold from the mines.

Mr. Miller at once became prominent in public affairs. The settlers were now pouring into the state from the East. They all regarded him as an old settler, and listened with respect and interest to what he told them about the country. He became county superintendent of the pioneer schools and served as county coroner for two terms. But nearly all their store trading and marketing had to be done in San Francisco, and in order to get there they were compelled to cross the bay in rowboats. His principal occupation was ranching, but at the same time he succeeded in securing large tracts of land in Marin County. He thus became a very large land owner. His original ranch is still in the possession of his family. It was occupied by him during the Mexican war. In 1863 he donated the land and assisted in building another public school on his ranch, which he called "Dixie," and the name still stands. He helped haul the material and helped construct the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, and was always interested in the progress and success of this fine institution. He and his wife

were unwavering members of the Catholic Church. He died in November, 1890.

To James and Mary Miller ten children were born: William J. married Isabel Green and became a prosperous rancher and cattle raiser. Later he engaged in the real estate business. He and wife are dead; Mary became the wife of James Ross, a rancher, and both are deceased. The Ross ranch ran between San Anselmo and Fairfax and down the Ross Valley to Larkspur. It extended in the other direction from Alpine Lake to San Quintin; Martin Van Buren married Ellen Davis, and was a rancher. He is deceased, but she lives at Burlingame; Kate married John Keyes, a rancher, and both are dead. John Keyes was one of the founders of the town of Tomales in about 1868. He was prominently known in all this part of the country; Ellen Independence Miller was born at Independence Rock, California, during the journey across the continent. She died on the California homestead; Julia A. is deceased; Fannie de C. is also dead; Theresa S. is now a resident of San Francisco; Bernard T. married Emily F. Senter and is now a resident of San Rafael. Josephine L. wedded Joseph Kirk; they now reside on Pine Street in San Francisco. Generally, all are members of the Catholic Church. James Miller was a member of the democratic party, and took much interest in the political campaigns that swept the Bay country.

Bernard Thomas Miller was born in San Rafael January 7, 1855, and received his schooling in "Dixie" school, Santa Clara College and St. Mary's College in San Francisco in 1875. He at once took up the work on his father's ranch which he followed until 1887. He then moved to Nicasio, Marin County, where he bought a ranch of 1,150 acres, which he still owns. He conducted a dairy business until 1916, when he leased the property. He has been leading a retired life since 1916 and with his family occupies a pleasant and commodious home at 811 Fifth Avenue, San Rafael.

He is a democrat in politics and was justice of the peace in Nicasio Township for fifteen or sixteen years. He has for many years been chairman of the Marin County Democratic Central Committee and attended under the old system many county conventions as delegate. He served as supervisor of Marin County in 1881-2, served as school trustee for the Dixie district for about eight years and served as school trustee for the Nicasio district for eight or nine years.

Mr. Miller married, May 17, 1881, in San Jose, Emily F. Senter, a native of San Jose and a daughter of Mrs. Catherine Senter, one of the pioneer women of Santa Clara County. They are the parents of five children living and one is deceased: James B., a rancher near Fresno, married and has two children, Mervin T. and Martin Edward; Bernard T., Jr., died when one year old; Mary, wife of Adolph Lietz, Jr., a manufacturer of nautical instruments in San Francisco; Catherine B., wife of J. M. Nougues, superintendent of the Sutter & McAllister street division of the Market Street Railroad; Helen T., wife of Frank R. Harp, with the P. G. & E. Company at Hat One, Shasta County, and Frances



F., wife of Charles T. Coit, a merchant at Burney, Shasta County, and who has one boy, Charles Tryon Elliott Coit.

Mr. Miller remembers as a boy the last appearance of the antelope herd in this county. It had been reduced to five or six animals, which left the county in about 1860 and were never seen here again. He is a charter member of Tamalpais Parlor and of Nicasio Parlor Native Sons of the Golden West.

RAYMOND BENJAMIN is probably the outstanding authority on tax laws in the State of California today. This position is the result of many years of service in the attorney general's department and as counsel for other departments of the state government. Mr. Benjamin is also nationally known as one of the chieftains of the republican party.

He is a native son, born at Vallejo, California, December 14, 1872, son of E. M. and Ruth S. (Mahon) Benjamin. His father is of English and his mother of Scotch-Irish descent, both of Revolutionary stock. His mother was born in Pennsylvania. E. M. Benjamin, a native of New Jersey, came to California in 1851 by way of Cape Horn. He followed the trade of carpenter in San Francisco, and subsequently became personal representative of Admiral Farragut, who was commander of the Mare Island Navy Yard in the early days. Admiral Farragut owned considerable property in Vallejo, constructing many buildings there, Mr. Benjamin being his business manager and holding power of attorney in managing this property.

Raymond Benjamin was educated in public schools in California. His law studies were carried on in the offices of Estee, Fitzgerald & Miller, a firm of distinguished men in the professional and public life of the state. John H. Miller, of this firm, was an eminent patent lawyer. Morris N. Estee was a jurist and twice candidate for governor on the republican ticket. William F. Fitzgerald became attorney general of California and later was elevated to the Supreme bench of the state.

Admitted to the California bar in May, 1893, Raymond Benjamin for five years practiced law at Vallejo, and then located at Napa. In 1902 he was elected and in 1906 reelected district attorney of Napa County. Resigning as district attorney in September, 1907, he was made chief deputy to the attorney general of California, a post he held until January 1, 1919, resigning to resume private practice. His offices are in the Chronicle Building at San Francisco. Since 1919 in addition to his private practice he has acted as attorney for the state insurance commissioner. He is also special counsel for the State of California in all tax matters and litigation, conducting all tax litigations, particularly cases involving the application of tax laws to corporations, railroads, banks, power companies and insurance companies. From 1911 to 1920 he also acted as legal advisor to the various state officers and district attorneys and the State Board of Equalization.

During the years he was in the office of the attorney general and also since that time he has drawn up many of the laws enacted and placed on the statute books of the state. He was author of the corporation license act





Raymond D. Dyer



law of California, the railroad regulation act of 1909, and also drew up the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission Bill, the first Alien Land Law Bill of California, the Criminal Syndicalism Bill and the tax reassessment act. Much of the tax litigation which he conducted was carried through the courts up to the Supreme Court of the United States, which finally sustained the tax system of California. The principal test case was known as the Pullman Company versus the State of California, and its decision sustained the collection of approximately \$35,000,000 yearly by the state. During 1921-22 Mr. Benjamin was special assistant to the attorney general of the United States, resigning that position.

His record as a leader in the republican party has been hardly less noteworthy. He was elected chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in September, 1916, and in 1918 was elected chairman of both the Republican State Central Committee and the Executive Committee, being reelected chairman of these committees in 1920. In 1918-21 he served as regional director of the Republican National Committee, with jurisdiction over seven western states. During this time he was assistant to the national chairman, Will H. Hays. During the presidential, senatorial and congressional campaign of 1920 he was in charge of the western headquarters of the national committee, and had personal charge of the campaign of Samuel F. Shortridge for the United States Senate. At the time of the National Convention of 1920 Mr. Hays, the national chairman, had with him constantly as his personal staff Mr. Benjamin, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., L. L. Wadsworth, now assistant secretary of the treasury, and Ralph V. Sollitt, who was assistant chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

At the time of the World war Mr. Benjamin registered under the selective draft and was on finance committees during the war drives. He is a member of the San Francisco, California State and American Bar associations. He holds membership in the Elks lodge at Napa, and was grand exalted ruler of the Elks of the United States in 1914-15, and prior to that time for three years had been chairman of the judiciary committee of the national organization. While in that position he redrafted and rewrote many of the laws of the order and prepared an entirely new judicial code, which was enacted in 1913 and has never been changed. He compiled what was then designated and is still known as "The Law of the Elks," a compilation of the opinions and decisions of the highest judicial forums of the national order.

Mr. Benjamin is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine of San Francisco. He belongs to Napa Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and the California Society Sons of the American Revolution. At the age of twenty-five Mr. Benjamin was rated as one of the finest violinists in the state, and did concert work, filling engagements up and down the coast. The violin has been a source of great pleasure to him for many years, and he plays it, at home, his wife being his accompanist.

On May 27, 1902, at Napa, he married Miss Mildred Francis, a native

of that city. Her father, G. M. Francis, is the dean of the newspaper men of California, having owned and published the Napa Register for fifty-four years. He is one of the well loved men of his county, and has friendships all over the state. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin have one daughter, Barbara, a graduate of Miss Burke's School.

**WILLIAM GARDNER STAFFORD.** For over thirty years William Gardner Stafford was active in the commercial affairs of San Francisco, and he founded and conducted a very prosperous business. His prosperity won in commercial affairs he wisely used, and proved himself a man of liberal tastes and a patron of the arts.

He was born at Baltimore, Maryland, December 18, 1855, son of William John and Caroline (Gardner) Stafford, both natives of Baltimore, though the Gardner family came from the North. William J. Stafford was a mariner, and while commanding the merchant ship *Cassilda*, running between Baltimore and Rotterdam, was lost at sea in a storm during the early '70s. The Staffords as a family have been identified with the sea either as ship owners or commanders both in the navy and merchant marines. The founder of the Maryland branch of the Stafford family came to this country with Calvert, Lord Baltimore. By the marriage of one of its members to a Miss Whipple, the late William G. Stafford was descended directly from Abraham Whipple, leader of the expedition to sink the *Gaspee*, one of the first exploits at the opening of the American Revolution, and also of his son, William Whipple, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The great-grandfather of William G. Stafford was another William Stafford, who commanded a privateer vessel during the War of 1812, and single handed defeated and captured two British ships off Cape St. Vincent. Another member of the family, William Bayard Stafford, was lieutenant under John Paul Jones on the "*Bonhomme Richard*." An uncle of William G. Stafford, Joseph Stafford, was a major on Jubal Early's staff in the Confederate Army.

William Gardner Stafford was reared and educated in Baltimore. He was about seventeen when his father was lost at sea. It had been the plan that he would enter Princeton University, but feeling that this would impose too heavy sacrifices upon his widowed mother he ran away to sea, thus pursuing the ancestral calling. He left Baltimore as sailor on a sailing vessel, and for two years was on the high seas. In 1876 he arrived in San Francisco, and thereafter devoted most of his business energies to the coal industry. After more or less brief connections with various firms he founded W. G. Stafford & Company, about 1893, and was its president and active executive until his death in 1908. He had no other important business interests besides the W. G. Stafford Company.

He once served as school director, and from 1907 until his death the following year was supervisor under the Taylor administration. In politics he was a republican, and during the famous graft prosecution he lent his moral support to Francis J. Heney and Rudolph Spreckels, though he was not personally identified with any phase of the prosecution. He

was a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, was a member of the Pacific Union and Bohemian Clubs, the Sons of the American Revolution and was a director of the San Francisco Art Association.

Mr. Stafford died at his home in San Francisco, August 16, 1908. He had twice served as vice president of the Bohemian Club and at other times as a director, and helped manage the annual picture exhibits and participated in the Christmas Jinks. All his life he was a connoisseur and a lover of pictures, and one of his most pleasurable activities was his relations with the Art Association and School of Design. Although not a Californian by birth, he was extremely fond of San Francisco, and regarded the welfare of the city as his personal concern.

Mr. Stafford married at San Francisco, December 29, 1886, Miss Cornelia Marsh Housman, daughter of John Harrison and Katherine (Ritch) Housman. Her parents came from New York to California in the early '50s, settling at Sacramento, where Mrs Stafford was born. Mrs. Stafford died in New York in 1912, and her only surviving brother is John I. Housman, a resident of San Anselmo, California. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Stafford is Marjorie, who was married in 1913 to Robert Newell Fitch. She resides at 2565 Washington Street.

MARY H. KENNEY, M. D., was a pioneer of California and also one of the early woman physicians and surgeons of this state, she having been successfully engaged in the practice of her profession in the City of Oakland for many years.

Doctor Kenney was born in Maine, a daughter of James M. and Olive (Locke) Robinson and a representative of colonial New England ancestry. She came to California in 1855, and in San Francisco was solemnized her marriage to Isaac Adams Kenney, who was born in New Hampshire and whose death occurred in 1880, leaving one son, Walter Adams Kenney. In the earlier years of her practice Doctor Kenney was an exponent of the Homeopathic School of Medicine, and later she was graduated in the Eclectic Medical College that was founded by Doctors Webster and McRea. She engaged in practice at Oakland in the year 1878, gave special attention to the treatment of chronic diseases and built up a large and representative practice, besides equipping and conducting a sanitarium. Doctor Kenney achieved large success and worthy prestige in her chosen profession, and in her ministrations and through her gracious personality she won a host of friends.

WILLIAM WATTS was one of the pioneer settlers and representative business men of Oakland and in the development of what was known as the Watts tract he did much to advance the material progress and upbuilding of this city.

Mr. Watts was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, March 21, 1808, and his death occurred January 16, 1878. He was a son of Benjamin and Mary (Pratt) Watts. At Roxbury, Massachusetts, Mr. Watts learned the trade of tanner and currier, and there, in 1831, he married Miss Maria Frances Rollins, who survived him by a number of years, their only child.

who attained to maturity, having been a son, William Augustus. He continued to follow his trade in Massachusetts until 1850, when he came with his family to California, by the Panama route, and in 1851 he secured the tract of land that became known as the Watts tract, at Oakland, the same having originally comprised 160 acres. He devoted his land to agricultural production, and owned and operated the schooner which he utilized in transporting his crops to market. About 1872 the Watts land was subdivided into building lots, and prior to this, in 1860, Mr. Watts had here established a tannery, the operation of which he continued until his death, besides which he conducted a shoe store and shop at Oakland. He was one of the most liberal contributors to the First Baptist Church, of which he and his wife were zealous members and of which he served thirteen years as a deacon. The son continued one of the successful farmers of this section of the state for many years, in the meanwhile maintaining his home at Oakland.

ARTHUR S. BARBER was one of the gallant young men who gained pioneer honors in California, to which state he came with his bride in the memorable year 1849. He became one of the early merchants of Alameda, where he established his residence in 1853 and where he passed the remainder of his life.

Mr. Barber was born in Yorkshire, England, May 24, 1817, and he received in his youth liberal educational advantages, besides learning the trade of printer. He came to the United States in 1840, taught school for a time, in Ohio, and later purchased land in Wisconsin. He also worked at his trade in the City of Chicago, and in April, 1849, he wedded Miss Elmira Burton, a native of New England. In the same year he came with his wife across the plains to California, and for a time he resided at Marysville, the death of his wife having there occurred December 28, 1851, she being survived by one son, James B. In 1853 Mr. Barber engaged in the general merchandise business at Alameda, and he long continued one of the leading merchants of this place. In 1855 he was appointed postmaster of Alameda, and this office he retained thirty-four years.

Mr. Barber was a staunch supporter of the republican party and its cause, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

October 7, 1854, recorded the marriage of Mr. Barber to Miss Sarah Stevens, a native of Maine, and she survived him by a number of years, the children of this union being two sons and three daughters.

JOHN NELSON WEBSTER was one of the Forty-niners of California, achieved large success and influence in business affairs and was one of the pioneer settlers of Alameda, to the development and upbuilding of which place he contributed much, he having been one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of California at the time of his death.

Mr. Webster was born in Canajoharie County, New York, April 15, 1814, a son of John and Sirlina (Phillips) Webster, the former's father

having been a cousin of the distinguished statesman Daniel Webster. As a young man Mr. Webster was engaged in the mercantile business at Fonda, New York, and in March, 1849, as a member of a party known as the Mohawk Mining Company, he sailed from New York for California, the voyage around Cape Horn having been of 193 days' duration. Mr. Webster showed marked versatility in his various business enterprises in San Francisco in the early days. He became prominently concerned in the shipping business, in which he continued until 1854. In that year he purchased land in Alameda, and he did much pioneer service in connection with the early development and upbuilding of this now beautiful city. He was the first Sunday school superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Alameda and served many years as chorister of this church. No other member excelled him in liberality of financial contributions to the church and its work.

In 1840 Mr. Webster married Anor Amanda Washburn, a native of Montgomery County, New York, and whose death there occurred in 1847. Of the five children of this union three survived the mother. In 1861 Mr. Webster married Miss Caroline Washburn, a cousin of his first wife, and the one child of this union, a son, died at the age of ten years.

Mr. Webster was a man of sterling character and superior business ability, and this brief tribute to his memory is properly given place in this work.

THOMAS HAMEL PINKERTON, M. D., was long and actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Oakland and was known and honored as one of the representative pioneer physicians and surgeons of the San Francisco Bay region.

Doctor Pinkerton was born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, June 20, 1817, a son of Archibald and Fanny (Walker) Pinkerton, natives of Ireland, and both residents of Massachusetts at the time of their death. The early education of Doctor Pinkerton was obtained in the schools of his native state, and in 1859 he was graduated in the medical school of Harvard University. In 1860 he made the voyage around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he arrived January 5, 1861. He was the first surgeon to make permanent location at Virginia City, Nevada, and he became city and county physician, and assisted in the building of the local hospital, of which he had charge five years. He was employed as a government contract surgeon during the greater part of the Civil war, and in 1866 he returned to California and became a pioneer physician and surgeon at Oakland, he having here been the honored dean of his profession at the time of his death. He served as city health officer and as president of the Board of Health of Oakland. He was one of the organizers of the Alameda County Medical Society, served as president of the California State Medical Society, and was a member of the American Medical Association. The Doctor was a Knight Templar Mason. In Massachusetts Doctor Pinkerton married Mrs. Mary (Trull) Winslow, and her death occurred in the City of Boston, she having been survived by one son and two daughters. In



1866, at Virginia City, Nevada, Doctor Pinkerton married Mary Josephine Atwell, who was born in the State of New York, and she survived him by several years.

B. BENEDICT was a California pioneer of the year 1852, and two years after his arrival in this state he established his home on Bay Farm Island, Alameda County, where he obtained thirty-five acres of land, the most of which he rented for gardening purposes during the later years of his life. He was the owner also of valuable ranch property in Shasta County.

Mr. Benedict was born in Vermont, December 1, 1825, a son of Jonas and Soloma S. (Towner) Benedict, he having been young at the time of the family removal to Essex County, New York, where the parents passed the rest of their lives and where he himself was reared to the work of the home farm. He continued his residence in the Old Empire State until the lure of the great West brought him to California, in 1852, the remainder of his earnest and useful life having been passed in this state and he having been venerable in years at the time of his death. Mr. Benedict was a republican, and he was a liberal and public-spirited citizen. He was one of the early and successful exponents of the hop-growing industry in Alameda County.

In 1857 Mr. Benedict married Mrs. Persis A. (Cleveland) Hamlin, no children being born of this union, but Mrs. Benedict having had two children by her former marriage.

WILLIAM DANFORTH PERINE came to California in 1868, and he did much to advance varied lines of industrial and civic progress in this commonwealth, he having been long numbered among the prominent business men and influential citizens of Oakland.

Mr. Perine was born in Washington County, New York, May 20, 1826, a son of John and Hannah (Billings) Perine. He early began to assist in the work of the home farm, and his youthful education was acquired in the common schools of the locality and period. At the age of twenty-one years he became a foreman of construction work on the Hudson River Railroad, and he continued his association with this line of work until 1852. In that year he introduced in the present County of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, the manufacturing of flax, and in 1868 he came to California and raised the first flax in San Luis Obispo County. He later gave three years to similar enterprise in San Mateo County, and during the following three years was a wheat grower in Alameda County. He next engaged in manufacturing artificial stone for the State Insane Asylum, and in 1876 he engaged independently in the manufacturing of artificial stone, in which connection he laid a large portion of the earlier concrete sidewalks in Oakland. In 1887 he became concerned in the quarrying of roofing slate on the south form of the American River, and thus became a leader in the development of an important industry of great magnitude. He was long and actively affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he was a past master of the blue lodge.

At Lansingburg, New York, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Perine to Miss Elizabeth Vanderhuyden, who was there born September 11, 1835,

a representative of one of the sterling Holland Dutch families early founded in the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Perine became the parents of two sons and three daughters.

WILLIAM O'NEILL, a sterling California pioneer who had much to do with the growth and development of Alameda County, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and was fifty-nine years of age at the time of his death, March 14, 1891. He was reared and educated in his native county and was an ambitious youth when he severed the home ties and immigrated to the United States, in 1849. He soon made his way to California, and for a few years he was engaged in steamboat service in and out of San Francisco. In that city was solemnized his marriage to Miss Margaret Donagan, who likewise was born in Ireland, and immediately after their marriage they established their home on forty acres of land lying between the cities of Oakland and Berkeley and later known as Golden Gate. Here Mr. O'Neill engaged in farm enterprise, and with the growth of the two cities mentioned, his land greatly increased in value in the passing years. He sold building lots on his land, and the entire tract is now substantially built up with business and residence structures. Mr. O'Neill was ever liberal and loyal in his civic attitude, was a staunch supporter of the cause of the democratic party, and he and his wife were zealous communicants of the Catholic Church. Of the six children only two survived the honored father, namely, William and Mamie.

JOHN SMALLEY ADAMS, M. D., was one of the able and honored pioneer physicians and surgeons of California at the time of his death, and had long been established in successful general practice at Oakland.

Doctor Adams was born at Highgate, Franklin County, Vermont, December 24, 1830, and was a son of Lemuel and Sallie (Smalley) Adams, members of colonial New England families. The Doctor received in the old Green Mountain State his early education, which included a course in Bakersfield & Franklin Academy. At Sheldon, Vermont, he began the study of medicine, and later he attended lectures at Woodstock Medical College. In 1855 he was graduated in Albany Medical College, in the capital city of New York, where he was a special protege of the distinguished Dr. John Swinburne, who later served as mayor of Albany and as a member of Congress. After receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he was engaged in practice at Troy, New York, until failing health led him to come to California, in 1863. With his wife and son he made the trip across the plains, and after arriving in California he passed four years in Alpine County, where he engaged in practice and where he fully regained his physical vigor. Later he was engaged in practice in San Francisco and Napa County, and in 1874 he established his permanent home at Oakland, where he long held precedence as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Alameda County.

At Troy, New York, in 1856, Doctor Adams wedded Miss Ellen Tompkins, who was there reared and educated, though her birth occurred

in Providence, Rhode Island. Mrs. Adams passed to the life eternal in the year 1885, and was survived by two children, Dr. Frank L. and Carrie T.

JOSEPH KNOWLAND arrived in San Francisco February 14, 1857, as an aspiring, ambitious and self-reliant youth, and in the passing years he became a dominating figure in connection with the lumber and shipping industries on the Pacific coast. He was a resident of Alameda at the time of his death, had there established his home in 1872 and was one of the principal stockholders in the Alameda Bank, of which he was a director.

Mr. Knowland was born and reared in the State of New York and received his early education at Southampton, Long Island. After coming to California he was for a short time identified with mining activities in Placer County, and he then returned to San Francisco, where he entered the employ of Moor & Folger, agents for a line of clipper ships operating between that city and New York City. In 1862 he initiated his connection with the lumber industry, and in this field of enterprise he became in 1867 junior member of the firm of Springer & Knowland, this alliance continuing about three years. Thereafter he was for a number of years senior member of the firm of Knowland & Doe, and in 1882 he became agent and managing owner of the Gardiner Mill Company, he having been its president and having been a potent force in building up its extensive lumbering and shipping business. He was interested also in other lumbering enterprises, was the main owner of the whaling vessel *Amethyst* at the time it was wrecked, and his aid and influence were generously given in advancing the civic and material progress and prosperity of his home City of Alameda. He was a trustee of the Old People's Home at Alameda, and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

May 13, 1863, recorded the marriage of Mr. Knowland to Miss Hannah B. Russell, a native of Bingham, Maine. They became the parents of four children: Joseph R., Sadie E. (Mrs. George E. Coe), Lucy B. and Hollis P. (deceased).

JOSEPH ALMY, a former judge of the county and probate courts of Marin County, was one of the gallant California pioneers of the historic year 1849, and his career was one of varied and eventful order.

Judge Almy was born at Tiverton, Rhode Island, September 13, 1822, and he was one of the venerable and revered pioneer citizens of Marin County, California, at the time of his death. At the age of sixteen years Judge Almy entered upon a seafaring life and sailed on a whaling vessel from New Bedford, his initial voyage having been one of eleven months' duration. Thereafter he made many whaling voyages and his experiences included voyages to the South Seas. In connection with the discovery of gold in California, he became a member of a joint stock company of eight members, known as the Fall River Mining & Trading Company, which purchased a vessel and made the voyage around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where the ship and its cargo were sold. Judge Almy thus arrived in San Francisco September 13, 1849, and his first venture was to open a hotel,

the New England Home. This building was destroyed by fire shortly afterward, and in the spring of 1850 Judge Almy became associated with the working of mines in Marin County. At Bolinas he served eight years as justice of the peace and one year as school trustee. He also served as master of the vessel operated by a local milling and lumbering company, and in 1855 he built the schooner *H. C. Almy*. He thereafter passed some time in the East, and after his return to Bolinas he served as county judge of Marin County from 1867 to 1880. He served also as probate judge of the county, gave effective administrations in both capacities and held the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who knew him. In connection with his earlier seafaring career it is interesting to record that Judge Almy made one voyage around the world and rounded Cape Horn four times. He was a stalwart advocate of the principles of the republican party, and in 1886 he was elected a representative in the California Legislature, in which he served two terms.

In 1857, at Bolinas, Judge Almy married Miss Lucinda Miller, a native of Indiana, and they became the parents of nine children, five of whom attained to maturity.

POWELL A. McDONELL was a California pioneer of 1849 and for many years maintained his home on Bay Farm Island, where he developed a prosperous market-gardening business, with products shipped to the San Francisco market. He established his home on this island in 1853, became the owner of a well improved garden farm of twenty-one acres, and was one of the honored citizens of the island community at the time of his death.

Mr. McDonell was born at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, January 18, 1826, a son of William and Nancy (McFerras) McDonell, natives of South Carolina and of Scotch ancestry. Mr. McDonell arrived in California in September, 1849, having made the overland trip from New Orleans and through Mexico. He was engaged in mining in the Mariposa district until 1853, when he established his permanent residence on Bay Farm Island. He had served as a soldier in the Mexican war, as a member of the First Alabama Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the battle of Vera Cruz. He received his honorable discharge in 1847, in the City of New Orleans. For many years prior to his death he was affiliated with Veterans of the Mexican war, and his political allegiance was given to the democratic party.

In 1862 Mr. McDonell married Miss Hattie Hamlin, who was born in Illinois and who came to California in 1861.

MICHAEL KANE was one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of Alameda at the time of his death, and was an adventurous young man when he became concerned in the organizing, in 1848, of a company of congenial spirits at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to set forth in quest of gold in California. This association was known as the Pittsburgh & California Enterprise Company, and Mr. Kane was elected its president. The young men of the company made the trip across the plains and arrived at Hangtown, California, August 22, 1849. During the first winter Mr. Kane

mined at Mud Springs, and thereafter he had a full share of experiences in various pioneer mining camps. In 1851 he returned to the East, and in 1853 he came again to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He thereafter served for a time as an inspector of customs at the Port of San Francisco, and later won advancement to the position of government store-keeper. Under the administration of President Buchanan he served four years as United States appraiser. For a term of years thereafter Mr. Kane was engaged in the wholesale liquor trade in San Francisco, and he became interested also in other business enterprises. He served several terms as a director of the Pioneer Society of San Francisco, and in the gracious years that marked his retirement from active business he maintained his home in Alameda.

Mr. Kane was born in County Derry, Ireland, in March, 1817, and was thus a boy at the time of the family immigration to the United States, in 1830. In the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he learned the trade of cabinetmaker, and there he eventually engaged in an independent way, and he continued his residence in the old Keystone State until he became one of the California argonauts of 1849, as already stated in this review.

SOCRATES HUFF, who served four terms as treasurer of Alameda County, was one of the honored California pioneers of the year 1849. He was born in Crawford County, Ohio, July 1, 1827, a son of William Huff. He was about two years old when his parents numbered themselves among the pioneer settlers in Berrien County, Michigan, in 1829. In that county Socrates Huff was reared to adult age, under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days prior to the admission of Michigan to statehood. In February, 1849, accompanied by one of his brothers and four other companions, Mr. Huff set forth for California, and, by way of Salt Lake and the Truckee Pass, he crossed the plains to his destination. He mined for a time on Bear River, thereafter was in business a short time at Sacramento, and he then came to what is now Alameda County. In August, 1851, Mr. Huff purchased a freighting vessel, which he placed in commission between Alvarado, San Francisco and Stockton. In the fall of the following year he returned to the East, and in February, 1853, married Miss Amelia Cassaday, who was born in Pennsylvania and whose father later settled in Cook County, Illinois. After his marriage Mr. Huff drove a herd of cattle from Iowa to Alameda County, California. In 1859 he made permanent settlement at San Leandro. In 1863 he was elected treasurer of Alameda County, and in 1886 he was again elected to this office, as was he also in 1888 and 1890. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880, and was active in the local councils of his party. Mr. Huff has valuable real estate and farm properties and became interested also in banking and the insurance business. He and his wife became the parents of seven children, all daughters.

ASAPH CLEVELAND. The sterling qualities of the fine old New England stock were signally shown in the character and career of the honored Cali-

formia pioneer whose name introduces this paragraph. Mr. Cleveland was a '49er in California and maintained his home in Alameda County from 1855 until his death, when venerable in years.

Asaph Cleveland was born in the State of Vermont, August 28, 1820, and in that state was born also his father, Sylvester Cleveland. The subject of this memoir was a boy at the time of the family removal to what is now the Province of Ontario, Canada, and there he was reared on the home farm, with educational advantages represented in the common schools of the period.

In the autumn of 1849 Mr. Cleveland set forth for California. He made the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama and arrived in San Francisco March 3, 1850. He passed the ensuing three years as a miner in Nevada County, and was associated also with mining operations in Calaveras County. In 1855 he established his permanent home on Bay Farm Island, Alameda County, where he improved his valuable estate of sixty acres and where he passed the remainder of his life, his land having in later years been utilized principally for the raising of vegetables for the San Francisco market, and he having devoted about nine years to the nursery business. He became the owner also of property in Alameda. Mr. Cleveland was a republican in political allegiance and was a loyal and progressive citizen who did his part in forwarding the march of development and progress in California. His marriage occurred in Canada and he became the father of four children, one of the two sons having died at the age of fourteen years.

FREDERICK DELGER came to California by way of Cape Horn and arrived in San Francisco, accompanied by his wife, January 7, 1853. His ability and excellent judgment came into effective play and in this land of golden opportunities he won large and worthy success. He was one of the extensive investors in Oakland real estate and was one of the substantial and honored pioneer citizens of this city at the time of his death.

Mr. Delger was born in Saxony, Germany, March 11, 1822, and was reared on the home farm. As a youth he learned the shoemaker's trade, and in the autumn of 1847 he arrived in New York City and there found employment at his trade. There, in 1848, he wedded Ernestine Blecher, a native of Darmstadt, Germany, and he continued to follow his trade in the East until he came with his wife to California, as noted in the foregoing paragraph. He opened a shoe shop in San Francisco, and eventually became the owner of two shoe stores in that city and one in Sacramento, besides which he was in the wholesale shoe business about one year. He sold his real estate holdings in San Francisco, and in 1860 he purchased ten acres of land in what is now one of the best sections of the City of Oakland. He platted and developed this property and through the normal increase in its value he accumulated a substantial fortune. Mr. Delger was liberal and loyal as a citizen and gave freely to the support of measures and enterprises tending to advance all community interests. It may be specially noted that he and his wife gave \$8,000 to the support of Fabiola



Hospital, one of the noble institutions of Oakland. He was a stockholder in the Oakland Bank of Savings and had other important capitalistic investments. Mr. and Mrs. Delger became the parents of one son and three daughters who attained to years of maturity.

DAVID SKILLING, M. D., became one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Alameda County, where he was engaged in the active general practice of his profession from 1877 until his death, more than twenty years later. He served as a surgeon of the Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war, took part in the three days' battle of Pittsburg Landing, and had previously been in charge of the military hospital at Shiloh.

Doctor Skilling was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 4, 1822, a son of Hugh and Catherine (Dobbins) Skilling, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in Pennsylvania, of Scotch ancestry. Doctor Skilling profited by the advantages of the schools of his native county and before he was nineteen years old he had taught two terms of school in Butler County, Ohio. Thereafter he attended Ohio University, at Athens, three years, and he next gave three years to teaching school in Nashville, Tennessee. He took a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1848 he engaged in the practice of medicine at Atlas, Pike County, Illinois, where he remained nearly five years, and where, in 1849, he wedded Miss Mary E. Long, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. In 1853 he received a diploma from the medical department of the University of Missouri, and in the following year he became a member of the American Medical Association. He was engaged in practice at Winchester, Scott County, Illinois, until he entered the nation's service in the Civil war, as noted in a preceding paragraph. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Winchester and served about ten years as its president. In 1877 he established his residence at Oakland, California, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, in the early '90s, he having been an honored member of the Alameda County Medical Society and having been affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. He was survived by one son and one daughter, and after his death his widow continued her residence in Oakland.

DEWITT CLINTON GASKILL was a California pioneer of 1849 and was one of the substantial capitalists and honored citizens of Oakland at the time of his death.

Mr. Gaskill was born at Clarendon, Vermont, and was a scion of colonial New England ancestry. His early educational advantages included those of Castleton Seminary, and as a youth he was a successful school teacher in his native state. In 1848 he became interested in a general store at East Clarendon, but in the following year he sold his interest and set forth for the New Eldorado in California. He made the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama and arrived in San Francisco, August 14,



1849. He devoted one year to mining and prospecting, and for many years continued to be concerned in mining enterprise. He was long numbered among the leading merchants at Forbestown, and he eventually acquired sole ownership of the ditch and water interests of the South Feather Water Company, at Forbestown, besides acquiring half-interest in an important Ohio Flat mining claim. He finally disposed of his interest in these properties, and thereafter he lived virtually retired until his death. He served at one time as chairman of the republican committee of Butte County, was a delegate to several of the California state conventions of his party, and he served two terms as postmaster at Forbestown. He passed the closing period of his life in his beautiful home at Oakland. He was an honored member of Oakland Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar.

In 1859 Mr. Gaskill married Mrs. Anna (Cowerthwait) Everett, and her death occurred, at Forbestown, in the spring of 1861, the one child of this union having died when young. May 8, 1862, recorded the marriage of Mr. Gaskill to Mrs. Emeline (Duncan) Norris, who was born at Monroe, New Hampshire, May 8, 1832. Of this marriage were born three children: Annie Louise (became the wife of Dr. H. P. Carlton), Herbert Duncan, and Percy DeWitt.

EDWARD EDEN came to California in 1852 and in 1854 he established his permanent residence in Marin County. He was long engaged in the undertaking business at San Rafael, and here he gave many years of effective service as county administrator and coroner. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of San Rafael and is properly accorded a tribute in this publication.

Mr. Eden was born in the City of Rotterdam, Holland, June 5, 1837, and in 1849, at the age of twelve years, he accompanied his parents on their immigration to the United States, the family home having been established in Pennsylvania, where he was reared to manhood. In 1852 he came to California, as previously stated, and prior to removing to Marin County he passed about two years in San Francisco. Mr. Eden was a stalwart advocate of the cause of the republican party, and was affiliated with the Druids, the Chosen Friends, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1868 he married Miss Mary E. Gannon, a native of Ireland, and of their ten children five attained to adult age.

WALTER BLAIR, whose death occurred January 17, 1887, was for many years one of the most honored and influential citizens of Oakland and did much to further the civic and material advancement of this fair city. He was born at Ryegate, Vermont, April 2, 1830, of Scotch parentage, and was reared under the sturdy discipline of a New England farm, the while he received the advantages of the common schools of the locality. In 1852 he made the voyage around Cape Horn to California, and in 1853 he purchased land adjacent to Oakland, which was then a mere village. He thus acquired the site of the present Piedmont and also the property known

as Blair's ranch. For a term of years he here gave his attention to farming and dairying, and he made further investment in real estate at Oakland. He finally removed from his ranch to the handsome residence he erected in Oakland, and here also he erected the Centennial Hotel, long one of the excellent hotels of the city. He was largely concerned in construction, ownership and operation of street railways in Oakland, and for some time he was a director of the Oakland Bank of Savings. He invented numerous devices applied to the running gear of street cars, and was in the fullest sense a liberal, progressive and public-spirited citizen, as well as one ever ready to aid those in affliction or need, both in a direct way and through organized mediums of charity and benevolence. He was for many years a member of the republican city committee of Oakland, and he was a man who ever had secure place in popular confidence and esteem. In 1862, at Napa City, California, Mr. Blair wedded Miss Phoebe Harvey, likewise a native of Vermont, and she survived him, as did also two daughters, Ethel and Mabel E.

WILLIAM COLLINS, whose death occurred at Oakland, on the 17th of February, 1891, had been a resident of this city for more than a quarter of a century, was loved and honored by all who knew him, and during virtually the entire period of his residence here he was superintendent of Mountain View Cemetery, the development of which beautiful city of the dead was almost entirely effected under his personal direction, so that the cemetery itself stands as an enduring memorial to him.

Mr. Collins was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1823, and there he was reared and educated. As a young man he came to the United States, and he passed the first few years in Illinois. In 1860 he removed to Missouri, and in the Civil war period he was a resident of Iowa, whence he crossed the plains to Oregon, where he remained about one year. In 1865 Mr. Collins established his permanent home at Oakland, and soon afterward he accepted the position of superintendent of Mountain View Cemetery, the beauty of which is due in great measure to his able and effective management. After his death his son D. Edward succeeded him as superintendent. He became president of the banking firm of William Collins & Sons, of Ventura, was a substantial stockholder in the Amador Marble Company, and was interested in other business enterprises. His first wife, whose family name was Walker, was born in Scotland and died in 1876, survived by two sons and one daughter. Mr. Collins' second marriage was with Mrs. Catharine Geschen, of Oakland, who survived him.

FRANCIS KITTRIDGE SHATTUCK was one of the honored pioneers who played large part in the civic and material development and progress of the City of Oakland and here he continued to reside until his death, at a venerable age.

Mr. Shattuck was born at Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, Essex County, New York, March 6, 1825, and his parents, Weston and Elizabeth (Mather) Shattuck, were natives of Massachusetts and of colonial New

England ancestry. Mr. Shattuck was reared on the home farm, and as a youth he was a successful teacher in the rural schools of the Empire State. For two years thereafter he was engaged in the mercantile business in the State of Vermont, and in 1849 he set forth for California. He made the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama and landed in San Francisco February 22, 1850. He had his full share of experience in various mining camps and districts of the early days, and he became associated in the obtaining of a tract of 640 acres of land, a portion of which is now included in the grounds of the University of California. He was associated also in the ownership of a pioneer livery business at Oakland, and with his partners became a successful stock-raiser, besides opening up the Mount Diablo coal mines. At Oakland he was one of the builders of the Shattuck & Hillegas Hall, and in 1869 this was converted into a theater. It was the scene of many important public gatherings of the early days. Mr. Shattuck in later years gave his attention principally to the management of his large real estate holdings in Oakland and Berkeley, and in this line did much to forward the substantial development and upbuilding of both cities. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Oakland Railroad Company and the Amador Water Company, as well as the Home Gas Light Company of Oakland. He was a leader in the development of the valuable public utilities projected by these companies, and in many other ways he was an outstanding figure in the earlier development and progress of Oakland. He became president of the Mutual Endowment Association at the time of its organization, was president of the Oakland & Berkeley Rapid Transit Company, organized for the construction of the electric lines of the later years, and he was long a director of the First National Bank of Oakland, and also of the Home Insurance Company.

Mr. Shattuck was town and city clerk under the first organized government of Oakland, and became clerk of the city's first board of trustees, in 1852. He served as president of the city council and in 1859 he was elected mayor of Oakland. He was chairman of the board of supervisors of Alameda County at the time when the county seat was removed to Oakland and the new court house here erected. He was a stalwart republican, served as a member of the state central committee of his party and was a delegate to the national convention of 1872. He was prominently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and served loyally as president of the Masonic Temple Association of Oakland.

In 1855 Mr. Shattuck married Miss Rosa M. Morse, a resident at the time in the State of New York, and she shared in his pioneer experiences in California.

JAMES MILLINGTON was the first to be elected clerk of the municipal government of Alameda after its incorporation as a city, in 1884, and he retained this office of city clerk for a long period of years, he having been one of the honored pioneer citizens of Alameda County at the time of his death, at a venerable age.

Mr. Millington was born in New York City, June 19, 1825, and as a

youth he became dependent upon his own resources. He was at Galveston, Texas, at the inception of the Mexican war, and he promptly enlisted for service in the same. Severe illness attacked him and he was placed on a schooner that transferred him to New Orleans. His health improved to such an extent that he was finally able to voyage up the Mississippi River to Illinois and thence make his way back to New York City. As vice president of an association organized for making an expedition to California, he arrived in this state December 19, 1849, after a tempestuous voyage around Cape Horn. Mr. Millington had experience in many of the pioneer mining camps and districts, and for some time he was engaged in the wood and coal business in San Francisco. He established his residence in Alameda in 1853, and in the fall of the following year he was elected a member of the first board of county supervisors, as well as justice of the peace and a member of the board of school commissioners, in which last mentioned capacity he was instrumental in establishing the first public school at Alameda, his service as a member of the school board having continued somewhat more than ten years. In December, 1884, Alameda was organized as a city and Mr. Millington was elected the first city clerk, an office of which he continued the efficient incumbent many years. In politics Mr. Millington was independent, but in national affairs was wont to support the candidates of the republican party. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1852 Mr. Millington was united in marriage to Mrs. Lydia Emeline Fish, a widow, and they became the parents of one son and four daughters, all of whom married and established homes of their own.

WILLIAM REED was a sterling pioneer who played a large part in the development of the San Francisco Bay region, and he was one of the honored retired citizens of Oakland at the time of his death, April 19, 1905.

Mr. Reed was a scion of a family that was founded in Maine in the Colonial days and that has given to America many men of distinction, as one generation has followed another. William Reed was born on Cape Newagen Island, now known as Westport, Maine, on the 11th of October, 1811, and was a son of Captain William and Hannah P. (Hutchings) Reed, his father, a sea captain, having commanded a vessel that was captured by the British in the War of 1812. As a boy and youth the subject of this memoir accompanied his father on various voyages, and he was but twenty years old when he himself was given command of a vessel. In 1846 he conveyed from Galveston, Texas, to Havre de Grace the first cargo of cotton ever shipped direct from a Southern United States port to Europe, all cotton having previously been sent north and shipped from Boston and New York. Captain Reed continued his seafaring life fully thirty years, and made several voyages across the Atlantic. In 1850, on his ship Rob Roy, he made the voyage around Cape Horn, and he arrived in San Francisco August 9 of that year. He became captain of the steamer Kennebec, plying between Sacramento and Marysville, the material and machinery for this vessel having been brought on his boat Rob Roy. In 1851 he returned

to Maine, but in 1854 he came again to California. He engaged in mining at Angels Camp, and in 1856 his family joined him, the home having been established on Market Street, Oakland, where the Captain had purchased thirteen acres of land. He here turned his attention to the raising of fruit, and with the growth and development of the city his land greatly increased in value, with the result that from its eventual sale he realized a financial competency. After his retirement from active business Captain Reed continued to reside in his pleasant home, at the corner of Market and Sixteenth streets, until his death. He was a member of the Union League, was liberal and public-spirited as a citizen and he served for a time as a member of the Oakland Board of Education.

In December, 1839, Captain Reed wedded Miss Hannah Carleton Hall, who was born at Vasselboro, Maine, August 16, 1818, and who survived him by little more than one year, her death having occurred December 31, 1906. Captain and Mrs. Reed became the parents of six children.

CHARLES NELSON, whose death occurred June 5, 1909, was one of the honored California pioneers who achieved large and worthy success, and he was long and prominently identified with large and important business interests, including lumbering and shipping operations. He owned and occupied at the time of his death one of the beautiful homes at Oakland, was president of the Merchants National Bank of San Francisco, and was also president of the Charles Nelson Company, controlling large lumber and shipping interests.

Captain Nelson, as he was familiarly known, was born in Denmark, September 15, 1830, and as a lad of thirteen years he found a modest position on a seagoing vessel. His efficiency and fidelity won him advancement, and on one of his voyages he visited New York City, in 1847. In July, 1850, he arrived in the Port of San Francisco, and for a time he was engaged in mining for gold, with fair success. He then obtained an interest in a whaling boat and placed the same in commission in the transporting of passengers and freight between Sacramento and Marysville, besides taking up a government claim of 250 acres of land. He later became associated with John Kantfield in the ownership of a barkentine, the first vessel of this type built on the Pacific coast. His holdings in connection with vessels eventually became of large volume and he was thus prominent in the shipping trade, as was he also in connection with lumbering operations. It was for the handling of these extensive interests that he organized the Charles Nelson Company, of which he continued president and active manager until his death. The Captain was a man of splendid initiative and administrative ability and his sterling character won to him a host of friends. He was in the fullest sense the architect of his own fortunes, and was a leader in enterprises that contributed much to the development of the Pacific coast country.

Captain Nelson was a staunch republican, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Dania, a Danish society. He held for four years the presi-

dency of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and for a number of years he was a trustee of Mills College.

In 1856 Captain Nelson wedded Miss Metha Clausen, likewise a native of Denmark, and her death occurred in 1896. Of the six children all died in infancy except one daughter, Margaret, who became the wife of Eugene Bresse. In 1901 Captain Nelson married Miss Helen Stind, likewise a native of Denmark, and she survived him.

JOSEPH EUGENE BAKER, who gave sixteen years of service as editorial writer on the Oakland Tribune and who was the incumbent on this position at the time of his death, March 19, 1914, was a journalist and practical newspaper man who won national reputation, and his literary ability was of the highest order. His was a varied and interesting career. Of him the following estimate has been given: "Baker was an American of the period when men were needed. He was imbrued in the Civil war. He was a pioneer and adventurer into far places. He sought the sources of the Amazon. He was in Mexico during the days of Maximilian. He trekked to the West in the times that we know now only through the record of Remington. He lived the life of a frontier American. In journalism he was vigorous, sometimes intemperate, but always true to his convictions. But his adversaries always respected his manly qualities, as he always respected the manly qualities of his adversaries. In his enmities he was severe and uncompromising; in his friendships sincere and unreserved. He belonged to the type that made his country—the basic type of initiative, courage and vigor. He is a type that cannot be replaced; it remains only as an inspiration to the coming generation."

Mr. Baker was born at Conyers, Georgia, January 10, 1847, and was a boy at the time of the family removal to Texas. He was still in his teens when he became a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. He witnessed the progressive stages of the revolution against Emperor Maximilian in Mexico. He visited Brazil and voyaged far up the Amazon River to study agricultural possibilities. For the same purpose he explored the interior of Southern Brazil. In 1868 he became a traveling salesman for a Saint Louis tobacco house. Thereafter he drove herds of cattle from Texas to Wyoming and also to Salt Lake City. In Nevada he engaged in mining and also became identified with newspaper work. He continued his newspaper work at Bodie and Lundy, California. He became editor of the Sonora Union Democrat, with which he was thus connected until 1885. From 1887 to 1891 he was city editor of the Alta California. He then became managing editor of the Oakland Times, and less than a year later he took editorial charge of the Fresno Expositor. He spent a year at Fresno and then returned to San Francisco, where he became a member of the special staff of the Chronicle. In 1893 he again became managing editor of the Oakland Times, but this position he resigned in 1895, when he became general overseer of the state prison at Folsom. He resigned this latter post in June, 1900, and thereafter was an editorial writer on the Tribune at Oakland until death closed his earnest and eventful career. It



has well been said that "his journalistic career was brilliant, full of years and honest achievements, and his private virtues were worthy of emulation." Another writer said: "Baker was as big of heart and mind as the great West which developed him." The marriage of Mr. Baker occurred while he was a resident of Sonoma, and the children of this union were one son and two daughters.

JOSEPH NICHOLAS GHIRARDELLI, whose death occurred May 11, 1906, was one of the leading business men and honored citizens of Oakland. He was born in San Francisco, February 7, 1852, and his father, Domingo Ghirardelli, was one of the pioneer business men of that city. The subject of this memoir gained his earlier education in his native city and in Italy, the land of his ancestors. After his return to California he attended Santa Clara College, and thereafter he became associated with his father and brothers in carrying forward the chocolate manufacturing business that had early been established by his father. Joseph N. Ghirardelli was eventually made president of this company, which had manufacturing and sales establishments in both San Francisco and Oakland, and he continued the incumbent of this position until his death, his efforts having been potent in the upbuilding of one of the largest enterprises of this kind in the San Francisco Bay region. Mr. Ghirardelli was a member of the Elks and the Athenian Club of Oakland, and was independent in politics. He was a progressive and successful business man and liberal and public-spirited citizen, with a personality that gained to him hosts of friends. In 1885 Mr. Ghirardelli wedded Miss Ellen Frances Barstow, and she survived him, with their two children, Joseph N., Jr., and Carmen.

L. N. COBBLEDICK was a native son of Oakland and became one of the prominent business men and influential and public-spirited citizens of his native city and state. He was born at Oakland February 15, 1867, and here his death occurred February 18, 1914. He was a son of James and Isabelle (Newsom) Cobbledick, the former a native of England and the latter of Toronto, Canada. The father came to California in the early days when the gold excitement was at its height, and he was numbered among the leading business men of the San Francisco Bay region for many years.

After completing his studies in the Oakland High School, L. N. Cobbledick settled at Oakland and here he gained his early experience in the paint and glass business. In 1890 he engaged in this line of business in an independent way, and eventually he developed the large and important business now conducted under the title of the Cobbledick-Kibbe Glass Company. Prior to his death the title of the company had been the L. N. Cobbledick Glass Company, and he had been continuously its president.

Mr. Cobbledick was a republican, served as a member of the City Council and the Civil Service Board, and was a leader in many movements for the advancing of the civic and material progress of his native city. As a member of the California National Guard for fifteen years, he won many medals for United States Army shooting. He was a member of the First



Congregational Church, and was actively affiliated with both York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity, as well as other fraternal and social organizations. A noble and gracious personality was that of Mr. Cobbledick, and his circle of friends was limited only by that of his acquaintances.

February 20, 1890, recorded the marriage of Mr. Cobbledick to Miss Florence White, who, with two sons, survived him, the sons having continued to be associated with the business founded and developed by their honored father.

AUGUSTUS M. CHURCH came to California in the ever memorable year of 1849 and was one of the honored pioneer citizens of Alameda County at the time of his death, September 1, 1889.

Mr. Church was born in Ontario County, New York, June 19, 1816, and he was reared and educated in the old Empire State, where his earlier activities included his association with the hardware business and his service as postmaster at Lockport. There also he was for some time identified with banking business and also held a position in the office of the canal collector. In the winter of 1837-8 he went to the newly created State of Michigan, and thence he proceeded to Illinois, where he became interested in the construction of the old Illinois and Michigan Canal and engaged also in the mercantile business. Within a short time he became a pioneer merchant at Bellevue, Iowa, and he remained in that state until 1842, when he returned to Michigan and located at Saint Joseph, where he managed a hotel and was also engaged in trading for a number of years. In 1849 he made the journey across the plains to California, and he was measurably successful in his pioneer mining operations. He accumulated \$1,800 in this connection, but this was stolen from him, and he finally returned to Michigan. In the spring of 1851 he came again to California, and he became associated in the opening of a trading place at what is now Alvarado, where he served as a member of the county board of supervisors, in 1852-3. When Alameda County was created he was elected the first county clerk and recorder, his service continuing nine years. In 1867 he was elected representative of this county in the state legislature. In 1870 he engaged in the mercantile business at Healdsburg, and thence he moved to his ranch in Murray Township. He sold this property in 1877 and then took up his residence in Oakland, where he served as justice of the peace and where he passed the remainder of his life, secure in the high regard of all who knew him. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Society of California Pioneers.

In Berrien County, Michigan, in 1838, Mr. Church wedded Miss Ellen Cronkhite, a native of New York State, and they became the parents of five children, all but one of whom survived the honored father.

PETER CHRISTENSEN was a member of the city council of Alameda at the time of his death, February 23, 1912, and he had here held prestige as one of the leading contractors and builders of this section, besides having

been known as an upright and loyal citizen of distinctive progressiveness and public spirit.

Mr. Christensen was born in Denmark, June 21, 1845, and in his native land he received his early education and also learned the trade of joiner and cabinetmaker. In 1875, at the age of thirty years, Mr. Christensen came to the United States, and after passing about one year in Wisconsin he came to Alameda, California, where he developed a substantial and prosperous business as a contractor and builder, many of the business buildings and houses of the better order in this city having been erected under his personal supervision and his contracting business having involved his retention of a large corps of employees. He was a stalwart republican and was serving his second term in the city council at the time of his death. He was prominently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows and the Loyal Order of Moose.

In 1878, at Alameda, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Christensen to Miss Marie Nielson, likewise a native of Denmark, and she survived him, as did also their two sons, George W. and William P.

WILLIAM M. MENDENHALL was one of the earliest settlers in Alameda County and at the time of his death, November 21, 1911, was the last survivor of the original Bear Flag party that played an important part in the early history of California.

Mr. Mendenhall was born at Xenia, Ohio, April 22, 1823, and it was within a short time after he had attained to his legal majority that he made the momentous trip across the plains to California, in 1845. He found employment in lumber mills in what is now Alameda County, and he with other Americans took refuge in Sutter's Fort when the Spanish citizens of California caused trouble, their opposition leading to the United States government eventually assuming dominion over all of California. It was at this fort that the now historic Bear Flag was raised, in June, 1846. Mr. Mendenhall served under General Fremont in the expedition that led to the overthrow of Spanish rule, and after the close of hostilities he engaged in business in San Francisco. He later became an extensive stock grower in Santa Clara County and Contra Costa County, and he then purchased 1,200 acres of land on the present site of Livermore. He subsequently sold all but 180 acres, and on the tract he thus retained the Mendenhall Springs long constituted a popular health resort.

Mr. Mendenhall was the founder of the Town of Livermore, and he erected buildings for Livermore College, which institution he maintained several years through individual financial support. He was the outstanding figure in the development and progress of the fair little city which he had founded, served as a member of its municipal board of trustees, and there continued to maintain his home until his death. He was a democrat in political allegiance, was identified with the Vigilantes of the early days and was an honored member of the Society of California Pioneers.

In 1847 Mr. Mendenhall married Miss Mary Alleen, who had come with her parents to this state in the preceding year, and the marriage of

Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall was the first union of an American couple to be solemnized south of the Sacramento River. They became the parents of nine children.

JOHN RICHARD NYSTROM established his residence at Richmond in the year 1871, and as an active exponent of real estate business he did much to further the upbuilding of the community, especially in the exploiting of several subdivisions.

Mr. Nystrom was born in Finland, August 24, 1848, and his early education was obtained in his native land. He was twenty-three years of age when he came to the United States and established his permanent residence in California. He had previously gained experience as a sailor before the mast, and for nine years after coming to California he had charge of a freighting vessel on San Francisco Bay. In the meanwhile he purchased seventy acres of land at Richmond, and in 1903 he subdivided this tract and sold it for building lots, in the meanwhile retaining the site of his own home. All of this land is now within the corporate limits of Richmond and is fully developed. Mr. Nystrom was interested also in the development of several other subdivisions, was a member of the Richmond Industrial Commission and was a director of the Mechanics Bank. He was a republican in political faith, was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church at Richmond, and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He was a man of fine personality and was deeply mourned in his home community when he passed away, his death occurring December 24, 1913.

In 1881 Mr. Nystrom married Miss Mary Griffins, and of the eleven children of this union all except one survived the honored father.

H. A. L. RYFKOGEL, M. D., is not only one of the representative physicians and surgeons engaged in practice in the City of San Francisco, but has also been a prominent figure in connection with the educational work of his profession, and has served as state bacteriologist of California. He is the present dean and professor of surgery in the San Francisco Polyclinic Post-Graduate Medical College, as a valued member of the faculty of which institution he has served continuously since 1905. Incidentally it may be noted that he is a grand-nephew of Dr. W. F. McNutt, who contributes the medical chapter to this history.

Doctor Ryfkogel is a native of Nova Scotia, where he was born on the 11th of August, 1873, a son of Capt. Roger Ryfkogel and Sarah D. (Yuill) Ryfkogel, the former of whom was born in Holland and the latter in Nova Scotia, where their marriage was solemnized. Captain Ryfkogel was a skilled navigator, and was one of the well-known sea captains sailing out from Nova Scotia ports. His widow, of Scottish descent, and a niece of Dr. W. F. McNutt, of San Francisco, now maintains her home in this city, she having celebrated in 1923 the seventy-sixth anniversary of her birth.

The preliminary education of Doctor Ryfkogel was obtained in the schools of Nova Scotia, and he was eighteen years of age when he went



John R. Rangel



to Australia. While on the "Island Continent" he continued his studies for a time, and it was from that land that he came to California. In the medical department of the University of California he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894, and after thus receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he traveled extensively through the Union and profited by the advantages of clinics in various cities. Thereafter he initiated the practice of his profession in San Francisco, but one year later he moved to Oakland, where he continued in successful practice five years, in the meanwhile having been for one year a member of the staff of the railroad hospital in that city, besides which he was a valued member of the Oakland board of health and gave effective service also as city bacteriologist.

In the year 1900 Doctor Ryfkogel returned to San Francisco, where he has since continued his professional activities, with special attention given to surgery. In 1899 the Doctor held the office of state bacteriologist, and in 1906 he was city bacteriologist of San Francisco. From 1896 to 1907 Doctor Ryfkogel had charge of the department of bacteriology in the University of California, and since 1905, as previously noted, he has held the chair of surgery in the Polyclinic Post-Graduate Medical College in San Francisco. He was a member of the council of the California State Medical Society from 1916 to 1921, and in the latter year had the distinction of being president of this organization. The Doctor is one of the appreciative and valued members also of the San Francisco County Medical Society and the California Academy of Medicine, besides having a fellowship in the American Medical Association and a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. In the Masonic fraternity he has received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is affiliated also with Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, San Francisco, in which latter organization he is a member also of the Royal Order of Jesters. His name is enrolled also on the list of members of the local Bohemian Club.

In addition to careful and effective attention to his manifold professional ministrations and educational services, Doctor Ryfkogel has found time to make valued contributions to the periodical literature of his profession.

June 23, 1923, recorded the marriage of Doctor Ryfkogel and Miss Elsie Rippe, who was born and reared in San Francisco and who is a daughter of John H. Rippe, a representative merchant in this city. By a previous marriage Doctor Ryfkogel is the father of one daughter, Beatrice.

HON. WILLIAM H. BEATTY. It does not come into the experience of every man, worthy though he may be, to serve his fellowmen long and adequately in high office and, in passing off the scene of life, leave behind him a record of noble and far-reaching achievements. Such was the imperishable fabric of the life story of one of California's most distinguished jurists, the late Hon. William H. Beatty, chief justice of

the Supreme Court of California. For a quarter of a century he filled this exalted position, one that placed him ever in the public eye, and he bore its closest scrutiny with unruffled calm, amazing efficiency and incorruptible integrity.

Judge Beatty was born in the Village of Monclova, Lucas County, Ohio, February 18, 1838. His parents, Henry Oscar and Margaret (Boone) Beatty, were natives of Kentucky, and while he was yet an infant they returned to that state and his early boyhood was spent there. In 1853 he accompanied his parents to California, the long journey being made by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Subsequently his father became a lawyer of much prominence in California, and as the son gave early indication of mental ability and preference for the law, his father provided him with educational advantages. In 1856, although but eighteen years of age, he was deemed ready for college, went back East to his father's alma mater, and spent the next two years in the study of law in the University of Virginia.

In September, 1858, Mr. Beatty returned to California and became his father's law partner at Sacramento, where he continued until 1863, when he went to Nevada. In those days the legal profession had fewer representative practitioners in that state than at present, and the people were not slow to recognize the caliber of the young lawyer in their midst, and in 1864 he was elected judge of the Seventh Judicial District and continued in that office until 1874, when he was elected associate justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada, taking his seat in January, 1875. Judge Beatty continued on the Supreme bench in Nevada until 1880, during the last two years of his term being chief justice.

Shortly after retiring from the Nevada high court Judge Beatty returned to California and resumed the practice of law in a private capacity, but not for long, for his talents were too great to be obscured and in 1888 he was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court of California, which office he filled continuously until the time of his death, which occurred at his home in San Francisco on August 4, 1914. Judge Beatty had the unique distinction of having served two great commonwealths of the Union in their highest judicial office and with such efficiency that honor and renown will always crown his name. His opinions as chief justice in California are to be found in ninety volumes, Volumes 77 to 166, inclusive, covering a period of distinguished service unequalled in judicial history. His long term of faithful public service, together with qualities that characterized him, sturdy integrity, a natural conception of right and justice, unflagging industry and personal honor, made him one of the great men of his time and his death an irreparable loss to California.

Judge Beatty married in 1874 Miss Elizabeth M. Love, of Salisbury, North Carolina, who survives, together with one son, Henry Oscar Beatty. Two grandsons also survive, they being children of a beloved daughter, now deceased.

Judge Beatty was a member of the Bar Association of San Fran-



cisco. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of California, and he belonged to the Phi Kappa Sigma Greek letter fraternity. He was a member of the noted Sutter Club of Sacramento, and of the University, Pacific Union and Southern clubs of San Francisco. Dignified but never unapproachable in his judicial capacity, those who were permitted his confidence and friendship in social circles found him rarely companionable, kindly without condescension, and generous, tender and considerate in times of trouble or distress.

THE BREEN FAMILY. To every son or daughter of California to be the descendant of a pioneer of '49 is a great honor, indeed, but to number oneself among the descendants of those of '46 is even greater, for those pioneers faced adversity with a courage and nerve unknown to those of later date. Of all the parties of pioneers banded together for the perilous journey, that of the group known as "The Donner Party" is most noted, and one of the most revered and noteworthy members of that party was the Breen family. All histories have lengthy and tear-evoking stories of the Donner party, of the heart-rending tragedy, the awful fate of so many of its members, so filled with destitution, despair, death and horrors scarcely mentionable, but none can really bring it home to one as the daughters and sons of members of that ill-fated party can.

Mrs. Thomas F. Murray, a daughter of John Breen, whose nobility of character is so often delineated in accounts of the Donner party, now living at 867 Fell Street, has stored away in her memory many incidents and tales of that journey, just as others who are descendants of members of that party undoubtedly have.

The Donner Party is named in all histories as the "pioneer martyrs of California," venturing as they did before gold was discovered and the highway was not really marked out. The road was difficult, often unbroken, warlike Indians constantly hovering around them, the Sioux being the most dreaded. Yet they were on friendly terms with the Donner party, gifts exchanged, only a few of the Indians trying to steal or take by force any article and when the chief was appealed to be forced the return of all the articles stolen. The party was named the "Donner Party" when, on July, 1846, George Donner was elected captain of the train at Little Sandy River. When the Donner party reached Independence, Missouri, then on the frontier, 100 persons comprised it, but so many small parties of immigrants joined it that it contained nearly 300 wagons and was two miles in length. Many only made a portion of the trip with the Donner party.

The Breens joined the party at Independence. Near Fort Bridger Edward Breen broke his leg by a fall from a horse. It was left to him whether to amputate or trust to nature, and he chose the latter course. In a month the bone had knitted and he walked without a crutch. All went through the horror of the trip through the Hastings Cut-Off. Soon after that, they began to cache their valuables, but Hon. James F. Breen, speaking of this, said he had been told that in

no case had the Indians been deceived, they even digging up the bodies of the many dead in searching for caches. As every one conversant with the history of California knows, discord and dissension finally arose soon after they were placed on short allowances of food. There is a clear record of the generosity of Mr. Breen. When they were forced to winter at Donner Lake the Breen family occupied the cabin built by Moses Schallenberger, Joseph Foster and Allen Montgomery in November, 1844, but it is now known as the Breen cabin.

Here they suffered the long hours away. John Breen with several others striving to reach the Sierra summit in vain. Mr. Breen was a devout Catholic, and prayers were regularly read by the light of pitch pine torches. Services were read for the many who died. A terrible sight greeted the relief parties sent by the members of the Donner party who had managed to reach aid by untold suffering. Some of the party had only lived by the eating of the flesh of their comrades who had succumbed to death. Of these the Breens were not members.

Patrick Breen kept a diary, as did many others, but most of them were lost or afterwards destroyed. The diary of Mr. Breen is in the custody of the University of California. But none condemn the sufferers who thus kept alive. Of the Breens who started on the 3d of March from Donner Lake to cross the Sierras with the Reed relief party was Patrick Breen, Mrs. Margaret Breen, John Breen, Patrick Breen, Jr., James F. Breen, Peter Breen and Isabella Breen. It was but a continuation of the hardships undergone, though now they had food for awhile. Mrs. Breen, husband and children laid with their feet to a fire and their heads under a snow breastwork. And many died on the trip. Finally, when the relief party decided to go out for help, Mrs. Breen had the care of not only her family but the whole party, all of them children. Her younger children, Patrick, James, Peter and a nursing baby, Isabelle, were helpless. This camp was afterward named Starved Camp.

Mrs. Margaret Breen was the one woman who never gave up, and while California remains on the map she will never be forgotten. She it was who decreed that none of the Breens would live by means of the food afforded by the bodies of their dead companions, no matter what the others did. On the ninth day, when all were apparently dying, relief came, soon after they had repeated the Litany. None could walk but Mrs. Breen and John Breen. The relief party decided to take only the Breens who could walk, but John Stark, a hero and a man, refused, and all were taken. John Stark carried many by turns on his back, always cheering and encouraging them all. James F. Breen had his feet badly frozen, and afterward burned at camp. Of ninety persons, forty-two died. Of the Donner party forty-eight survived. Twenty-six survivors are now living.

Patrick Breen moved with his family from Sutter's Fort to a permanent home at the Mission of San Juan Bautista, in San Benito County, California. He lived to see his children happily settled in life, dying on

December 21, 1868, with all his family present. Nearly all of the surviving members of the Breen family are living in or near San Juan. John Breen married in 1852, his wife and children all living. The children are: Lillie M., Edward P., John J., Thomas F., Adelaide A., Kate, Isabelle, Gertrude, Charlotte and Ellen. Edward Breen married in 1858, his wife dying in 1862, leaving the children, Eugene T., Edward J. and John Roger. Patrick Breen, Jr., married in 1865. His wife is living and their children are Mary, William, Peter and Eugene. Simon P. Breen married in 1867, and has two children, Geneva and Mary. James F. Breen, the present judge of San Benito County, married in 1870, his wife is living, their surviving children being Margaret and Grace. Peter Breen died unmarried July 3, 1870, by accidental death. Isabella Breen married Thomas McMahon in 1869 and they reside at Hollister, San Benito County. William M. Breen was born in San Juan, and so was not of the Donner Party. He married in 1874, and when he died left a widow and one child, Mary.

Margaret Breen expressed one wish, that she might not be alive when any of her children died, but two died before her death on April 13, 1874. Loved and honored, she had been the subject of many written tributes, one being a poem by Miss Marcella A. Fitzgerald, the noted poetess of Notre Dame Convent, at San Jose, which was published at the time of her death in the San Francisco Monitor.

Not long ago searchers, headed by C. F. McGlashan of Truckee, California, found many articles at the camp where the Breens suffered and so nearly died. Pieces of old porcelain, chinaware, an old-fashioned gun flint, etc., bits of dainty and expensive glassware. A whetstone was also found, with the letters J. F. R., and later identified as having belonged to James F. Reed.

Mrs. Thomas F. Murray (Isabelle Breen), whose father was John, Jr., of the Breen family of the Donner Party, married Thomas F. Murray, May 11, 1892. She has four children, all living: Daniel J., of athletic tendencies, his forte being ball playing; Tod, who is with the Standard Oil Company; Isabelle and Madeline, who are with their mother at the family home on Fell Street.

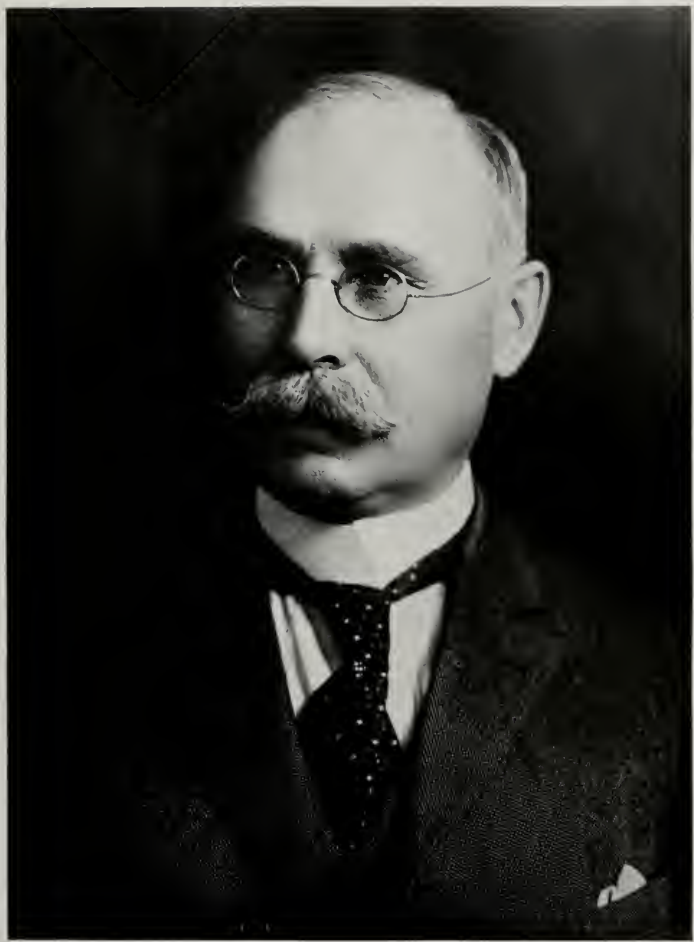
LEOPOLD MICHELS. When the war between the two sections of the country was waging, many were attracted here, knowing that there was an opening in either army for those willing to become soldiers. The people of the older countries of the world have always been more accustomed to warfare than those of the United States, military service being compulsory with them, and, therefore, entering the army was but one of the phases of life. One of these of foreign birth who came here and rose to official rank was the late Leopold Michels, born near Bingen-on-the-Rhine, Germany. In 1863 he arrived in the United States, and, going at once to Memphis, Tennessee, enlisted in the Confederate Army and rose to the rank of lieutenant on the staff of Gen. Nathan R. Forrest, and participated in the famous raids of that commander. In August, 1864, with 1,700 of his associates, he was captured by the Fed-

erals, and was confined in the basement of the Irving Block, Memphis, which had been converted into a prison. Following his recovery from an attack of fever brought on by the rigors and hardships of war, Gen. O. O. Howard, commandant at Memphis, allowed Mr. Michels to join his brother and sisters at New York City.

The venturesome spirit which brought him to the New World animated him following the close of the war, when he set out for San Francisco on foot by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and in spite of the hardships and dangers he finally reached his destination. His first employment after reaching San Francisco was that of a clerk in a store owned by his brother and a Mr. Friedlander, and when the firm of Michels & Friedlander dissolved he secured a position with Greenbaum, Sachs & Freeman, which later became Greenbaum, Wiel & Michels, and in the course of time Mr. Michels became the president of this concern. Mr. Michels was a man of broad vision, and was the first to invest in land in Palatine, buying 100 acres following the occupation of the Holy Land by the British forces. He was a director of the San Francisco Board of Trade, and also for a time its treasurer; a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. His investments in local enterprises were heavy, and he was president of the Metropolitan Light & Power Company; president of the Western States Life Insurance Company; president of the Winnemucca Light & Power Company of Nevada; was one of the owners of the Saint Francis Hotel, and in December, 1919, became associated with the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company of New York, London and Paris. His charities embraced all races and creeds, and he was a philanthropist upon a very large scale. Mr. Michels traveled extensively in Europe, and so remarkable was his resemblance to the late King Edward VII of England that prior to the demise of that monarch in 1910 Mr. Michels was frequently embarrassed by being taken for his illustrious prototype in the different European capitals.

In the early '70s Mr. Michels married Caroline Levy, who survives him. The death of this most excellent man and prominent citizen occurred November 19, 1920, and in his passing San Francisco lost a valuable asset, and his family and associates a kind and loving friend who always put the interests of others before his own.

ALEXANDER F. MORRISON. In the death of Alexander F. Morrison in 1921, San Francisco lost one of her most brilliant and best loved lawyers. Many men achieve some fame and some fortune in the practice of the law, but there are comparatively few men who so perfectly symbolize the ideals of the profession as to be loved and revered by the older members of the bar, and at the same time, serve as models of achievement and attainment to the younger men, who are seriously and earnestly preparing themselves for the highest and best practice of their profession. By virtue of his comprehensive grasp of intellect, his inborn sense of justice, his deep human sympathy and his abiding faith in his fellow men, Mr. Morrison was one of the honored few.



*Alfred Morrison*



Alexander F. Morrison was born on Washington's birthday in 1856 in Weymouth, Massachusetts. At the age of six years, he became a resident of San Francisco. He took his degrees from the University of California in the Classical Department in 1878, and graduated from the Hastings College of Law in 1881. His first partnership was with Thomas V. O'Brien; later the firm became O'Brien, Morrison & Daingerfield. He withdrew from the firm in 1891, and formed a partnership with C. E. A. Foerster. Both men eagerly and zealously dedicated their youth to the ardent pursuit of the law. Into this partnership, Judge W. B. Cope entered several years later. Mr. Foerster was a member of the firm until his death in 1888, and Judge Cope until his death in 1910. In this year, Mr. Morrison associated himself with W. I. Brobeck, and subsequently with Mr. P. F. Dunne, under the firm name of Morrison, Dunne & Brobeck.

One of Mr. Morrison's outstanding characteristics, in the practice of the law, was his helpful interest and solicitude for the success of the younger members of his profession. This interest was exemplified by the fact that he associated in partnership with him a gradually increasing group of younger men whom he deemed worthy of recognition and advancement. Mr. Edward Hohfeld was the first of the younger men to become a member of the firm. In rapid succession Frank Shuman, Herman H. Phleger, Herbert W. Clark, and Roland C. Foerster, became present members of the firm of Morrison, Dunne & Brobeck.

Although Mr. Morrison's practice began without specialization, he developed into a counselor in the highest sense of that word. He became an advisor whose active brain never silenced the dictates of his heart. His client's cause was always his cause. The humblest of his clients received the same gentle courtesy, the same watchful care and the same generous interest, as did the clients representing wealth and position. He never made an effort to secure clients of wealth and power, and yet they came to him for they knew of his kindness, his sense of absolute justice, his power of great friendship, combined with his wonderful ability to control, protect and develop important issues and interests.

He had charge of many law suits involving properties of great magnitude, and managed them with the ability and tact that made each client his personal friend. For the Crocker interests he secured the settlement of the George Crocker Trust, and he was in charge of the estate of the late Col. Charles F. Crocker.

He was executor of the Capt. William Matson and Nicholas Ohlandt estates. He was attorney for the Western Sugar Refining Company, National Ice & Cold Storage Company, and the Santa Cruz-Portland Cement Company. He was a director in many important companies, including the Crocker Estate Company, the Crocker National Bank, the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company, the Matson Navigation Company, the Paraffine Paint Companies, Inc., the St. Francis Hotel Company, and the Honolulu, Paauhau & Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Companies.

These activities, in their wide scope, made him part of the financial and legal history of the city. As he contributed to local contemporary history, he was himself a great student of all world history, the study of which was



his avocation and delight. He was prominent in scientific and historical research.

In his pursuit of the study of science, economics, literature and history, he accumulated a very valuable library of over 15,000 choice volumes. The library stands today as a testimonial to his scholarly tastes.

Alexander F. Morrison was married in 1893 to May B. Treat, a native of San Francisco, and a classmate of his at the University of California. She is a daughter of the late George Treat of Maine, who came to California as a pioneer in 1849, by way of Mexico and Lower California.

Mr. Morrison died on the 13th of November, 1921, at Singapore Straits Settlements, while serving as a member of a commission sent by the chamber of commerce to strengthen international relations with the Orient.

When the news of his death was cabled home, the business and legal world of San Francisco mourned the loss of one of its ablest business leaders, one of its most distinguished lawyers, one of its best-beloved friends.

**S. M. MEZES.** Born of pure Spanish lineage and early identified with the beginning of history in California, S. M. Mezes was one of the pioneers whose life expresses all that is most characteristic in the moulding of the state. He was one of the typical grandees of old Spain, and carried his chivalric ideals far in colonizing the new country and casting it for all time in the spirit of romance. Having come to Porto Rico while a boy, he became, at the age of twenty-one, the president of the largest and most influential bank in the island. Forced by the climate to leave Porto Rico, he came to California, arriving on February 22, 1850. It was an exciting era for one of his traditions with the magnificent spur of the work of the great Spanish discoverers, explorers and world builders. The gold of the Indies sought for in Columbus' time was now visible, like a fabulous dream come true, while the new Republic of the United States of America and the old Spanish dynasty joined forces and interests on the far western shore of discovery.

Upon his arrival in California, Mr. Mezes organized the firm of Ranke, Cipriani & Mezes for the purpose of distributing the great Spanish ranchos and he soon became a leading figure in the history of the state. Distinguished by his unusual energy and administrative ability as well as by his rare knowledge of the law, he was largely responsible for the satisfactory settlement of the questions arising out of the Spanish land grants. He was one of the original patentees of the Rancho de los Pulgas and played a large part in the disposition of the claims of squatters. The prestige of his birth and strong personality, combined with his control of extensive land interests, made him one of the political dictators of the day. Redwood City was at first named Mezesville after him, but its name was changed later at his own request, because of his dislike of publicity. To this aristocratic aversion for public acclaim is due the fact that he is less generally known than others whose influence on early California history was far less vital than his. Nevertheless he was a man of rare courage and decided character, typically Spanish in his aims, a part of the old dominion which sought to make the magnificence

and splendor of California civilization equal the exceptional gifts of her climate and land resources.

Mr. Mezes chose Belmont for the location of his home and he gave to his home county the land in Redwood City which was used for the courthouse, the adjoining park and the cemetery, and he also contributed most of the cost of erecting the courthouse itself. Had he lived to old age, he doubtless would have influenced the destinies of California politics to a far wider extent than he did, but he died in 1884.

Mr. Mezes married Miss Juliet Johnson, the daughter of Sidney L. Johnson, one of the most prominent members of the early bar, who was chosen, in conjunction with the late Justice Field, to revise the codes of California. Mrs. Mezes, who survived her husband, was a woman of the highest culture and attainments, widely traveled, a distinguished linguist and a charming social leader. They had four children: Isabel, buried in Perth, Scotland; Juliet Louise, buried in Paris, France; Sidney Edward, now president of the College of the City of New York, one of the most eminent of American scholars and educators, an author of distinguished works on philosophical subjects and the director of the Territorial, Economic and Political Section of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace after the World war in 1919; and Carmelita, who married an Englishman, Ernest M. Philips-Wynne, of an old and distinguished diplomatic family. In addition to these two living children, Mr. Mezes has two grandchildren who rendered signal service in the recent world war: Edward Cyril Wynne and Sidney Mezes Wynne. The former graduated *cum laude* from Harvard University, finishing a difficult course in three years. He entered the army at the outbreak of the war and after having reached in a very short time the rank of captain and having seen continuous active service during the war, he was assigned for duty at the Peace Conference. He was decorated by both the United States and French governments for bravery in action and distinguished service. Since the war he has been in the Diplomatic Service, where he has already won promotion and recognition. Sidney Mezes Wynne attended the University of California and served in the navy during the war. Having his grandfather's business ability and energy, he is now engaged in business in San Francisco in association with the firm of Ingram, Rutledge & Company.

The aims of the Spanish aristocrat, imperfectly realized in his own life, have thus been carried to distinguished fruition in the son and grandsons, whose pride it is always to be in the forefront of national endeavor, leading the thought and progress of both the state and nation of which they are a part. They are exponents of that fine Americanism, which has drawn from the best blood of the old world, yet retained its integrity in the ideals of the great republic.

JAMES E. POWER. Present postmaster of San Francisco, Mr. Power is a native son, and for ten years of his early manhood was employed by the postal service as an employe.

His name has been frequently associated with public responsibilities,

and he is also a well-known figure in commercial life as a city banker. His father, James Power, was a pioneer shipwright, an esteemed citizen who in his day was also a famous oarsman.

James E. Power was educated in the schools of San Francisco, graduating with high honors from the old Lincoln High School in 1891, and two years later graduated from the Commercial High School. Mr. Power in 1895 entered the federal service as a postoffice employe, filling various positions of trust until finally promoted to the rank of inspector of postal stations. This office he resigned in 1906 to engage in private business. He is the proprietor of four large rubber stores.

In January, 1911, he was appointed a member of the board of education by Mayor McCarthy, this being his first official association with the municipal government of San Francisco. Though he was appointed for a four-year term, he resigned at the end of his third year to take his seat as a member of the board of supervisors. While a school director he was a constant and consistent supporter and advocate of a system of liberality in matters of salary of teachers and employes. He gave much time and study to proposals that would afford better opportunities for the boy and the girl in the local schools. It was Colonel Power who instituted the school children's saving bank system, as a result of which in 1911 1,500 school pupils had accounts ranging from one dollar upwards, a total aggregating \$200,000.

His popularity as a city official and otherwise was shown when he ran for supervisor, his vote record being 40,000. He was one of the most active members of the board of supervisors, being chairman of the telephone and rate committee, of the water service and of the committee on expositions. In the earlier years of his federal service Colonel Power was president of the San Francisco Postoffice Clerks Association, and also an officer in the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks. His knowledge of the postoffice, from the standpoint of a working employe, his broad public and commercial experience, have nobly qualified Colonel Power for his present responsibilities as postmaster.

As a youth he became connected with the League of the Cross Cadets, serving with the organization twenty years, the last ten being commander of the League, with the rank of colonel. This title has adhered to him ever since. He also served as president of the Public School Athletic League, and is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Knights of Columbus, Elks, Eagles, Foresters, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Commonwealth Club and other social organizations. Colonel Power is devoted to golf, being a member of one of the golf clubs of San Francisco.

DENIS MAHONEY occupied a conspicuous place among California pioneers by reason not only of his exceptional business enterprise, but also as a man of vision whose lofty character, high ideals and love of culture made him the peer and intimate of the best men of the city and state.

He was born in Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland, July 30, 1816, and was educated in his native land, whence he sailed to America in 1838,



*Denis Mahoney*



the year in which Victoria was crowned. Landing in New York, he proceeded to Albany, of which city he was a resident until 1849, when he sailed from New York and arrived in San Francisco August 16, 1849, on the brig Copiapo. After a brief stay in the mining district at Foster's Bar, on Yuba River, he returned to San Francisco, established a ranch and engaged in the live stock business, mainly sheep. Later he devoted himself to the development of real estate, in which he had acquired extensive interests, owning some of the most valuable property in San Francisco.

He revisited the Eastern States in 1852-54, bringing back with him to California in 1854 his wife and the three children born in Albany and going with them to San Jose, where they lived until 1857.

In the early '50s Denis Mahoney built the ranch house on the Mahoney Rancho. The territory included in this ranch, now a prosperous residence and business district of the city, extended from Bush Street on the south to Green Street on the north, from Larkin Street on the east to Fillmore Street on the west. The site was a picturesque one, commanding an unobstructed view of the bay. There Mr. Mahoney lived with his business associates until he brought his wife and children to California.

Indians and Mexicans did most of the work around the place. Frequently men of culture sought employment there. At one time a German baron, a man of superior ability, occupied the position of cook, subsequently succeeding to his title and possessions in Germany.

The permanent home to which Mr. Mahoney brought his family from San Jose in 1857 was erected close to the old ranch house. It faced what is now Pacific Avenue. This home was ever a center of social life, where many persons prominent in literature and in government affairs were entertained by Mr. Mahoney and his stately, charming wife. There were those still living who recall the early time gatherings in that home uniquely set among rolling fields, where grew the Christmas berry tree, the oak and lupine and the trailing yerba buena vine. They have pictured for us the host and hostess. He was of medium height, broad shouldered and erect, with blue, serious eyes, only half veiling their twinkling humor, bright complexion, black hair and black side whiskers worn in the style of that period. She was tall for a woman, brown haired, with gray eyes, deeply set under the straight dark eyebrows. Both were endowed with an inimitable graciousness of manner, which breathed the warmth of their welcome and put their guests at ease.

Among these guests were John Mitchell, the Irish scholar; George O'Dougherty, court reporter and lawyer; Bartholomew Dowling, the poet; Congressman John Conness, United States Senator David C. Broderick, Governor John Downey, General Shields, Colonel Baker, whose home for years was on the north side of Pacific Street, a short distance from that of Mr. Mahoney.

There also frequently met there representatives from the old Spanish families such as the Ainsas, Estudillos, Pritchards and Vallejos. Mr. Ma-

honey had a genuine esteem and affection for the Spanish, who were established in California long before the "gold rush" of 1849.

Politics, literature and music were discussed, and the types and relative merits of the singing of Kate Hayes, Jenny Lind and Parepa Rose were canvassed. Great artists had come to San Francisco, realizing that it was a metropolis in the making where appreciative audiences were found.

Youth, too, had its pleasures in the midst of these happy surroundings. Three young girls, the sisters of Mrs. Mahoney, were part of the household. Two of them were but recently returned from a convent school in Montreal. One is still living—Mrs. John M. Burnett. The other, Mrs. F. A. A. Belinge, recently passed on at the age of eighty-three. Frequently they gathered their young friends around them, and music, dancing and singing filled the house with merriment.

The festivals of childhood were not forgotten. The little ones rejoiced in and looked forward with longing to the coming of Christmas, Easter, Fourth of July, All Halloween and Thanksgiving. These were days dedicated to them, and lovingly and lavishly were they observed for the children's sake.

Dear to the hearts of these children were their father's unmarried brother, Senator David Mahoney, and his sister Margaret, also unmarried, their house being some sixty feet west of this family home.

Denis Mahoney was a close student of the history and politics of the United States as well as of foreign countries. His judgment and political views, matured and guided by these studies, were always accorded respectful consideration by his associates. He was an ardent democrat, but not a seeker for political favor. He never returned to Ireland, although he always retained a deep sentiment and boundless love for his native land. His cherished desire had ever been to live under a democracy. The "Home Rule League" plan for the government of Ireland he looked upon with keen disapprobation. Ireland, he maintained, should be a free and independent nation, in order to minister to the needs of a people with such distinctive characteristics as the Irish. During the first term of the presidency of Grover Cleveland, he was appointed to a position of importance in the accounting department of the bonded warehouses at San Francisco and Antioch. Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury in that administration, was a life-long friend of Mr. Mahoney.

Denis Mahoney was a Catholic, broad-minded and unprejudiced. Among his most intimate friends were numbered many Protestants and Jews. He sternly deprecated attempts on the part of clergy of any religious denomination, including his own, to secure control in political affairs. The Irish people had learned through the bitter experience of the establishment of the English Church that safety to liberty of conscience lay in the separation of church and state.

The old home, teeming with family associations, where he spent so many years of his life, was destroyed by the great fire of April, 1906. It was in that home that Denis Mahoney passed away. Admission Day,



September 9, 1890, and was buried by the side of his wife in Calvary Cemetery, San Francisco.

In the records of the Society of California Pioneers are resolutions adopted August 3, 1891:

"Resolved that the Association of California Pioneers has been bereft of one whose sterling and lovable traits of character justly entitle him to their highest respect, esteem and affection.

"Resolved, the community whose welfare and prosperity he did so much to promote throughout his long and honorable career, has sustained an irreparable loss." In the words of this record Denis Mahoney was "honest, thoughtful and a prudent business man, and his sterling integrity was admitted by all with whom he had financial transactions." Outside of his church, his only important membership was that of a life member of the Society of California Pioneers. Four of his sons became members of that organization, while his three surviving daughters are members of the Daughters of California Pioneers.

Mr. Mahoney belonged to the "Association of Law and Order Men," organized in protest against the methods of the Vigilance Committee of 1856. He believed in supporting the Government. There were able and honorable judges on the bench at that period of San Francisco history. He realized that the great mass of the people were law-abiding citizens. To him the Vigilantes were as guilty of lawlessness as were those whom they attacked. Indeed, he claimed that too often the innocent became the victims of their petty spite. This point of view was held by other men of standing, such as ex-Governor Peter H. Burnett, Colonel Baker, hero and victim of the Battle of Bull Run, General Sherman, engaged in the banking business in San Francisco and head of the state militia, and Commodore Farragut, then stationed at Benicia.

In explanation of the stand taken by Mr. Mahoney and other "Law and Order Men," it is pertinent to introduce at this point an extract from the "Memoirs of General William T. Sherman," Vol. I, Chap. V, California, page 159: After giving an account of the establishment of the Vigilance Committee and of his repeated condemnation of the activities of its members, General Sherman continues in the following words: "On August 1 they hanged Brace and Hetherington in broad daylight, without any jury trial, and soon after they quietly disbanded. As they controlled the press they wrote their own history, and the world generally gives them the credit of having purged San Francisco of rowdies and roughs; but their success has given great stimulus to a dangerous principle, that would at any time justify the mob in seizing all the power of government; and who is to say that the Vigilance Committee may not be composed of the worst instead of the best elements of the Community."

In 1845 Mr. Mahoney married Miss Margaret Casey in Jersey City, New Jersey. He returned to Albany with his wife. Eleven children were born of this marriage—three in Albany and the others in California. Nine reached maturity. Katharine, a devoted daughter and sister, became the wife of D. W. C. Nesfield, a journalist of note. Their children are

Margaret, Emma and Helen. She is a graduate of Notre Dame College, San Jose, and a charter member of the Century Club of California, the members of which hold her in high esteem for her literary ability and her rare charm of manner.

John F., the eldest son, was educated at Santa Clara College. He was a man of gifted mind, fine physique and attractive personality. He prospected in the mining districts, particularly of Nevada, where he died in 1905. His body rests in the family plat, Holy Cross Cemetery, California.

Myra Mahoney, deceased, was a graduate of Ziska Institute. She was interested in art and literature, being recognized by the Hopkins School of Art as a water color artist of exceptional merit.

Margaret is a practicing physician in San Francisco. She is a graduate of Cooper Medical College of San Francisco. During a long visit to Europe in 1903-04 she attended medical lecture courses in Vienna and in Rome. She holds a high place in the respect of the medical men and women of the state. Her untiring devotion to all that stands for the advancement of women in her chosen profession is a matter of history. Family, home and California, the place of her birth, are an absorbing sentiment with her.

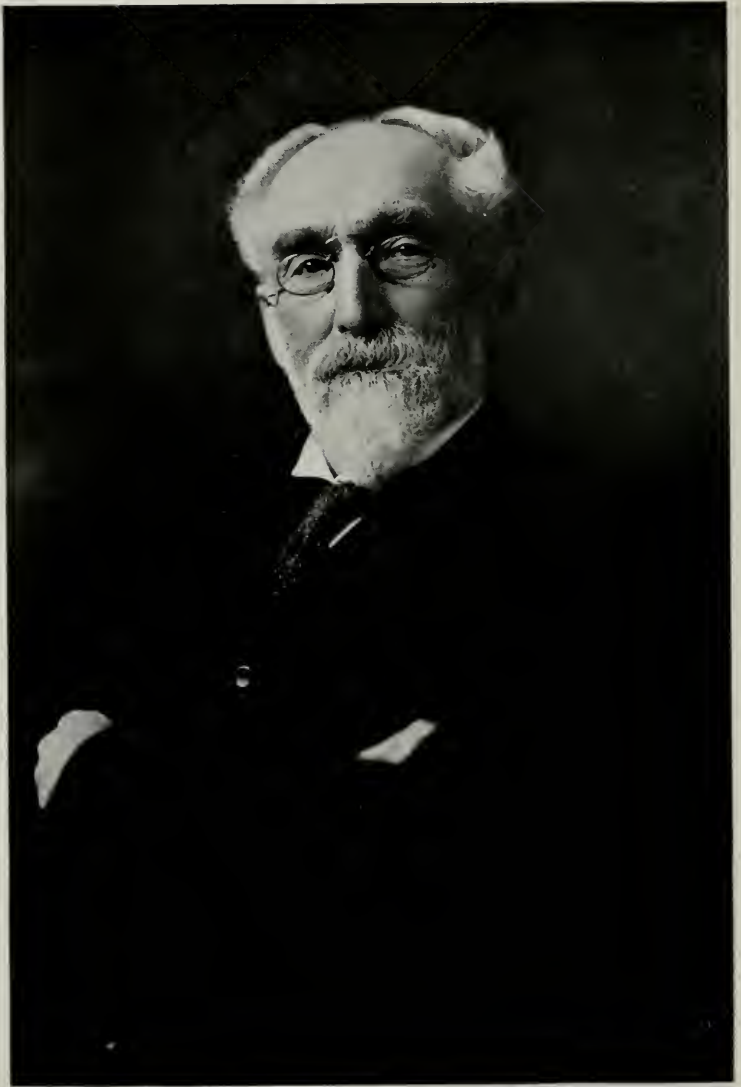
David I. was an attorney whose opinion on California land titles was held in high repute by the legal fraternity. He was a member of the police commission during the administration of Mayor James D. Phelan. He married Miss Annie Roche. They are survived by four children: Wensinger F., who has adopted his father's profession and who saw service in the great war; David I., Jr., who also went overseas in the service of his country; Teresa, and Alice, now Mrs. J. J. Martin.

Ellen S. M. is now Madame C. E. Grosjean, the wife of the proprietor of the C. E. Grosjean Rice Milling Company of San Francisco. She is a graduate of the University of California, junior past president of the Society of Daughters of California Pioneers, and president of the Parents' Rights League of America. Mr. Grosjean is a native of Ohio, his father and grandfather having been among the pioneer French settlers in Wayne County of that state. Eileen K. Grosjean is the only surviving child of this marriage, the other two children, Mira and Charles E., Jr., having died many years ago. At present she is a student at the University of California.

Denis Mahoney, Jr., was educated at the Sacred Heart College, San Francisco. Until his resignation a short time ago he was for many years in charge of the ticket and passenger reports in the office of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company. He married Miss Mary Byrne, daughter of Senator Byrne, of San Mateo.

Dr. Thomas L. Mahoney was a physician of high standing and of great popularity in the community. He was a graduate of Cooper Medical College. His wife before her marriage was Miss Minnie Pyne. At the time of his death Doctor Mahoney was physician and surgeon to the police department of San Francisco. His surviving children are





REUEL D. ROBBINS

Margaret, wife of A. V. Mattingly; Lucy, Minnie, Thomas, William and Anne. The two boys are studying medicine.

William C. Mahoney, the youngest son of Mr. Mahoney, is an architect of ability and artistic versatility. He is a graduate of Sacred Heart College. He married Miss Mary Bergin. Their children are Mary, Mira, who is now Mrs. Robert Sharpe Mitchell, William Andrew, who was in the great war; Bergin, who enlisted but did not get across before the armistice, Denis and Kathleen. The last named is a student in the University of California.

In the new generation of Mr. Mahoney's descendants there are thirteen great-grandchildren—six girls and seven boys.

Reverently enshrined in the memory of the sons and daughters of Denis Mahoney are the noble ideals of their father. They and the few surviving friends of those early days recall with respect and tender affection his uprightness, his steadfastness, his kindly humor, his faith, his tolerance, his democracy, his unswerving devotion to the country of his adoption, his affection for his native land as toward one burdened with sorrow, his love for and pride in California, so beautiful, so blessed by nature, so abounding in wealth, so mild in climate that in her he seemed to have realized his dream of "The Promised Land." He would never leave her. Here he would stay until his summons came to cross the "Great Divide."

Such was he, type of a large group of that hardy race of California pioneers. Theirs was the spirit of the argonaut though not dazzled by the lust of gold. Rather did they see in this new and undeveloped land, teeming with opportunities, a destiny guiding them to the possession not only of material wealth but to the making of that wealth the stepping stone to the greater spiritual and intellectual heights of the arts, of the professions, of commerce for themselves and for the generations to come.

Their devotion to family and to home was a notable characteristic of these men.

In the wake of their coming sprang up churches, schools, theaters, institutes of music and of the other fine arts.

No wonder that with the way thus made clear for her California has forged to the front with a success so signal that she is one of the most honored states of the Union, and that the romance of her history has become the theme of nations. No wonder that San Francisco, whose social life was guided and whose business methods were stabilized by the patriotic devotion of such pioneers as Denis Mahoney, has become the great metropolis of the Western Coast.

REUEL DRINKWATER ROBBINS, a California pioneer, was born in the State of Maine on the 19th of February, 1839, being the son of Elias and Lucinda (Drinkwater) Robbins. The schools of the Old Pine Tree State afforded Mr. Robbins his early education, and shortly after obtaining his legal majority he came to California in 1860, locating in Suisun, Solano

County; a vigorous, resourceful and ambitious young man who was here destined to prove a valuable advocate of progress. Here he was at first identified with lumber and navigation interests, but it was in connection with the organization of his banking enterprises and the development of real estate in Solano County that he achieved his maximum success and influence. Under his supervision the banking institution which he organized in Suisun in 1876 developed into one of the most renowned financial institutions of the state; and through his ability and foresight in later years, he was actively identified with several of the leading financial institutions and corporations of San Francisco up to the time of his death September 7th, 1919.

Mr. Robbins stood at all times for the most liberal and, progressive citizenship, and was active and influential in the promotion of measures and enterprises for general civic betterment. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity including the Knights Templar and was also a member of the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco. He was a staunch republican, always taking a leading part in local and national politics.

In the year of 1871 the marriage of Mr. Robbins was solemnized with Miss Sadie McCullough, who was born in Ohio, and who now maintains her home in San Francisco. Of the six children the eldest, Reuel D. is now president of the bank founded by his father; William C. has supervision of the vast real estate interests in Solano County; Lloyd M. is a successful law practitioner in San Francisco; Mary Emma is the wife of John G. Sutton, and has made her home for years in San Francisco; Marie is the wife of C. H. Hilbert, a resident of New York City; while Dr. Irving W. is a resident of Palo Alto, California.

JOHN W. CONNER was a California "forty-niner," although his experience in mining was not extensive. He early took up real estate and other lines of industry, and his associations brought him into prominence among the early Californians, both in a business and public way.

He was a native of New York State, was reared and educated in the East, and soon after his arrival in California became one of the editors of the old pioneer paper, "Out at California." In San Francisco he associated himself with all the prominent civic organizations of his day, including the San Francisco Vigilante Committee, was a member of the San Francisco Military Company that became a nucleus for the National Guard of California, and as a republican he represented his party in various county and state conventions. In 1860 he acted as assistant United States consul, with headquarters at Mazatlan and Guaymas. He was also prominent in Masonry, and in 1869 joined California Commandery No. 1 of the Knights Templar.

John W. Conner died about 1881. His wife was Julia Woodworth, a native of New York and a granddaughter of the poet Samuel Haines Woodworth, author of "The Old Oaken Bucket."

John W. Conner and wife had seven children. The daughter Carrie

married Walter Roundtree, both being now deceased, and they are survived by a son, Ellis Conner Roundtree, of San Francisco. The second daughter, Mollie, also deceased, married C. N. Champion, and left a daughter who is now Mrs. Barbara Francis Eastman, of Oakland. The third daughter, Julia, also deceased, was the wife of R. H. Bennett, a brief sketch of whose career appears elsewhere. The oldest son, Fred W. Conner, is now an architect and contractor in New York. The sixth child and the youngest daughter, Edith, now deceased, was the wife of Rudolph de Vermehr, member of an old and prominent California family and a descendant of the distinguished Hapsburgs of Austria.

The second son was Albert Edward Conner, who is a well-known electrical engineer in San Francisco. During the World war he was an engineer on the U.S.S. Huntington, making several trips on that transport, and was then transferred to the troop ship Agamemnon, with which he was in the convoy service until the close of the war. He is a member of the Naval Reserves.

John Louis Conner, youngest child of the late John W. Conner, was born in San Francisco, July 29, 1875, was educated in public schools, had college training in mining engineering, and is a man of culture, both technically and in the general range of knowledge. For four years he traveled in Europe with his mother and sister, and is a fluent linguist. He did some engineering construction work for the San Francisco Bridge Company, and later was associated with W. J. Sloan and Company. In 1903 he engaged in the real estate business, and has given most of his time to that work. At present he is with the firm of C. H. Thaler.

He was one of the local real estate men of San Francisco at the time of the great fire in 1906. For a time he engaged in the wrecking business, and helped wreck many of the large buildings, including part of the City Hall. Part of his equipment in that work was a traction engine. He was also engaged in the heating business as a member of the Fuel Consumers Inspection Service.

Mr. John L. Conner is a member of California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, a life member of the Society of California Pioneers, has for twenty years been a member of Stanford Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and since 1890 has been a member of the Olympic Club of San Francisco. During the World war he acted as a drill master. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church. John L. Conner is married and has a daughter, Julia Conner, attending school.

WILLIAM DENMAN. Successful as have been the professional labors of William Denman, one of the leading attorneys practicing at the bar of San Francisco, they have not absorbed his energies to the exclusion of the general interests of the community. Being a man of broad outlook and practical ideas, he has long taken a determining part in public affairs, the present city form of government having been drafted by



him. Whenever a public occasion demands a speaker not only of brilliancy, but also of good judgment, the management always turns instinctively to Mr. Denman, and if his services are secured he never disappoints the highest expectations.

A native son of the city he honors, and which has honored him, Mr. Denman was born at San Francisco in 1872. His parents were James and Helen V. (Jordan) Denman, and his father, a man of scholarly attainments, devoted his life to the cause of education, having been principal of the first school of San Francisco under the state system of education, and fifty-one years later retired from the city board of education as its president. The Denman family is one of the oldest in the country, having been established in the American Colonies in 1631.

From 1881 to 1885 William Denman was a student of the Clement grammar school; from 1885 to 1886 he attended the old Lincoln grammar school, and was graduated from the Lowell High School in 1889. Prior to entering the University of California in 1890 he punched cattle in Nevada for a year, thus gaining an experience which was to be of great value, not only to him but his community, for this knowledge of stock, and human nature as well, gained on the range taught him what to do during the great fire in San Francisco in 1906. He impressed over 100 teams, many at the point of a pistol, and kept food supplies moving from the transport docks through the cinders while the city was yet burning, thus saving the lives of thousands of the helpless refugees.

In 1890 Mr. Denman entered the University of California, and was graduated therefrom in 1894, following which he took a year's course in the Hastings College of Law, and then entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Although he took an active part in both the athletic sports and military operations of the university, he also found opportunity to become a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the honor society. Returning to San Francisco, he was admitted to practice at the state bar in 1898, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession.

Mr. Denman has had a broad and varied experience of a diversified nature, both in the Federal and State courts, and has been connected with some extremely important jurisprudence, especially in the maritime law. The litigation growing out of the sinking of the Rio de Janeiro, the explosion of the Progress, the collision of the Columbia and San Pedro, as well as other important cases he argued in the Admiralty Court, arousing interest in the profession and the community at large. From 1902 to 1906 Mr. Denman was lecturer and assistant professor of law at Hastings College and the University of California. In 1911 Mr. Denman formed a partnership with George Stanley Arnold, under the firm name of Denman & Arnold, with offices in the Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco, and carried on a general practice. For several years, however, Mr. Denman has practiced alone.

While yet in college Mr. Denman became a member of the non-partisan party, and his faith in the ultimate removal of national parties

from municipal elections was justified nearly twenty years later by the acceptance by San Francisco of the charter amendment drafted by him, prohibiting party nominations on the ballot. In 1908 the mayor appointed him chairman of a committee of public citizens to report on the cases of municipal corruption in San Francisco, and as chairman he drafted the report subsequently known by his name. Mr. Denman has also been very active in the work of the bar association, and organized the state-wide movement for the non-partisan election of judges. He campaigned, however, in opposition to the recall of judges at popular elections, advocating simplified procedure before the Legislature. He also defended the constitutionality of the eight-hour law for women; his opposition to the attempt of the American Protective Association to inject religion into politics; his drafting of the election law now in force in San Francisco; and his organization of the campaign for its passage and other public-spirited movements winning for him the strong support of the best element in his city.

On April 4, 1905, Mr. Denman married, at San Francisco, Miss Leslie Van Ness, a daughter of the distinguished attorney, T. C. Van Ness. Mr. Denman belongs to the University, the Pacific University, the Unitarian, the Commonwealth and the Siena clubs, as well as to the San Francisco Bar Association.

FRANCIS V. KEESLING. Few men in a lifetime make their activities and influences affect a wider range of important interests than has Francis V. Keesling, a San Francisco attorney with offices in the Chronicle Building. Mr. Keesling has practiced law for a quarter of a century, is prominent in insurance circles, was formerly active in the National Guard, and has been and is one of the leaders in the republican party of city and state.

Mr. Keesling is a native son, born at San Jose, February 17, 1877. His father, Francis M. Keesling, was born in Indiana, and came to California in 1870, engaging in the merchandise business, and is now a resident of San Jose. He is of Dutch ancestry and of American Revolutionary stock. Francis M. Keesling married Maria Nunez, a native of old Mexico and representative of one of the old Spanish families of that country.

Francis V. Keesling was reared in San Jose, attended public schools there, graduated from Stanford University with the class of 1898, and was admitted to practice in December of that year. He was associated with the law firm of Pierson & Mitchell, Crothers & Crothers, and for a few years was in partnership in the firm of Keesling & Mackenzie, since which time he has practiced alone. The field of work in which he has specialized has been civil and corporation law. For several years he has been vice president and counsel for the West Coast Life Insurance Company. Mr. Keesling is a member of the Legal Section of the American Life Convention, serving as chairman of that section in 1916, and for several years has been vice president for California.

No small part of his work as an attorney has been vested with some larger public interests. He participated actively in securing the constitutional amendment correcting certain defects in the founding grant of Stanford University, and permitting the tax exemption. Mr. Keesling practically rewrote the military law of California in 1903. From 1905 to 1907 he served as major of the First Battalion of Coast Artillery, National Guard of California, and was on duty during the great fire in San Francisco, and following that was major and inspector of the Second Brigade, National Guard of California.

He has been identified with the program of civic undertakings in San Francisco throughout the years of his residence there. During the World war he made the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and Young Men's Christian Association the special object of his activity. He is a member of the Committee on Discipline and Grievance of the San Francisco Bar Association, is prominent in Masonry, being a member of the various York and Scottish Rite bodies in San Francisco and is a past master of California Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a past grand master of California. He belongs to Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His other social connections are with the Commonwealth Club, Stanford Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, University Club, Pacific Union Club, San Francisco Golf and Country Club, and the Menlo Golf and Country Club.

Mr. Keesling served as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1914-16, and is now a member of the state committee of the party. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1916 which nominated Hughes, and was himself a candidate for the nominations for lieutenant-governor in 1910 and for governor in 1914. In 1907 he was attorney for the auditor of San Francisco.

Mr. Keesling married, November 19, 1903, Miss Haidee Grau, of Sacramento. She was born in Buffalo, New York, a daughter of the late Herman H. Grau, a well-known California capitalist. Mrs. Keesling is a member of the Century Club. The four children born to their marriage are: Jacqueline, a student in Mills College; Francis V., Jr., a student at Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts; William H., a student of the Madison Grammar School; and Jeanne, also attending grammar school.

O. K. GRAU. A member of the San Francisco bar since 1908, with a successful practice and a number of commercial interests, O. K. Grau is perhaps best known in the Bay District for his active interest in musical affairs. He has been a patron of music, and is a founder of the San Francisco Opera Association.

He was born at Buffalo, New York. His father, the late Herman H. Grau, who died in 1915, acquired a fortune in the East, and, coming to California in the '90s, established a home at Sacramento and retired for twenty years before his death. His wife was J. F. Bertha Ziegele, a native of New York State, who died three months after her husband.

O. K. Grau was a boy when his parents came to California. He

attended public and private schools in Buffalo and in this state, and graduated in 1906 from the law department of Stanford University. At Stanford University he was prominent in all college activities and was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity, Quadrangle Club, Skull and Snakes and other honor societies. In 1908 he engaged in law practice at San Francisco, and since that time has been associated with Judge George E. Crothers and F. V. Keesling, with offices in the Chronicle Building. Mr. Grau has handled a great deal of important work, particularly in cases involving lien, corporation and probate law. Along with his law business, he looks after some financial enterprises of his own and is interested in a number of companies.

Mr. Grau has been a devotee of music since childhood. He likewise acknowledges a keen interest in all athletic sports, politics and public affairs and for ten years he served as prosecuting attorney for one of the mountain counties at the same time maintaining his law offices in San Francisco. He is a republican, is serving on the hospitality committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and during the World war he was vice-chairman of the music and entertainment committee of the Red Cross and also very active in all Liberty Loan drives. He has given service in the National Guard of California, Community Chest endowment fund drives and has been acting officer of the Western Division for the Sigma Nu fraternity during the last ten years. He is a member of the American Bar Association, California Bar Association and San Francisco Bar Association, the Presidio Golf Club and other Clubs.

Mr. Grau married at San Francisco, June 6, 1912, Miss Antoinette Keyston. She is a native daughter of San Francisco, and her father was William Donald Keyston, a well-known wholesale merchant of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Grau have twin daughters, Antoinette and Suzanne, who are now being educated in private schools.

GEORGE MACDONALD was born in England, on the 1st of November, 1858, the son of George and Marion Elizabeth (Mullier) Macdonald. His father was a French count and a member of a distinguished family. His mother was a member of a well-known English line that traces its origin back many generations. Both father and mother were conspicuous for their sound citizenship and perfect morals. The subject of this memoir was their only offspring. Both parents received sound educations in their early years, the father finishing with high credit in medicine and surgery and becoming one of the most noted practitioners in Great Britain. His capabilities as a surgeon became so pronounced and conspicuous that he was selected to serve as surgeon of the Queen Victoria Regiment of English troops. There he revealed his masterly leadership in all modern methods of surgery. Both parents passed away in 1887, after useful and honorable lives.

George Macdonald received the right training and an excellent education in his early years. He early planned for a professional career similar to that of his father, and, accordingly, after he had attained

early manhood, he entered the medical department of Edinburgh (Scotland) College, pursued the full course laid down in the curriculum, and in due time was graduated with high credit and with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His studies and his other qualifications fitted him for the practice of both medicine and surgery, and he began at once the same year of his graduation, 1884. He opened his first offices in London, and there lived and practiced for three years, with both success and credit. He finally concluded to change his location, hoping to improve his surroundings and multiply his advantages. Accordingly, he gathered everything together, boarded a vessel and in time arrived at New South Wales, Australia, reaching that section of the globe in 1888. He opened his offices there and began the practice, but after two years concluded again to change his location. Again he boarded a steamer with all his possessions and set out for California, where he arrived in 1890. After attending to preliminary matters and getting well settled in his new home he began the practice of his profession, and has continued the same with much distinction up to the present time. Before leaving London he took the required examination and secured the extra degrees of Master of the Royal College of Surgeons and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Since starting here he has made a specialty of surgery, and is now regarded as one of the most competent experts in the city.

He is a member of the Masonic order, and takes great interest in the civic development and health growth of San Francisco. He and his wife and family are now assimilated by the community and may be regarded as true Americans. In 1888 he married Miss Elizabeth Fogerty, and to this union the following children have been born: George, who is a resident of Portland, Oregon, and is manager of the Cowell Cement Company; Edward, who lives in San Francisco and is connected with the Independent Cracker Company; Guy, who is also a resident of San Francisco, and is a writer for the Insurance Magazine and other insurance documents; Norman, who is a resident of this city, but owns a ranch out in the country districts; Allen, who is deceased; Roy, who is a resident of this city and is occupied in the printing business; Dorothy, who is now engaged in studying medicine with the intention of practicing the same; Jack, who is engaged in importing and exporting products at San Francisco, where he resides.

**JAMES JOYCE.** Aside from the Spanish-Mexicans, one of the first settlers at San Francisco was James Joyce, a native of Scotland. He was a man of much enterprise, and as a contractor did much to develop some sections of the early city.

As a young man he moved with his family to County Mayo, Ireland, where he met and married in 1846 Mary Noland. He was then thirteen years of age. In 1847 they sailed from Liverpool to San Francisco. The voyage was one requiring more than nine months. Their first child, James, was born on the ship in mid-Atlantic. Many times during the

voyage those on board gave themselves up as lost, and the provisions ran out before the ship landed.

James Joyce was a carpenter by trade. From Liverpool on the ship he brought two frame buildings, which he set up at Monterey, California. He soon afterward entered the sand grading business. He was a contractor who filled in what is now Kearney and Market streets. His equipment consisted of a large number of the Missouri mules and the Union-forever wagons. He also employed a large force of men, paying them in fifty-dollar gold slugs. He and his family lived in a little wooden shack on the water front, and after his arrival in San Francisco two other children were born, William and Mary Jane. The oldest son, James, at an early age was stricken blind, but at that became a clever man.

James Joyce lived in San Francisco about fifteen years. When he died he left considerable stock and money and property on the water front. His widow subsequently married Timothy Dillon, who proved of great assistance to her in preventing other people from despoiling her of her property. Later they moved to San Jose, where they lived for nine years. Mr. Dillon had some land in Santa Clara Valley, which proved to be a successful investment. Later he entered the butcher business, and at San Luis Obispo established the first restaurant, boarding the local prisoners. He also shipped cheese to San Francisco, of a quality for which San Luis Obispo was noted in those days. The Dillon children were John, Sarah and Timothy. Timothy Dillon, at one time requiring a large sum of money, ordered it from San Francisco, but before it arrived he dropped dead while on his way to work. The money was lost and never recovered, and there was long a suspicion that he was poisoned.

Mrs. Dillon later moved to San Luis Obispo, where another child, Alfred, was born following his father's death. She had many hardships and misfortunes, due to a heavy flood and also a smallpox epidemic, of which three of her children were victims. The oldest daughter, Mary Joyce, lived with the family of the governor, Pacho, until her death at the age of thirteen. The daughter Sarah Dillon was taken by Father Moro to the Sisters School at Los Angeles, remained there a number of years and in 1874 was married to Daniel Walsh, of Washington, D. C. They had a daughter, Katherine, who married Alfred Wilson, of Lordsburg, New Mexico, and became the mother of a son, Elmer. Sarah Dillon Walsh still resides at Lords Brig, New Mexico.

JEFFERSON GILBERT JAMES, one of the pioneers of Fresno County, was long known as one of the greatest of the old-time cattle kings, and was one of the most prominent men of his time and locality. Born in Pike County, Missouri, December 29, 1829, he was a son of Dr. John R. James, who migrated from Virginia to the then newly acquired lands of Missouri. Growing up in his native county, "Jeff" James, as he was long familiarly known, was educated in the old log schoolhouse of



the pioneer period, and each morning before he started off for the cabin in which the school was held he did what would now be considered a day's work about the farm, and other chores awaited him upon his return at night.

As he developed into a useful manhood he became interested in public affairs, and was inspired, as were so many, with an enthusiasm relative to the new gold fields of the West, and in 1849 he, a brother, T. B. James, a brother-in-law, J. L. Alford, and a friend, George Ogle, determined to seek their fortunes in California. They joined a caravan commanded by Capt. Jeff Allman, and carried with them what was then regarded as a proper equipment for such a journey. The little party took the famous South Pass route, which led over the Green and Raft rivers. Up to the time they reached the Raft River the James boys and their two associates had occupied one of the prairie "schooners," but then, deciding that this method of locomotion was too slow to suit their venturesome young spirits, they removed the wheels from their wagon, sawed out the spokes, and from them fashioned pack saddles, and succeeded in packing their outfit on eight untrained mules. It required patience and determination to drive these mules, but the young men succeeded in passing with their pack train fourteen other emigrant wagons belonging to their original party, and never met their fellow travelers again.

Mr. James had stopped at Virginia City and worked for a time for his cousin, J. M. Douglas, earning sufficient to continue his journey, so that instead of reaching there in 1849 it was August, 1850, the James outfit reached Hangtown, now Placerville, and turned their pack animals to graze on the Hicks Ranch, which ran along the Consumers River. Going to Greenwood Valley on the Middle Fork of the American River, the James boys cleaned up \$35,000 each in rocker mining and prospecting, and then returned to Hangtown, in April, 1852. From there they returned to Missouri by the Nicaragua route to New York City, whence they completed their journey to their old home by trail.

Even in those early days the lure of the Golden State drew men back, and in 1853 Jefferson G. James returned to California alone, his brother electing to remain in Missouri. A foresighted man, he drove a herd of ninety-one cows, which he fattened and sold after reaching California at a handsome profit. For some time thereafter he was engaged in mining at Placerville.

Mr. James was a man who could see opportunities when another would detect nothing out of the ordinary. In June, 1857, he set out on horseback for Los Angeles to investigate the possibilities of that region for cattle raising, and there laid the foundation of his future fortune by purchasing 960 head of cattle, which he drove in the fall of that year to the famous "25" Ranch near Kingston, then known as Whitmore's Valley. In 1858 he engaged in several picturesque rodeos, in which he was assisted by numerous "vaquaros." With the cattle thus obtained he went to the head of Fresno Slough, but after five years there



he bought his ranch near the San Joaquin River on Fresno and Fish sloughs.

As a man of large means and wonderful prospects Mr. James once more returned to Missouri, in 1860, and was married to Miss Jennie L. Rector. They had one child, Maud Strother James, who was born in 1865. One year later he had Mrs. James and their infant come to California. The daughter was subsequently married to Walker C. Graves, a prominent attorney of San Francisco. After the death of his first wife Mr. James married her sister, Elizabeth Merritt.

As a side line, in 1877, Mr. James organized a wholesale meat company at San Francisco, and continued in this business until his death. He slaughtered sheep and cattle in such large numbers as to place him fourth among the meat packers of California. As his wealth increased and his interests multiplied Mr. James became active in politics, and in 1882 was elected a member of the board of supervisors of San Francisco County; in 1886 he was made a member of the San Francisco school board, and he was reelected to the latter office several years later. Still later he was his party's candidate for mayor of San Francisco, but was defeated by Adolph Sutro. All of his political activities were carried on through the medium of the democratic party, of which he was an ardent adherent.

Mr. James became otherwise prominent through his connection with the Fresno Loan & Savings Bank, which he had been instrumental in organizing in 1886, and which was capitalized at \$300,000. In 1888 he was elected president of this bank. During the disastrous panic of 1893 this bank was forced to close its doors, but through the efforts of Mr. James and his associates all of its liabilities were satisfactorily liquidated. The present Land Company Building, now occupied by the Bank of Central California, was erected by the Fresno Loan & Savings Bank. Mr. James was very high in Masonry and also belonged to the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. The last years of his life Mr. James spent at San Francisco, and he died in his home, 2316 Folsom Street, as a result of paralysis.

The son-in-law of Mr. James, Walker Coleman Graves, was one of the foremost attorneys of San Francisco, specializing in civil and corporation law, but since 1910 has been the presiding officer of the J. G. James Company, the foremost cattle business in California. Mr. Graves was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, June 10, 1849, a son of Coleman and Virginia Graves, both of whom were born in Virginia. After attending the public schools of his native county he took special courses in languages and law at the University of Kentucky, and was graduated therefrom in 1878, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in all of the courts. In 1888 he was appointed assistant district attorney, and held that office for one-half year when he was elected district attorney. George H. Cabinose was his assistant. In 1890 he was the democratic candidate for attorney-general, but that year, however, was one of repub-

Alcan victories in California, and he was defeated, although running ahead of his party.

In 1882 Mr. Graves and Miss Maud James were married, and they became the parents of three children: Jefferson James, now a colonel in the United States Army; Walker C., a well-known actor; and Rector Chiles, deceased. Mr. Graves died November 10, 1919. In June, 1923, Mrs. Graves married William H. Loller, a real estate broker.

GEORGE A. MCGOWAN is a native son and for over a quarter of a century has been successfully identified with the legal profession in San Francisco. He is a former member of the Legislature, and had a prominent part in the reconstruction days of San Francisco following the great fire.

Mr. McGowan, whose address is 550 Montgomery Street, was born at Arcata in Humboldt County, California, March 30, 1877. His father, P. Henry McGowan, was born in New York, came to California in 1870 and was widely known in the newspaper profession. He was a partner in the Stock Recorder, published during the height of the Comstock mining boom. He published a paper in San Mateo during the '70s, and for some years was business manager of the San Francisco Evening Post. During 1882 he was connected with the Treasury Department at Washington and his activities and interests made him a man of more than local prominence. P. Henry McGowan married Martha J. Whaley, who was born in California, her father, John A. Whaley, being one of the pioneers of the state.

George A. McGowan attended public schools in Humboldt County and was still a boy when he took up the study of law in the offices of Henry E. Heighton at San Francisco. On December 29, 1897, before attaining his twenty-first birthday he was admitted to practice. Through all the years since then he has been an active member of the San Francisco bar. His practice has been largely in that class of litigation handled before the Federal American Bar associations.

Mr. McGowan was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1905. As chairman of the San Francisco delegation he had prominent responsibilities in the special session, handling the reconstruction legislation after the disaster of 1906. He also acted as chairman of the Republican County Convention of 1905. Mr. McGowan is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity in San Francisco and is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

He married, March 12, 1898, Anna E. Abercrombie. She was born in Los Angeles. Her father, the late William A. Ellis, was a Federal soldier during the Civil war, took an active part in mining and banking during the boom at Leadville, Colorado, and for many years was connected with the hide and tallow business in Southern California.

CHARLES OLOF SWANBERG. A master mariner, a masterful executive, with unsurpassed energy and resourcefulness of mind and character, Charles Olof Swanberg during more than half a century of residence on

the Pacific Coast has become one of the notable figures in industrial affairs in that district. His enterprise has taken on an international scope.

He was born at Kalmar, on the Eastern Coast of Sweden, April 5, 1846, son of Charles Frederick and Anna Maria (Rosenlund) Swanberg. His father spent his life on the sea, was a ship captain, and took his son with him at every opportunity. When the boy was nine years old he was accomplished in many of the arts of the mariner, and at the age of thirteen he had made great progress in the technical arts of navigation. His father was one of the old-time sea captains whose discipline was derived from a sense of dignity and from ambition for the highest proficiency on the part of those under him. Charles Olof Swanberg developed powers of mind and body with astonishing rapidity. His knowledge was that which supplements action and which put him thoroughly at ease in all emergencies. At the age of seventeen he was regarded as one of the most expert of sailors. He sailed out of England, Germany and other European ports for over two years, and then shipped to Brazil and spent seven years cruising around South America.

He served in the army and navy of Brazil as an officer. His experiences enabled him to converse fluently in ten languages.

It was on May 20, 1870, that Mr. Swanberg arrived in San Francisco. In the fall of that year he was employed by the Morgan Oyster Company, and subsequently was in business for himself as one of the leading oyster dealers along the bay. Some sixteen years later he consolidated his own with the enterprise of the Morgan Oyster Company, and continued in business for thirty-six years. In his business activities he proved his real ability as administrator, never being satisfied until his affairs were reduced to complete system.

Many years ago Mr. Swanberg used some of his fortune to engage in agriculture and dairying on a large scale in Sweden, his investments running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. He made his first venture in this direction in his native country in 1887, and in 1893 he imported the largest shipment of thoroughbred Jersey cattle ever made into that country, this being also the largest single exportation ever made out of Jersey. As an individual probably no one has done more for the substantial advancement of dairying in Sweden than Mr. Swanberg, and this fact was recognized some years ago when King Gustaf V of Sweden knighted Mr. Swanberg for his wonderful success as a dairyman.

Mr. Swanberg in 1891 started the Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage business at San Francisco, and has continued in that industry for a third of a century. He also has financial interests in the Acme Brewing Company, the Acme Ice Cream Company, the Cereal Products Refining Corporation, the Golden Sheaf-Remar Baking Company of Oakland and Hotel Granada Company of San Francisco. At all times Mr. Swanberg has been satisfied to work, and he has not made his wealth a matter of ostentation, and much more publicity has been given men of lesser bulk in business enterprises.

He married, June 28, 1879, Julie Aimee Schoenmakers. In politics

he is a republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Olympic Club. In all matters of citizenship he has exercised a liberal public spirit. This was particularly manifested following the great earthquake and fire in 1906, when he turned over the facilities of the plant of the Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company as a haven and refuge to many firms and individuals. The temporary offices of the Daily Evening Bulletin were established on the top floor of the plant. Mr. Swanberg was one of the men of courage and resources in that time of disaster when an entire city was tottering on the fringe of destruction.

EDWARD L. REIMER. The first florist to arrive in California during the height of the gold excitement was Edward L. Reimer. That was in 1852.

In fact, it was his love for horticulture that resulted in Mr. Reimer coming to California. He was born in Germany, of well-to-do parents, and after receiving a first-class education, including a special course in botany, was apprenticed to a florist in Berlin. After serving his time, he was given charge of the estate of a prominent German nobleman, and did his work so well that, in less than a year, he was made overseer of the Government Botanical Gardens in Berlin. Here he studied his work carefully and made several trips for the purpose of getting new specimens of trees and flowers.

Young Reimer was highly pleased and contented with his lot, but one day was horrified to learn that he had been drafted to serve four years in the army. The idea of war was revolting to his nature, and the service also meant separation from his beloved flowers and trees, which was unbearable. He determined to forsake home and country, and made his escape to Belgium. There he had charge of several large botanical gardens, and in a few years went to England, where he worked in the famous Kew Gardens for over a year. In 1849 he came to the United States.

Mr. Reimer's first work in this country was the laying out of the grounds for Governor Morris' residence in New York. That took him over a year, after which he completed several other pieces of work and then came to California, by way of the Isthmus. When he arrived in San Francisco, in 1852, he was surprised to find a great demand for flowers. There were a couple of men in the business, but they simply sold, at high prices, such cut flowers as they could buy from the Mexicans. He saw his opportunity, and went to work systematically to import such trees and plants as his experience told him would do well there. He knew just where to get them, and his first order was almost a ship-load of root-trees, slips and seeds.

To Mr. Reimer belongs the credit of introducing into this state most of the trees and flowers that were not indigenous, although now quite common. The beautiful boxwood hedge was his importation and also the magnolia; he imported at least a dozen varieties of fruit trees and a large number of grape vines. In the way of flowers, he brought the

first real camellias and also tulips, fuchsias, 250 varieties from South America and several dozen varieties of roses. For the first ten years he was in San Francisco nearly every ship brought some new variety of plant. For everything he brought out he found a ready sale, at any price he had a mind to ask. People wanted flowers in profusion, and wanted them everywhere. At many of the parties given in San Francisco between 1855 and 1865, the rooms would be decorated with thousands of dollars' worth of flowers.

Besides raising and selling flowers, Mr. Reimer gave considerable attention to laying out private grounds, and could name his own price for the work. Nearly all the fine gardens in San Francisco at that time were laid out by him. He also designed and laid out Captain Weber's place at Stockton, Flood's place at Menlo Park, and the Ralston place at Belmont. Mr. Reimer made as much as \$5,000 a month out of his business in the old days, and shortly after the earthquake in 1906 sold out his famous nurseries, called the San Francisco and Golden Gate.

During the last fifteen years of his life he was connected with the staff in Golden Gate Park.

Mr. Reimer in nature and disposition was kind and gentle, with a strong love for everything in Nature, looking upon every plant as a friend.

Even the birds that made their nests in his trees knew his feelings for them and would fly down and perch upon his shoulder while at work among his flowers.

Mr. Reimer passed away after a brief illness at his home in San Francisco, February 9, 1913, at the ripe age of 89, retaining his faculties to the end. He sleeps in beautiful Mount Olivet among the roses and fuchsias and sighing palm trees he loved so well.

PETER LASSEN, after whom California's volcanic peak was named, was born August 7, 1794, in Copenhagen, Denmark. The Lassen family were of Danish origin and ranked high in the olden days of Denmark. A relative of Peter Lassen was over-auditor to one of the kings of Denmark, but left the royal service and came to the United States in the early '50s, bringing with him huge chests of gold and silver coins amounting to more than a half million dollars. He settled in St. Louis, Missouri, and was probably at that time worth more in actual cash than any other man in this country.

Peter Lassen came to the United States in 1823, and after spending some time in Boston he moved to Katesville, Missouri, engaged in farming. He organized in 1830 a military company and in 1839 they started across the plains to Oregon. Leaving with a company of twelve men, they were later joined by an expedition of trappers operating for the American Fur Company. This increased their number to twenty-seven strong, and they all traveled together until they reached Oregon City, where they disbanded.

Peter Lassen then formed a company of seven men to go to California. They took passage on the ship *Lespana*, which had arrived from

England and was returning via the Horn. After a very stormy voyage they arrived in Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, where the party of seven men disbanded and went their seven ways. Peter Lassen went to San Jose and on to Santa Cruz in 1841, where he bought land and built and successfully operated the first sawmill in that section. In 1842, after cutting over 50,000 feet of lumber, he sold his ranch to Captain Graham, taking 100 mules in payment. He then drove the mules to Sutter Fort, now Sacramento. At that time the upper part of the Sacramento Valley was wild and unsettled, but beautiful and productive, with all kinds of vegetation. Elk, antelope and wild game of all kinds were plentiful.

Peter Lassen, being a man of great vision, saw before him a future empire and an ideal spot for a large colony, and immediately applied to Governor Micheltorena for a grant on a large tract of land that he had selected as the ideal spot of the valley. In those days this was Mexican territory, and the grant was issued under the seal of Mexico, which grant was later confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States of America. The land was situated on Deer Creek and comprised the greater part of Tehama County. In 1843 Peter Lassen moved to his selected spot, taking with him one white man, who on account of the lonely life deserted and left Mr. Lassen to his own company, his only neighbors being hundreds of Indians, who, however, were friendly, and although Peter Lassen owned several hundred head of stock he was never molested. Here with native labor he built a house and cultivated his land and in 1845 laid out a townsite, calling it "Benton City," in honor of his friend, Thomas Benton, senator from Missouri, whose daughter married General Fremont. The village became the most important trading post in Northern California, but later, owing to several unfortunate circumstances, the town was deserted and the land on which it was situated slipped into the Sacramento River.

In the spring of 1846 General Fremont, with a company of fifty men, remained at Lassen's Ranch for three weeks, and a week after they departed Lieutenant Gillespie arrived with orders for Fremont. Lassen, Gillespie and five other men left to find Fremont, sending two men in advance to inform the general that an officer was on the trail with orders from the Government and unless he received immediate assistance he would be killed. The general was overtaken, and with his men started on his return journey, riding sixty miles that day. At sundown Gillespie and his party rode into the general's camp, and that night they were attacked, but owing to the reinforcements the Indians were repulsed. From that time on a stronger tie cemented the friendship of General Fremont and Peter Lassen.

The first Masonic lodge in the State of California was organized on the Lassen Ranch and was known as Western Star Lodge No. 98.

In 1848, when gold was discovered, there followed such a tide of immigrants to California that Peter Lassen saw the need of commercial companies to furnish the necessities of life, and he left for San Fran-



cisco to buy a steamboat to freight the supplies up the river. He purchased the *Lady Washington*, which was the first steamboat to make the trip from Sacramento to Redbluff. It took the steamer five months to reach the mouth of Deer Creek, and the venture proved a very unprofitable one to the pioneer, for during his absence part of his ranch and most of his belongings had been stolen.

In 1855 he moved to what is now known as Lassen County, and left his ranch to the care of others, for Peter Lassen loved the out-of-the-way places, and in the mountains that now bear his name he sought solitude and the company of nature.

The name of the Lassen Buttes, as they were known for years, was the result of a peculiar experience in Peter Lassen's life. He was caught in a violent snowstorm on Lassen Peak. The snow fell so rapidly and accumulated so fast that it was soon too deep for him to move his horses. He built a shelter for himself and one for his horses, and they were forced to stay there a number of days with little food, and had not the storm broken when it did he would probably never have lived to tell the tale. After this experience these mountains carried the Lassen name.

It was while on a prospecting tour of the mountains north of Pyramid Lake that Peter Lassen was killed. With two white men he camped at Black Rock in Stone Cole Valley for the night, and at dawn he and one other white man were shot from ambush. The survivor declared they were shot by the Indians, but this was never proven.

Over his grave Lassen Lodge erected the first Masonic monument in the State of California with the simple inscription:

Peter Lassen

A native of Denmark

Age 66. Killed Feb. 26, 1859.

As the old monument had been cut from the volcanic sandstone of that vicinity the passing of years caused its disintegration. Therefore a new and beautiful monument towering, needle-pointed, of highly polished gray and black marble was erected in its place.

The new shaft was dedicated with most impressive Masonic ceremonies September 24, 1917.

Mrs. May C. Lassen, wife of Alexander Charters Lassen of New York City, a lineal descendant of Peter Lassen, was invited by Masons of the northern counties to attend the ceremonies and unveil the monument which was draped in the United States flag. By request she also placed an immense wreath of California laurel leaves upon the grave sent from San Francisco by the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Lassen Peak is the only active volcano on the mainland of the United States, and the Government has recently made it a national park, known as Lassen Volcanic National Park.



**JAMES DEBARTH SHORB.** During his early career a civil engineer of ability and standing, and subsequently the manager of large property interests belonging to his wife, the late James DeBarth Shorb was one of the prominent men of San Francisco of several decades back. He was born at Emory, Maryland, April 4, 1842, and was a son of James A. and Margaret (McNeal) Shorb. His father was at one time president of the California Vinticulture and Agriculture Society, and his brother was the late Dr. Campbell Shorb.

The son of parents who were early settlers of Pennsylvania and later residents of Maryland, James DeBarth Shorb was educated at St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Maryland, graduating in civil engineering. Coming to California, he took up his residence at San Francisco and began the practice of his profession, in which he made rapid strides, and in which he continued until his marriage. After that event he took over the supervision and management of the large property interests belonging to his wife, and in this work continued to be occupied until his death, which occurred April 16 1896. He was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church and a man who was widely known in business circles and highly esteemed for his integrity and capacity. He likewise occupied a leading place in social circles and contributed also materially to the general civic advancement of his city.

Mr. Shorb married Maria Jesus Wilson, a daughter of the late Benjamin Davis Wilson, pioneer of California, and one of the foremost characters of an early day, a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Shorb there were born the following children: Inez, who married Dr. Stewart White, at one time an army surgeon; J. A., deceased, formerly a well-known physician; Edith, the wife of James King Steele, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Ramona, the wife of J. A. Murtagh; Campbell, Ethel, Donald McMeal, Norbert Newland and Barnardo.

**WALLACE ARTHUR SABIN** is one of California's most talented organists and teachers of music, and in his chosen field of professional work his distinction is far more than local, his being secure status as one of the leading organists of the United States, and his being exceptional talent also as a composer of music of the best classical type. His work as a musician has touched all of California, but especially the cities of San Francisco and Berkeley, in the latter of which he maintains his home at 3142 Lewiston Avenue.

Mr. Sabin was born at Calworth, Northamptonshire, England, December 15, 1869, and is a son of James and Annie Eliza (Parsons) Sabin. In his native land Mr. Sabin received the advantages of Saint Andrew's College at Chardstock, Magdalen College School at Brackley, and Oxford University. He was graduated in the Royal College of Organist, London, England, as an associate, in 1888, and became a fellow of this institution in 1890.

In the period of 1882-86 Mr. Sabin was organist and music teacher

at Magdalen College School, Brackley; in 1887-89 he was organist of Saint George's Church, Oxford; in 1889-93 he was organist of the Saints Mary and John Church, Oxford, and from 1886 to 1893 he was also assistant organist of Queen's College, Oxford. In 1893-94 he was organist and choirmaster of All Saints Church, Warwick, and in the latter year he came to California and assumed the position of organist and choirmaster of Saint Luke's Church Protestant Episcopal, in the City of California. This post he retained until 1906, and his service as organist of Temple Emanuel has continued since 1896, besides which he has been since 1906 the organist of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in San Francisco. For many years Mr. Sabin served as director of the Vested Choir Association of San Francisco and Vicinity, the Saturday Morning (Ladies') Orchestra, the Twentieth Century Music Club, and in these connections he has had charge of the presentation of such works as Handel "Alexander's Feast;" Bach's "Saint Matthew Passion," etc. He has directed with characteristic ability the chorus of the San Francisco Musical Club; he gave organ recitals at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1904; in 1915 he was official organist of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, besides having the position of director of the exposition chorus, which sang at the opening and closing of the exposition, besides giving several oratorios.

Mr. Sabin is an appreciative and valued member of the American Guild of Organists and has been its local examiner for many years. He was the first and is the present dean of the Northern California Chapter of this guild, is conductor of the Loring Club (male chorus), San Francisco; he has twice served as a member of the board of directors of the Bohemian Club of this city; and he was for two terms the president of the San Francisco Musicians Club. Mr. Sabin composed the music for the Bohemian Club's Forest Plays "Saint Patrick at Tara" (1909) and "Twilight of the Kings" (1918) besides having prepared scores for many of the smaller musical affairs given under the auspices of this representative club.

In the Masonic fraternity the basic affiliation of Mr. Sabin is with Berkeley Lodge No. 363, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in the Scottish Rite Consistory at Oakland he has received the thirty-second degree. In San Francisco he is an active member of the Bohemian Club and the Sequoia Club; at Oakland he is a member of the Athenian-Nile Club, and at Berkeley he has membership in the Faculty Club of the University of California.

In San Francisco, on the 1st of April, 1913, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sabin to Miss Kathryn Wells Bader, daughter of Rev. Dr. William and Sophie Bader. Doctor Bader was well known in San Francisco as pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, and is at the present time on the lecture platform. Phillips Bader, brother of Mrs. Sabin, was a talented cartoonist on San Francisco newspapers, and prior to the entrance of the United States into the World war he became a first lieutenant in the British Royal Flying Corps, from which he was later transferred to the aviation corps of the United States Expeditionary Forces in France, he

having been killed through a faulty mechanism while he was engaged in demonstrating a Liberty motor. Mr. and Mrs. Sabin have one child, Patricia.

Mr. Sabin has made large and valuable contribution to the advancement of music and other cultural mediums in California, and is specially influential as a leader in musical affairs in the San Francisco Bay region, to which this publication is devoted.

ERNEST GABRIELLE LYONS was one of the sterling pioneers and representative business men of San Francisco, where he continued his residence and was actively identified with manufacturing enterprise until his death, in 1892, at the age of fifty-eight years.

Mr. Lyons was born in the City of Paris, France, July 28, 1834, and was reared and educated in his native land. He was a youth when he came to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, in the '50s, and here his initial activities were in connection with mercantile business. Upon establishing his residence in San Francisco he engaged in the manufacturing of syrups and liquors, and in this line of enterprise he eventually built up a large and prosperous business, he having been one of the successful, popular and progressive citizens and business men of San Francisco at the time of his death. He was a member of the local French Club and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

In the year 1864 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lyons and Miss Emilie Buses, who likewise was born in France, and of the surviving children of this union the eldest is Alice, who is the wife of Henry Kahn, and who now resides in Paris, France; Ida is the wife of J. C. Raas, who is the executive head of a business he has founded for the manufacture of Glacé fruits, cherries, syrups and fountain supplies; Hugo, who was born in San Francisco, is still a resident of this city, as is the next younger of the children, Mrs. Hortense Raas; Roger is a resident of New York, where Edmond also resides. The widowed mother maintains her home at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco.

JOSEPH KELLOGG HUTCHINSON was born in San Francisco, November 25, 1888. He is the son of Joseph and Kate (Kellogg) Hutchinson.

His first paternal ancestor in America was John Hutchinson, who came to Pennsylvania from London, England, in 1780, settling in Philadelphia. His wife was Margaret Finister. Their son Joseph married Rachael Coates Burr, of Philadelphia. James Sloan Hutchinson, their son, was the first member of the family who came to California; he was the grandfather of the subject of this statement. His wife was Coralie Deniahaut Pearsoll. He came from Philadelphia to San Francisco by sailing vessel in the year 1848. He was one of the founders and manager of the banking house of Sather & Company, and was also an organizer and the first secretary of the San Francisco Clearing House Association.

Their son, Joseph Hutchinson, the father of the subject, was born in San Francisco, graduated from the University of California in 1878.

then from Hastings College of Law, thereafter becoming a member of the bar, practicing in San Francisco until his death in 1910.

The subject's first maternal ancestor in America was Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, who came from Great Leighs, County Essex, England, to Farmington, Connecticut, where he settled in 1651. Thereafter through five generations the Kellogg family resided in Massachusetts, variously at Hadley, Westfield and Sheffield. The subject's maternal grandfather, George Henry Kellogg, who was married to Catherine D. Flint, of North Reading, Massachusetts, came to San Francisco in 1850, living there and in Redwood City until his death. He was a partner of Flint, Peabody & Company, merchants and shippers.

Joseph K. Hutchinson was educated at Belmont School, thence entering the law school of Leland Stanford Junior University, where he completed his course with the academic class of 1909 and the Juris Doctor class of 1911. He was admitted to the bar in 1911, since then practicing in San Francisco, where he is a member of the firm of Knight, Boland, Hutchinson & Christin. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, California State Bar Association and San Francisco Bar Association. During the war he was commissioned in the United States Navy as lieutenant (j. g.). He is a republican and was brought up a Presbyterian.

On March 29, 1913, he married Katharine Hooper, daughter of Joseph G. Hooper, banker, of San Francisco. There is one child, Joseph Kent Hutchinson, born December 4, 1920.

GEORGE HENRY KELLOGG was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, on June 11, 1822. His early life was passed in that place, and he was later a resident of New York, and Erie, Pennsylvania. In 1850 he came to California by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. Settling in San Francisco, he became a member of the firm of Flint, Peabody & Company, a business relation sustained for the greater part of his life. In 1853 he returned to Boston, Massachusetts, again by the way of the Isthmus, and there married Catherine, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Eaton Flint, of North Reading, Massachusetts.

Bringing his wife to San Francisco, he built one of the early homes of this city, a home on the corner of Essex Street and Laurel Place, on the then fashionable Rincon Hill. The children born of his marriage were: Kate, George Flint, Frank Putnam, Laura, Emma, Gertrude and Walter Yale. Kate married Joseph Hutchinson. Their children are: Joseph Kellogg Hutchinson, Katharine Hutchinson Post, James Sloan Hutchinson. George is survived by one son, Walter Thompson Kellogg. George married Etta Thompson. He met his death in a railway accident. Frank Putnam died in infancy. Laura is the wife of George Edward Wilson; they have one son, George Osborne Wilson. Emma is unmarried and resides in Palo Alto, California. Gertrude became the wife of Ernest Jones; the two children are Kellogg Jones and Gertrude Flint Jones. In 1892 Walter Yale married Malvina Chase Wilson, widow of

Nathaniel Irving Wilson; their daughter is Mildred Kellogg, of Berkeley, California.

After living for some years in San Francisco, Mr. Kellogg moved to Oakland, California, where he was identified with the early life of that place. In 1864 the family went to Redwood City, where they were pioneers in San Mateo County, and where they lived until 1880, when they again returned to San Francisco. Mr. Kellogg was one of the charter members of the Mercantile Library Association, which afterwards became the Mechanics Institute Library.

Mr. Kellogg died in San Francisco in November, 1893.

OLIVER L. GRAEBER. A resident of California since 1901, coming to the state while still a minor and locating in Chico, where he attended secondary schools and subsequently became identified with the social, religious and business life of that city.

When a boy aged twelve years he made a declaration he was going to be a physician, and from that time on he took advantage of every opportunity to learn more about his chosen profession. Whatever occupation he found himself in he was ever taking notice of information and knowledge which he might use to good purpose later.

Thus he took special courses in English, history, and various arts which were given in the State Normal School there.

The death of his mother in 1913, and of his wife in 1916, prompted him to a determined effort to attain his life goal—to become a physician—for he felt convinced that had natural agencies been applied, both his mother and his wife would have been restored to health.

He is now a resident of San Francisco, with offices in the Golden Gate Building, and is caring for a rapidly increasing professional business.

Doctor Graeber is a native of Hannibal, Missouri, the youngest of nine children born to Christian F. Graeber and Mary (Hoener) Graeber. Both parents, who are now deceased, were born in Germany, coming to the United States in 1864. His father joined the Union Army, enlisting in an Illinois regiment and serving until the close of the war.

At the close of the war the parents moved to Marion County, Missouri, where the family was reared and educated. On the paternal side, the Graeber history runs back more than 700 years. His grandfather was a pioneer Baptist missionary and minister in Germany, and his maternal side comes from the landed nobility of Western Prussia.

Oliver L. Graeber passed his boyhood on a farm just outside of Hannibal. He attended grammar and high school there and came to California to win his fortune. His father died in Hannibal in December, 1901.

Oliver L. Graeber has been an observant student all his life, and has always taken keen delight in acquiring knowledge with the object of applying it to useful ends. While he was a resident of Chico the "United States Plant Introduction Gardens" were established there and he was

employed several seasons during his vacation time in doing special work in connection with plant breeding and acclimatization there.

On June 1, 1911, at Chico, he married Miss Anna V. Richardson, who was born in Little Shasta Valley, Siskiyou County, California. Her father, a pioneer stock and grain raiser of that county, is deceased, her mother, of English parentage and related to the Duke of Bedford, is living.

A son, Richard Franklin Graeber, was born while they were residing near Watsonville, California, April 11, 1916.

May 28, 1916, Mrs. Graeber died from effects of a burning accident. Immediately following this crisis, Oliver L. Graeber disposed of his interests there and located in San Francisco, where he entered Healds Business College to fit himself for taking up the studies for becoming a physician.

He enrolled as one of the first class in the California Chiropractic College when it opened in September, 1917, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Chiropractic May 29, 1919. In 1919-20 he took a post-graduate course in Western College of Naturopathy and received the degree of Doctor of Naturopathy.

During 1920-21-22 he added to his knowledge by attending the Western College of Chiropractic, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Chiropractic and Chiropractic Pharmacist.

During the summer of 1920 he took a special course in spondylotherapy under Dr. Alva Emory Gregory of the Gregory College of Spondylotherapy, Oklahoma City, and received the degree of Doctor of Spondylotherapy.

His natural powers of perception, coupled with his studious nature, caused him to be chosen supervisor of public clinics in each college he attended. Since May, 1919, he has been an associate member of the American Society of Applied Psychology.

In April, 1922, after an examination before the California State Board of Medical Examiners, he was given a license as a drugless practitioner.

After carefully analysing his six years of studies in the art of healing he co-related the different methods into one natural, logical system, which he has named "Doctor Graeber's Drugless System of Health."

He is liberal in his views of healing and believes implicitly in the Biblical exhortation, "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good" as being proper for the healing profession as well as for other walks of life.

Doctor Graeber is an exempt member of Engine Company No. 1 of the Chico Fire Department.

He is a member of the official board of the First Baptist Church of San Francisco, being at present secretary of the board of trustees. He is also a member of the board of control of the Portrero Hill Neighborhood House, and has always devoted much attention to charitable work.

Although established but a short time, his reputation as a physician



has already extended from one end of California to the other and to many other states.

JOHN RUEGER was a well known pioneer and business man of the San Francisco Bay district, his home for many years being at Benicia.

He was born in Switzerland, and in 1834, as a youth, came to this country. He went back to Switzerland in 1838, married, and of this union three children were born. His wife died in 1842, and in 1843 he married again. The only child of this marriage, Charles Rueger, now lives at Benicia.

John Rueger in 1847 came to America again, settling at Detroit, and was living there when the gold rush started to California. At St. Joseph, Missouri, he prepared for the overland journey to California, and left there May 8, 1849. His party first started out with horses, but these were soon abandoned and they drove oxen the rest of the journey. The party immediately preceding and one that followed were stricken with cholera, but John Rueger and his sons were saved, largely on account of some bitters he carried with him. These bitters were afterwards put on the market by one of his friends. After landing at Marysville he engaged in prospecting for gold, and in 1854 moved to Benicia and established a brewery, the first business of that kind north of San Francisco.

In 1856 Mr. Rueger brought his family from Switzerland, being nine months on the voyage around the Horn. He was a charter member of the Marysville Lodge of Masons, was a member of the Pioneer Association and a democrat, though seeking to pass his ballot for the man best fitted for office. At one time he was city treasurer of Benicia. Mr. John Rueger died in 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-five.

One of his daughters, Alsie Rueger, was the mother of Mrs. Emil Gingg, a resident of San Francisco.











